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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Health

OF

MILWAUKEE.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT.)

APRIL, 1904.

Withdrawn 1942
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THE EDW. KEOGH PRESS, 347-349 BROADWAY.
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OF THE

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1904.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

Health Department of the City of Milwaukee

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING APRIL 14th, 1904.

Commissioner of Health,

F. M. SCHULZ, PH. G. M. D.

Medical Assistants to the Commissioner of Health,

ARTHUR J. PATEK, M. D.,
LOUIS F. JERMAIN, M. D.,
GILBERT E. SEAMAN, M. D.,
CHARLES J. COFFEY, M. D.,
JAMES H. HACKETT, M. D.,

Food Analyst,

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.

Registrar of Vital Statistics,

FRANK E. DARLING, B. S., M. D.

Secretary,

FRANK B. SCHUTZ.

Clerk,

GEO. E. ADAMS.

Registration Clerk,

MISS BELLE REESE,

Confidential Secretary,

MISS HELEN WILSON.

Stenographer,

MISS N. H. TAYLOR.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued.

T. H. CURTIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DAVID THOMAS, Chief of Disinfecting Corps.

HENRY L. SCHULZ, Milk Inspector.

F. J. CARNEY, Meat Inspector.

F. FALBE, Meat Inspector.

PHIL. STOCK, Meat Inspector.

ED. MCGRATH, Meat Inspector.

EMIL BERCHER, Complaint Clerk.

Sanitary Police,

H. KIEHL,
F. MACK, JR.,
J. F. CUNNINGHAM,
E. SEAMAN,
PETER MCHUGH,
J. MAHKORN,
C. F. KRUCKENBERG,
JACOB H. SCHULTZ,
JOHN J. HOULEHAN,
J. CAMPBELL,
FELIX MICHALAK,
J. M. CALLIGAN,
O. KLEIN,
JOE. DERFUS,
JOHN DOLGE.

Matron to City Isolation Hospital for Contagious Diseases,

MISS VERA BALEGOSKI.

Cook to City Isolation Hospital,

SARAH HAISLER.

Janitor to City Isolation Hospital.

MIKE HAISLER.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my report of the operations of the Health Department, including the report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, the Food Analyst, the Secretary, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Superintendent of the Collection and Disposal of Garbage, for the year ending April 12th, 1904, being the 27th Annual Report of this Department.

The total number of births reported during the year 1903 was 7,546, as against 7,406 for 1902, an increase of 140 births. Of this number 3,837 were males and 3,709 females, giving the city an annual birth rate per 1,000 population of 23.95.

The total number of deaths reported during the year 1903 was 4,091; 2,197 males and 1,894 females.

This gives the City of Milwaukee the remarkably low death rate of 12.99 per 1,000 upon an estimated population of 315,000, the lowest death rate of any city of its size in the United States.

Appended herewith is a table of some of the larger cities of the United States, their estimated population for 1903, and the annual death rate per 1,000 population:

City.	Estimated Population 1903.	Death Rate 1903.
Milwaukee	315,000	12.99
Detroit	350,000	13.45
Buffalo	380,000	14.95
Chicago	1,885,000	15.00
Cleveland	420,000	16.18
St. Louis	645,000	17.26
Boston	600,929	17.70

	Estimated Population 1903.	Death Rate 1903.
New York	3,732,900	18.18
Baltimore	533,000	18.30
San Francisco	410,000	18.59
Philadelphia	1,378,624	18.82
Washington	295,193	20.12
New Orleans	317,000	21.15

It is most gratifying to note the gradual and steady decrease in the mortality rate of our city within the last thirty years. With a rate of **25.43** in **1872**, when Milwaukee had a population of **79,500**, we see this rate cut down approximately one-half for the year **1903**, notwithstanding the great increase in population to **315,000**. This is a record that Milwaukee may feel justly proud of.

The deaths of children under five years of age numbered **1,403**, as against **1,353** for **1902**, giving the city the lowest infant mortality in its history, i. e., 34.03 per cent., to total deaths.

By referring to the following table the gradual reduction in infant mortality to the total number of deaths, occurring within the last ten years, can be better demonstrated:

Years.	Total Deaths.	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	Total Under Five Years.	Per Cent. Under Five to Total Deaths.
1892	4,516	1,479	744	2,223	49,2
1893	4.462	1,653	664	2,317	51.9
1894	4,253	1,441	650	2,091	49.2
1895	3,885	1,339	486	1,825	46.9
1896	3,904	1,297	494	1,791	45.9
1897	3,606	1,077	425	1,502	41.6
1898	3,338	1,010	336	1,346	40.3
1899	3.843	1,113	428	1,541	40.1
1900	4,026	1,247	484	1,731	43.0
1901	3.833	1,001	329	1,330	34.7
1902	3.796	963	390	1,353	35.6
1903	4,091	1.103	300	1,403	34.3
	47.553	14,723	5,730	20,453	39.1

This decided improvement in the death rate of infants is in the main due to the improved quality of the milk furnished to the consumers in Milwaukee. If we consider that an infant in the first two years of its existence depends mainly upon milk for its sustenance, the great importance of a pure and wholesome supply of milk can be better appreciated. Our efforts in the past year have been unremitting to further improve the quality of the milk by a systematic method of supervision of all the milk shipped into the city. Not alone were all the milk depots and dairies in the city closely watched, but at repeated intervals our inspectors would make a tour of inspection of all the dairies in the surrounding country that furnished milk to the city, giving advice and instructions as to the cleanliness and proper care of milk.

Not satisfied with a better milk supply only, our efforts have also been directed to still further reduce the infant mortality by educational literature distributed, during the hot summer months, to every household from which a birth was reported to this office. What the result of this work has been I believe the above figures prove conclusively. Appended herewith is one of the circulars of instruction to mothers during the hot summer months:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

General Rules for the Management of Infants During the Hot Season.

Most of the diarrhoeal diseases of children, and especially those occurring during the summer months, are primarily due to improper feeding and lack of general sanitation. With the object in view of lessening the prevalence of these maladies, the Department of Health recommnds the following rules for the general management of infants, especially during the hot season:

Rule 1.—Bathe the child once a day in luke-warm water, as the health of the child depends much upon its cleanliness. If the child be feeble, sponge it once or twice a day with luke-warm water, to which a very little alcohol or vinegar has been added.

Rule 2.—Avoid tight bandaging. Have the inner garment of light flannel and the remainder of the clothing light and cool, all being sufficiently loose to allow free play of the body and limbs. Always undress the child at night and put on a cool, light garment, never using the same garments at night that are used during the daytime, and vice versa. On removing the garments, hang those that are not to be used near an open window that they may be thoroughly aired before being used again. Use clean diapers, and change them frequently, never using one that has been "dried" before it has been thoroughly washed in boiling water.

Rule 3.—The child should sleep by itself in a cot or cradle. It should be put to bed at a regular and early hour, and it is well to teach children, when very young, to go to sleep without being rocked or nursed in the arms. Without the advice of a physician, never give sleeping drops, cordials, soothing syrups, etc., as yearly many children die from poisonous effects of these drugs. Whenever a child frets and does not sleep, if it is not ill, it is usually hungry, or perhaps thirsty. A small amount of boiled water, cooled, will often satisfy a child, and it is a good practice to give them a small amount at frequent intervals during the day. Never quiet a child by candy, or by cake, as they are the common causes of diarrhoea and other complaints.

Rule 4.—A child needs plenty of fresh air. In the cool of the morning and early evening have it out of doors. Whenever it seems to suffer from the heat, let it drink freely of water which has been previously boiled and cooled. Never allow a child to remain in a room in which washing or cooking is going on. The influence of excessive heat reduces the vitality of young infants.

Rule 5.—Keep your house sweet and clean, cool and well aired. In very hot weather keep the windows open day and night, and never allow the room to smell "close." Do not allow slops, soiled diapers, etc., to remain in the room, as such poison the air and are not conducive to health. If foul odors are noticed arising from the sink or closets, place in them a small amount of the chloride of lime, such as may be procured at any drug store. If this does not do away with the nuisance, report the same to the Department of Health, and such will be investigated.

Rule 6.—The best food for young infants is the mother's milk. Never attempt to wean a child just before or during the summer months, unless advised to do so by a physician. When there are existing circumstances, which absolutely require weaning, consult a physician, so that the proper precautions may be taken to prevent the child becoming ill. When the mother has not enough nurse, it is not advisable to entirely wean the infant during the summer months, but give, besides the breast, good goat's or cow's milk. Do not nurse the child oftener than every two or three hours during the day, and as seldom as possible during the night, avoiding, as much as possible, nursing when the mother is over-heated or greatly fatigued.

Rule 7.—If the child has been brought up "on the bottle" the best diet for it is milk, either from the goat or cow. Goat's milk is nearest to that of the mother's and cow's milk is next. It is necessary to be certain that the milk used is not skimmed and is pure. As soon as milk is received from the dealer, it should be placed in clean, closed cans or vessels in a cool, well-ventilated place. In hot weather it is advisable to sterilize all milk (described in Rule 10) soon as received, as this insures it remaining sweet a greater length of time. If a child thrives on a milk diet, no other food whatsoever shall be given while the hot weather lasts. Articles of diet, such as sago, arrow root, potatoes, corn flour, bread, crackers and certain patent foods, which contains starch, must not be depended on as food for young infants, and this especially applies to those infants who have not cut their front teeth.

Rule 8.—Evidences of health in babies:—

No vomiting.
Regular increase in weight.
One to three stools a day.
Child quiet.
No diarrhoea during teething.

One of the most common causes of vomiting is overfeeding.

In hot weather, if a child becomes feverish, restless, vomits frequently and has numerous loose stools, consult a physician, and in the meantime, abstain from feeding for a few hours, give cool water to drink and sponge the body with cool water.

Rule 9.—All bottles and nipples should be thoroughly cleansed before being used a second time. This can be accomplished by washing the bottles in boiling water and soaking the nipples, for a short length of time, in water in which a little soda has been added, great care being taken to thoroughly remove all traces of the soda, by rinsing them inside and out in plain water. The only desirable nursing outfit is a plain bottle with an ordinary rubber nipple, without a tube. It is a good plan to have two or more such outfits that they may be used alternately.

Rule 10.—Method for the sterilization of milk. The utensils necessary are:

(1.) A sterilizer. Such can easily be made from an ordinary tin pail or pot, about ten inches deep by nine inches in diameter, having a tightly-fitting tin cover. Perforate the cover with eight holes, each an inch in diameter. The holes should be arranged in a circle, midway between the border of the cover and its center. The center should also be perforated with an opening of the same size.

(2.) A wire basket of sufficient size to hold several nursing bottles. (Such baskets are sold in the shops for this purpose.)

(3.) Rubber corks for the bottles.

(4.) A bristle brush for cleaning bottles.

Directions (Koplik).—Place the milk, pure or diluted (as doctor may direct) in the nursing bottles, and place the latter in the wire basket. Put only sufficient milk for one nursing in each bottle. Do not cork the bottles at first.

Having previously poured about two inches of water in the tin pail or pot, and brought it to the boiling point, lower the basket of nursing bottles slowly into the pot. Do not allow the bottles to touch the water, or they will burst. Put on the perforated cover, and let the steaming continue for ten minutes; then remove the cover and firmly cork each bottle. After replacing the cover, allow the steaming to continue fifteen minutes longer in the winter, and twenty minutes longer in the summer. The steam must be allowed to escape freely, or the temperature will rise too high.

The process of sterilization is now completed. Place the basket of bottles in a cool, dark place in an ice chest. The bottles must not be opened until just before the milk is to be used, and then it may be warmed by plunging the bottle in warm water. If properly prepared, the milk will taste but little like boiled milk. There will not be a thick ring around the inside of the bottle, and no butter will be seen floating on the surface.

The temperature attained under the conditions stated above will not exceed in extreme cases 188 degrees F.

Milk should be sterilized when it is fresh as possible, and only sufficient milk for twenty-four hours should be sterilized at one time. If, after nursing, the infant leaves some milk in the bottle, this should be thrown away.

When ice can not be procured, milk in bottles may be kept cool by wrapping them in a cloth saturated with water, evaporation keeping them cool.

F. M. SCHULZ, M. D.,
Health Commissioner.

The number of deaths from contagious diseases has again been lower than previous years. The only disease showing a sharp increase over all other years is pneumonia; as this increase, however, has been universal all over the country, it can not be attributed to any local causes. I herewith append a table showing the number of deaths for the last ten years from some of the leading diseases:

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Typhoid Fever	70	63	46	31	46	47	59	63	48	54
Measles	69	1	29	36	2	26	36	17	36	1
Scarlet fever	12	5	4	3	2	36	70	16	10	9
Whooping cough	69	60	15	19	53	9	46	21	49	43
Diphtheria	237	179	198	106	61	109	124	100	85	64
Pulmonary tuberculosis	354	288	335	346	316	372	373	400	320	362
Cancer	107	139	158	164	166	194	196	206	208	212
Meningitis	107	82	96	70	108	123	72	93	93	90
Apoplexy	90	90	108	92	107	120	139	160	144	181
Convulsions	250	239	246	191	127	144	140	124	94	132
Organic heart disease	143	161	185	212	190	228	227	197	254	295
Bronchitis	169	181	189	193	182	173	180	176	230	184
Pneumonia	245	271	237	239	227	281	299	272	280	456
Diarrhoeal diseases	348	323	298	244	350	400	439	322	340	286
Nephritis	77	95	106	110	106	132	121	132	156	167
Congenital debility	415	364	347	217	194	244	323	290	234	314
Senile debility	124	116	108	123	84	69	78	115	92	106
Suicides	46	48	58	62	62	49	59	59	69	74
Accidents	119	145	143	125	116	155	152	166	188	186

MILK.

During the year 1903, 10,870 samples of milk and cream were collected and analyzed by this Department. The percentage of butter fat in milk averaged 3.71 per cent. and in cream 19.24 per cent. The number of dealers arrested during the year was 44, and the amount of fines imposed by the court was $600. Our custom of examining the milk directly upon its arrival at the various depots, and of dumping the contents of all cans that were either found below the required standard, or filthy, seemed still to have the beneficial effect upon the outside shipper as heretofore.

With the advent of the hot season it is our intention to detail an inspector to visit all the dairies that supply milk to the city. His work will consist in observing and taking notes of the sanitary condition of all these dairies—the location and quality of their water supply—the condition of the barns and the herds, and whether necessary precautions are taken by the owner to keep his dairy in a sanitary condition so as to enable him to furnish a clean product. In the event of an owner whose dairy shall be found in a filthy or unsanitary condition, refusing to comply with our request for improving the existing conditions, the product of his dairy will be barred from this city.

The dairy owners, when they find that the Health Department insists upon a pure milk supply and intends to compel them to maintain their dairies in a sanitary condition, will readily fall in with the new idea, as it will be to their financial interests to do so. By these means it will be possible for us to absolutely control the entire supply of milk to the city.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the past year there were 353 cases of diphtheria reported to this Department, with 64 deaths, a mortality rate of 18.13. The following interesting table shows the number of cases of diphtheria and the number of deaths from this disease since the year 1892:

Year.	Population.	No. Cases.	Deaths.	Mortuary. Rate.
1892	223,000	1,193	400	33.5
1893	232,000	620	209	33.7
1894	241,000	436	165	37.8
1895	250,000	375	112	30.
1896	260,000	919	198	21.5
1897	275,000	701	138	19.6
1898	280,000	343	61	17.7
1899	285,000	716	124	17.1
1900	290,000	722	109	13.7
1901	295,000	483	100	20.7
1902	300,000	455	83	18.2
1903	315,000	353	64	18.1

The above figures show that the mortality rate of diphtheria in 1892 was 1.79 per cent. to 1,000 population, and in 1903 was 0.20 per cent. to 1,000 population, or taking the same ratio for 1903 as 1892, the number of deaths from this disease would have been 563 instead of 64, or nearly ten times the actual number.

The deaths from diphtheria have steadily decreased since the advent of antitoxine. Were this remedy used sufficiently early in the disease and in larger doses than is generally the rule, I am fully convinced that the mortuary rate would be still further reduced.

To facilitate the speedy diagnosis of diphtheria, the department has established throughout the city culture stations in drug stores, where culture tubes and apparatus for obtaining cultures of bacteria present in doubtful cases can be obtained. These cultures are sent to the department, and in a very short time (12 to 24 hours) a positive diagnosis is possible.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were reported to this department during 1903, 332 cases of scarlet fever with nine deaths, giving a mortality rate of only 2.75. This is a very low rate, and shows that the disease existed during the year in a very mild form. The decrease in the number of cases since 1900—when we had 1,726 cases, with 70 deaths—can only be due to the more stringent regulations adopted a few years ago, when this department established the rule that thirty days quarantine was to be the minimum for this disease.

MEASLES.

During the past year, Milwaukee, with a population of 315,000, reports only one death due to measles. This is remarkable for a city the size of Milwaukee. The number of cases reported to the department was 63. This, however, can only be a fraction of the number that actually did exist, as not all the cases are reported by the attending physician, as the law requires they should be.

SMALLPOX.

During the past year there were reported to this department 236 cases of smallpox, with one death, as against 261 cases and one death for 1902. The disease again manifested itself in the same mild form as in 1902, and to this fact mainly is due the difficulty of completely stamping out the disease in the city. In most instances the cases were so mild in character that a physician would not be consulted, the family being under the impression that they had to deal simply with a case of chicken pox, and in not a few instances physicians have even pronounced cases as chicken pox which later development proved to be true cases of variola. By the time our attention would be called to these cases we generally had to cope with a small-sized epidemic in the district where the first case originated. These conditions made it extremely difficult for us to successfully fight the disease. Add to this the impossibility of compelling general vaccination and it can readily be seen how the department was handicapped in its work. However, up to the present time smallpox has failed to get a firm foothold in the city, and at no time has the disease got beyond our control. Whenever a case is reported to this department immediate steps are taken to prevent its spread. The patient suffering from the disease is removed to the Isolation Hospital; the premises are thoroughly fumigated; if necessary bedding and other infected material are destroyed by fire, and all members of the family, relatives and neighbors who may have been exposed to the contagion are either vaccinated or quarantined for fourteen days. Similar rules are carried out in the factories and schools which members of the family attend. In adopting these stringent measures we have been successful in preventing a further spread in every instance. Were it possible for this department to enforce compulsory vaccination throughout the entire city, it would be but a short time before the disease would die out completely. Through vaccination, and vaccination only, shall we ever succeed of entirely ridding ourselves of smallpox. Vaccination, if properly done by a competent physician, with carefully selected bovine virus, and under aseptic conditions before and after vaccination, is entirely free from risk or danger.

RABIES.

Within the last two years repeated accounts of cases of hydrophobia among dogs and other animals occurring in different parts of the state, were published in our daily papers. On June 27th of this year the first case occurring in this city was reported to this department. As it was impossible for us at that time to make the necessary investigations to prove a positive diagnosis, we referred the case to the Experimental Station of the State University at Madison. In due time we received positive information from Dr. Frost as to the nature of the disease. Both the rabbits which were inoculated having manifested undoubted symptoms of hydrophobia, resulting in their deaths.

From this time on repeated cases have occurred in this city, making it imperative that means should be devised and measures adopted to stop the further spread of this fearful scourge.

The following letter of the Bacteriologist shows the true conditions at this time.

Dr. F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to report, in accordance with your request, that during the past two years a number of cases of hydrophobia in men and the lower animals have been diagnosed in various parts of the State of Wisconsin. In our own city no case was reported to your department, and hence, probably, no case occurred until the last of June of the present year. On the 28th of that month a dog, having shown symptoms more or less typical of rabies in the canine, and having bitten nine people, was shot by the police, and the body brought to our laboratories for the purpose of making a diagnosis. Because we had no animals upon which to experiment, and more especially because we had not practiced the technique of the operation for making experimental inoculations, the head of the animal was taken to the experiment station at Madison, where Dr. Frost and your analyst each inoculated a rabbit with the emulsion of the dog's medulla. The rabbits developed rabies and died on the 18th day, having manifested such symptoms and such a course of the disease, ending in death, as led, in the absence of any pathological findings on the post mortem to indicate other cause of death, to the diagnosis of rabies.

Since that time sixty-two cases have been reported to us and sixty-two animals either kept under surveillance, and if suspicious symptoms were manifested and death resulted, experimented with to determine cause of death, or if shot because deemed rabid the same experimental work has been carried out in order to arrive at a positive diagnosis.

The following table gives the results of this work:

Total number of dogs reported or experimented	62
(A) Number kept confined and upon which observations were made to determine the nature of the disease	51
1. Number of these dismissed as not hydrophobia from course of disease and symptoms	47
2. Number that died and from which inoculations were made	4
(a) Positive of these	1
(b) Negative of these	2
(c) Undetermined	1
(B) Number shot and sent to department for examination	11
1. Number of positive	4
2. Number of negative	6
3. Uncertain	1
Total positive	5
Total undetermined	1
Total negative	55
Total negative from symptoms and course of disease	46
Total negative from inoculation	9
Total uncertain because of development of septicaemia	1
Number of people bitten by suspicious dogs	31
Number of people bitten by rabid dogs	17
Number of people bitten by uncertain dogs	7
Number of people bitten by not rabid dogs	7

Besides these cases we have investigated one positive case from Marshfield, Wis., a positive case in a cow in Brown Deer.

Because of the early diagnosis of the disease in the rabid dogs those bitten have been enabled to take the Pasteur treatment, and thus their lives have been saved. One case in which a diagnosis was not made in the dog, since we were not informed of the facts and could not obtain the animal's head for experimental inoculation, developed hydrophobia and died a most terrible and agonizing death.

From all this it is most evident that rabies has and does and will continue to manifest itself in our city unless some radical measures are instituted to stamp out this horrible and dread messenger of death. I am cognizant that there are those in our city who claim that there have been no cases of rabies within our corporate limits; they go even further and rashly state that there is no such disease. Since, however, these statements come from people who have not taken the trouble to experimentally demonstrate their position or investigate the cases, many of them knowing nothing of the vast amount and character of scientific work that has been done for a quarter of a century in this line, their position is hardly tenable, and since the statement of those who claim that no such disease exists is opposed by the positive knowledge of every member of the medical profession and by the knowledge and laboratory demonstrations of every worker in this field, their opinion is hardly worthy of consideration. They are not qualified either in the special knowledge of this subject or by their experience to give an opinion which can be considered of sufficient value or so based as to carry any weight, much less conviction.

The experimental work which we have performed in the study of these cases has been so conclusive as to give us a check upon our work. To this end we first performed the operation and inoculated the rabbits with sterile water and bouillon to acquire the technique essential to rapid operation with least injury to the rabbits. We have inoculated rabbits with an emulsion of the medulla of a dog known to be healthy. We have inoculated so-called control rabbits under exactly the same conditions and with the same technique as in the animals for diagnosis, the only difference being that in the control we used the medulla from a healthy dog, and in the others the medulla of a rabid dog. In only one case, the one in which by faulty operation we greatly injured the brain of a rabbit, did animals die, and in this case the next day, except after inoculation with emulsion of medulla of rabid animals, and in these cases death supervened from eighteen to forty-eight days later.

Of eighteen inoculations which we have made, rabbits died but in five cases, if we exclude one inoculated from the brain of a man who died of the rabies according to the attending physician's statement and pathological findings upon the post mortem.

Again we have twice made reinoculations from rabbits that have gone mad, and in both cases verified our findings. Moreover, we have invariably held post mortems on the deceased rabbits and made inoculations from the blood to prove the absence of death resulting from operation or cause other than rabies, to prove the absence of septicaemia or blood poisoning.

These facts I respectfully submit to you for consideration. You are well aware that since rabies has been diagnosed and exists among dogs in our city, the liability to its increase, even to epidemic proportions, is to be considered. It is possible, even probable, that some rabid dog, roving as is their tendency when afflicted, passed through our city during the early summer months and bit one or two dogs, thus introducing the infection. The bitten dogs became mad and bit others, and thus the number of possible victims increases in geometrical ratio. Cases reported to the laboratory and found positive are more frequent in December than in July.

What grave results may follow unless some measures are taken to stamp out the disease, it is difficult to predict, but an epidemic is not outside the range of possibilities.

Respectfully submitted,
OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Analyst.

An ordinance was hereupon introduced in the common council requiring that all dogs in this city be either confined upon the premises, or, if allowed to roam at large, to wear a proper muzzle for a term of three months. This measure, however, met with so much opposition from dog fanciers and others interested in the canine tribe that it was impossible to pass the ordinance in its original form. In its short but stormy career before the common council this ordinance was so repeatedly amended and modified by different members of the council that it failed completely in accomplishing the results desired by us in the form in which it was finally passed.

As the disease, however, continued to manifest itself in the city, another effort has lately been made to pass an ordinance covering the same grounds, but a modification of the former one, which at the present time is before your honorable body. I sincerely hope that this ordinance may receive full consideration, and that you may see your way clear to pass it in its original form. It is only by instituting radical measures that we can hope to stamp out this dreadful scourge.

For a comprehensive and exhaustive report on this subject I would respectfully refer you to the annual report of Dr. Fiedler, the food analyst.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It would be superfluous to enter into a discussion of the causal factors that enter into the dissemination of tuberculosis. Nothing essentially new has been contributed on this matter, though I may be permitted to dilate upon one interesting incident.

Several years ago Robert Koch, the famous German scientist, threw a challenging gauntlet to the scientific world by voicing the opinion, arrived at after long experimentation, that bovine and human tuberculosis were distinct affections, and that milk infected with bovine tuberculosis could not carry the contagion to a human being. Had this statement proceeded from one whose words were less worthy of credence, it would have been forgotten in the maze of scientific work, as the poorly thought and worked out theory of an unreliable investigator. But Koch's eminent authority sanctioned this utterance and the world had to lend ear. Were his theory unrefuted, our notions as to the necessity of inspecting cattle, less they yield diseased milk to be sold and consumed, would have been severely antagonized, and our present methods that deal so largely with the prevention of the dissemination of tuberculosis through infected cattle, would have been revolutionized. Small wonder, then, that scientists the world over challenged Koch's statement. Soon there were results forthcoming, and from all sides came refutations that seemed to counteract the fright the scientific world sustained at the thought that it had been groping in darkest ignorance for decades. A commission was appointed in England to take up the question, and this eminent body has at last reported, upon close investigation of facts, its opposition to the duality of bovine and human tuberculosis, and declares it as proven that human tuberculosis may be, and frequently is, contracted from the same disease in cattle.

Thus it is seen that the same degree of watchfulness as before must still be observed to prevent the sale and consumption of milk known to come from diseased cattle.

Without doubt the knowledge that the sputum of consumption is the great factor in the dissemination of the disease, must, as before, be kept constantly before us, and I would again urge your honorable body to enact some satisfactory legislation whereby expectorating in public places and conveyances be prohibited.

I would also refer to the matter of a state sanitorium for consumptives. While this subject is in reality a matter upon which only the state legislature can take action, yet I call attention to it because of the tremendous benefit that would accrue to our city's consumptive poor were there but an institution at our disposal. As it is, those who can not afford to go west or south when their disease is in its incipiency, are now compelled to remain in a most unfavorable environment, and the progress of the disease is rapid, with the inevitable result that others likewise contract the contagion.

It would indeed be a good plan, were it possible to do so, to add tuberculosis to the list of notifiable diseases, not with the idea of placarding the residence containing a consumptive, nor for the sake of making this a matter of public record, but merely for an educational purpose—to instruct the patient and family how to check the disease, and how to prevent its outbreak in others, and to disinfect the premises from time to time.

During the past year there were reported to this department twenty-one cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, while the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis diseases numbered 441. The examination of sputum now carried on gratis for physicians, has doubtless made it possible for some to discover the presence of the disease, where it would otherwise not have been ascertained.

During the past year 323 specimens of sputum were submitted for examination, and of these 84 showed the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis. The department is ever willing to carry on this investigation for all who may care to avail themselves of this privilege.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Since our previous report the study of typhoid fever by scientists in various parts of the world has been directed to a search of the devious methods by which the typhoid fever bacterium gains entrance to the body, and such other questions as the early recognition of the disease by means of bacteriological diagnosis, and the quest for its treatment by an organic serum. With reference to the methods of contracting the disease, it is now recognized that while polluted water is the primary cause of almost all of these infections, this water secondarily contaminating milk, which acts as the great transmitter and disseminator of the disease, there are two other infection carrying foods, namely: fresh vegetables and oysters. It has been proven that the sewage contamination of fresh garden vegetables—many of which are frequently eaten without proper boiling or even an adequate cleaning—has been the cause of epidemics. Such an epidemic was traced to its proper source last year in England.

Oyster contamination, is, however, a real danger that ought to be borne in mind wherever this favorite crustacean is eaten, and our own city offers a good market for its consumption. It is not generally known that some varieties of oysters undergo a fattening process before they are shipped to distant ports. In this process the oysters, which may have originally been small and shriveled, assume, a well-rounded, fat and luscious appearance, and, of course, a more ready sale is assured. As this is a matter of more than passing interest, and of extreme importance, I will quote the following from the Journal of the American Medical Association, January 23rd, 1904, detailing the method pursued in marketing this species of bivalve: "Many people seem to regard the plump white oysters, so often served now in restaurants, as preferable to the greyish, rather thin oysters that the gourmet of a few years ago was accustomed to consider the luscious delicacy best suited to his taste. Because of this false taste, oysters are bleached and rendered plump by dealers on the way to local markets. Normally oysters are accustomed to sea water. If they are removed therefrom and placed in fresh water for a time, they become much whiter than before, and apparently grow fat. This plumpness, however, is not due to any addition of substantial material to the oysters' tissues, but only to the retention of more water than under natural circumstances. In a word, it is a question not of digestion of food and consequent accumulation, but rather a freak of osmoses. In order to secure this specious appearance of plumpness, oysters are not infrequently placed in fresh water streams for a time before being served. Needless to say, with the present increase of population in this country, there are very few fresh-water streams that are not subject to contamination by sewage. Owing to the fact that oysters gather their food from water that flows by them, they are sure to retain any organic particles present, and typhoid bacilli thus find not only lodgement, but a favorable culture medium in the oyster tissues. The fresh water apparently renders digestive processes in the oysters so sluggish that bacilli thus retained are not digested, as would be the case under normal conditions of life, but on the contrary, actually increase in numbers, leaving the host still more incapable of resisting invasion."

In the past years it has frequently happened that sporodic cases of typhoid fever have developed in families of large means whose milk supply came from sources beyond suspicion, because, were it otherwise, more than one case would doubtless have developed. The absence of an epidemic precludes a probability that the water supply may have been contaminated. It would be quite within the range of possibility that these scattered cases, occurring in families of means, may have been transmitted through oyster contamination. While it is impossible to trace cases of this kind, still the many means of conveying this infection ought to be borne in mind. In this way only can there be adequate protection.

There were reported during the year 1903, 198 cases of typhoid fever, with 54 deaths. On their very face these figures can not be considered an accurate basis of calculation, because this would give us a mortality of almost 25 per cent. This is manifestly erroneous, and must justify the conclusion that but a fraction of the catual cases existing are reported, while the fatalities must of necessity be made known. Were we to argue backwards, employing the same reasoning as in several previous years, we would estimate that a 10 per cent. mortality were reasonably high for the average case, and this justifies the conclusion that there must have existed about 540 cases. Thus we may say roughly that out of over 500 cases of typhoid fever treated by Milwaukee physicians during the year 1903, less than 200 were reported to the health department. So long as our physicians refuse to co-operate with this department and make an effort to keep our statistical records reasonably accurate, we can not be informed of the actual morbidity of typhoid or other infectious diseases when they are present in an average mild degree. Truth of the matter is that typhoid fever is a preventable disease, and 500 cases, while not a large number as compared with other cities of this size, nevertheless constitutes too large a majority at the present day.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. SCHULZ, M. D.,

Commissioner of Health.

REPORT

OF

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health, Milwaukee, Wis.:

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit to you a report of the number of patients treated at the Isolation Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1903:

Number of patients admitted to the Hospital	190
Number of relatives accompanying patients	52
Number of patients never vaccinated	124
Number of patients unsuccessfully vaccinated	48
Number of patients successfully vaccinated	18
Number of deaths	0
Number of patients under fifteen years	124
Number of patients fifteen to twenty-five	35
Number of patients twenty-five to fifty	31
Number of days' treatment	2,385

The patients have been admitted from all sections of the city, nor were they confined to any particular class, though the larger per cent. were of foreign birth.

The negro seems to have escaped the disease entirely, as there is no record of a member of the colored race being afflicted with variola during the year.

During the months of May and June the admissions to the hospital were the largest, being twenty-four for the month of May and forty-four for the month of June.

All the cases exhibited a very mild type of the disease and often resembled severe forms of varicella.

It has been most common in children, about 65 per cent. occurring before the age of fifteen years.

Of all the cases admitted only 10 per cent. had been previously successfully vaccinated, and they all had the disease in the lightest form.

Sixty-five per cent. of the cases have never been vaccinated, and 25 per cent. had been vaccinated, but not successfully.

The records show that males and females were equally afflicted.

One of the interesting things noted was that none of the cases came from the immediate neighborhood of the Isolation Hospital.

The treatment has been to put the patients in the best hygienic surroundings and to relieve the severer manifestations of the disease by such medication as seemed indicated.

But it is evident that the fact there has been no death from variola at the hospital can not be entirely the result of the good hygienic surroundings and treatment they received, but rather to the fact that as a result of vaccination and revaccination, a disease much milder in type has been produced, and it would seem now that we have such excellent material for vaccination, that with the co-operation of the people, variola would not be as prevalent as it has been in this city of late years.

W. C. F. WITTE, M. D.,
Assistant Commissioner of Health.

REPORT

OF

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I herewith respectfully submit a report of the work done at Isolation Hospital No. 2 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903.

Considering the many inconveniences we have been subjected to on account of the crowded condition of the wards and the difficulty of properly isolating the various contagious cases treated, we feel satisfied with the showing made.

Besides the 113 cases treated during the year we have taken care of a number of mothers who remained with their children during quarantine. In many of these cases the mothers have been a source of annoyance by reason of their unwillingness to submit to the discipline of the hospital, or by their failure to cheerfully carry out the doctor's orders concerning diet, etc.

I would, therefore, recommend that none but those who are willing to abide by the rules be permitted to accompany their children.

The hospital building itself has been badly in need of repairs for some time, but that condition has been somewhat remedied of late, and the wards, with their newly painted walls, etc., will present a more inviting aspect to the patients and their attending physicians, and no doubt the hospital will be taken advantage of by many more physicians who will send their contagious cases there to be treated.

Now that the people are becoming more appreciative of the good work done at our isolation hospitals, and are losing much of the prejudice that formerly existed, I feel that I can not urge too strongly the growing need of a modern, up-to-date isolation hospital.

The following table shows in brief the summary of the work accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. HACKETT, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

The following is the list of diseases, number of patients and deaths, as well as number of days treated, of cases at the Isolation Hospital No. 2, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903:

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Days Treated.
Diphtheria	40	5	600
Scarlet Fever	50	..	685
Erysipelas	14	1	154
Measles	7	..	90
Whooping cough	2	1	54
	113	7	1,583

J. H. HACKETT, M. D.,

Assistant Commissioner of Health.

REPORT

OF

ANALYST.

REPORT OF ANALYST.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of your analyst and his assistants in the department laboratories, chemical and bacteriological, for the year ending Jan. 1, 1904.

You will observe that examinations and investigations in both laboratories have been very markedly increased, both as to the number of specimens examined and the variety of investigations undertaken and incorporated into the routine of the laboratory work.

The work in the chemical laboratory has been almost entirely in the hands of Mr. Henry Schulz, to whose careful and excellent work is due in large measure the improvement and extension of work in this department.

While we have always been ready and willing to undertake analysis of foods and drugs in general, and have done so with all specimens submitted, we have recognized the fact that this work belonged more particularly to the State Dairy and Food Commission, and have consequently, as in former years, given our special attention and most of our time to the city water and milk supply. As a result of this the report demonstrates that great improvement has been realized in the quality of the milk at present supplied in our city. While the routine examinations daily and regularly made do not look particularly and especially to the production of a sanitary milk, being confined to the determination of fats, total solids and water and the detection of preservatives, it must be noted that on the whole the milk now supplied in the city is a more cleanly and more wholesome product than has ever before been furnished. This is clearly proven by the greatly lessened number of intestinal infections among children and the much lowered infant mortality.

Having accomplished our purpose in preventing adulteration and the sale of a product of inferior quality, our attention has been turned and our energies exerted to the end of securing a more cleanly and sanitary product. To this end we have, by the assistance of Inspectors Harry Kiehl and James Cunningham, instituted and maintained a systematic inspection of all the farms and dairies from which milk is shipped to the city. We have endeavored to educate the first handlers of the milk—to give them such instructions as to feeding and care of cattle—as to cooling and aerating the milk—as shall result in the best possible product for our market. Every dairy in Milwaukee county and many at considerable distances from the city whose product is here consumed, have been visited. The efficient service rendered by these inspectors has led to more cleanly stables, improved dairy methods and a more intelligent and careful handling of the milk, so that our citizens are able to obtain a cleaner and much more wholesome product than heretofore.

Moreover we have enforced the statute providing for the washing by the local receiver of all cans before their return to the shippers. This measure markedly reduces the number of bacteria in the milk, and greatly increases the period for which it may be kept without change.

The city's water supply continues, as heretofore, to be most excellent. No epidemics and only a few scattered cases of waterborn diseases have occurred in the city during the past year.

There are still in use within the limits of the municipality a number of wells, the water of most of which is not a potable product, and hence liable at any time to become contaminated and the means of initiating an epidemic of typhoid fever among those using it. We would urge that as speedily as possible all these wells be condemned and filled and city water substituted.

In the bacteriological laboratory much improvement has been made and the work extended both in its scope and in the number of specimens examined. We have long realized that in this department we were not as helpful to the profession as was possible, nor doing the amount of work which should be performed in a municipal laboratory of a city of the population of Milwaukee. The fault, we believed, was not wholly on the part of the laboratory, but at least partially on the part of the medical profession. Assuming that the physicians of our city were not cognizant of the character and amount of work relative to contagious diseases which is performed in the laboratory, the following circular of information, setting forth the facilities offered and the assistance given to the medical practitioners in the city was sent to every physician within its corporate limits:

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

Concerning the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Milwaukee Board of Health,
Sixth Floor City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Tel. City Hall Ex. 37.

The Milwaukee Board of Health desires to call to your attention again the facilities offered in its laboratories, of assistance in diagnosis of contagious diseases, and for release of isolation in cases of diphtheria before the expiration of the 30 day period as provided by law. Quarantine being lifted when two cultures made at an interval of three days have given negative findings in the laboratory.

Scope of the Work.—The department is ready and anxious to make bacteriological examinations in the following diseases: Diphtheria, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Influenza, Pneumonia, and Bronchitis. Also to make agglutination test for differention of Typhoidal diseases: Chemical examinations of the urine for diazo reaction: animal inoculations for diagnosis of tubercular diseases of the kidney or bladder, of pneumonia and of hydrophobia.

Outfits.—Outfits for specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and Typhoid are kept at the laboratories and at certain drug stores designated below and known as culture stations. They may be returned to the station, sent to the department laboratories, or if the department is informed by telephone, an inspector will be sent for the outfit. If special examinations as for Influenza and Malaria are required, material should be sent by special messenger direct to the laboratory.

Hours for Receiving Specimens.—Specimens are received at the laboratories, Sixth floor, City Hall, daily throughout the year from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Sundays and holidays, when the hours are from 9 to 11 A. M.

Hours for Examinations.—Laboratories are open for examination of specimens from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sundays and legal holidays, then only on hours designated above.

Swab and Five-Hour Examinations in Cases of Suspected Diphtheria.—When requested, laboratory is ready at all times during examination hours, to examine swabs themselves from cases of diagnosis. It has been found that nearly one-half of cases finally proving positive after incubation give positive finding by this method, thus saving from fifteen to twenty-four hours. Negative results from swabs are unreliable. If cultures are sent to the laboratory before 12 M. with request that five-hour incubation will be given, the findings are reported between five and six on such days as allow of an examination hour at this time. Since here again, negative results are unreliable, regular incubation is proceeded with and reports sent the following morning. Positive results are always equally reliable.

Reports.—Early reports from specimens submitted are of special importance in the diagnosis of diphtheria. Hence all other examinations are postponed until these results are obtained. All reports are sent to the physician by telephone when possible, the positive, suspicious and unsatisfactory findings of diphthria first, negative and all others afterwards. To avoid error all reports will hereafter be sent by mail whether telephoned or not.

Diphtheria results are usually available by 10 A. M., sputum and typhoid by 11 A. M. and other examinations by 12 M.

CULTURE STATIONS.

EAST SIDE.

Schmitt & Traut, Farwell and North Avenues.
Edw. Kettler, Farwell Avenue and Brady Street.
Health Department, City Hall.

SOUTH SIDE.

L. J. Mack, 960 Kinnickinnic Avenue.
A. J. Jones, Eighteenth and National Avenues.
Banner Drug Co., Mitchell Street.
Fr. Kuehnmuench, Grove Street and National Avenue.

WEST SIDE.

Union Pharmacy, Twelfth and Walnut Streets.
L. J. Mueller, Twenty-seventh and State Streets.
Herm. Emmerich, 898 Third Street.
J. H. A. Schulz, Teutonia and Center Streets.
J. A. Martens, North Avenue and Holton Street.
R. Koethe, 2405 Walnut Street.

It is earnestly desired by the department that these laboratories shall be made of greater usefulness to the physicians of the city and that they may extend the scope of their work. This can only be accomplished by more general co-operation of the profession. We urgently solicit your assistance. We desire bacteriological examinations in all cases of diphtheria, tuberculosis and typhoid, reported to this department. Though the clinical signs and symptoms leave no doubt as to the diagnosis we are none the less most anxious to make the microscopic examinations. At present we receive specimens, except in a few instances, only from such cases as are doubtful or probably negative, and this vitiates the interpretation of the results of laboratory work.

We desire too that physicians shall more generally report cases of tuberculosis. It is not uncommon to receive at our office certificates giving pulmonary tuberculosis as cause of death in a case of which we have neither a laboratory examination of the sputum nor a report that the case has been under a physician's care.

Physicians are urgently requested to fill out completely and in detail the blanks submitted with outfits, for return to this office. It is only by having such detailed information of cases that our statistics become of value. A card catalogue of all cases will be kept in the laboratory and is at the command of physicians, enabling them to obtain their own and an accurate history of any case, the detail of which may have been lost.

The supply is determined by the demand in municipal laboratory work as elsewhere. It is only by using that which is available that physicians can hope for better and more extensive assistance from this department. Your co-operation that these results may be obtained is most earnestly solicited.

Very respectfully yours,
F. M. SCHULZ,
Commissioner of Health.
OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Analyst.

As a result the work submitted has been very materially increased. We believe that by repeatedly calling the attention of the profession to the advantages offered more general employment of the laboratory will ensue to the end, not only of assisting in procuring more positive diagnosis of disease, but of securing more general and conscientious reporting of contagious diseases, so that we shall the more readily and easily control and eradicate them.

During the year a new system of records of laboratory work has been instituted, and is now in operation. The system adopted is essentially that of the Boston Health Department and credit for the same is due to Dr. Hill, Director of the Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory of that city. In order that the records may be complete and of value it is most essential that physicians co-operate with us to the extent of furnishing the data required in filling out the cards. We most urgently request them to assist us in the matter to this extent. With the material so obtained at hand and on record, we shall have, in the course of a few years, most valuable material, from which it is hoped we may deduce some conclusions which may result in the alleviation or removal of factors which are at present instrumental in producing or fostering contagion.

Following are samples of the cards of our permanent record:

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPT.

(To be Filled Out by Bacteriologist Only.)

Miscellaneous Examination for infectious diseases. Rec'd..........

Result of Examination..

....

(To be Filled Out by Physician.)

Date of taking specimen...

Patient's Name............................Age........Sex........

Patient's Address ....

Where is specimen taken from....................................

Diagnosis ....

Physician's Name ....

Physician's Address ....

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPT.

Laboratory.

TUBERCULOSIS: D...............Rec'd.......................

....

....

Date of Collecting Sputum.............Hour......A. M.......P. M.

Patient's Name...........................Age........Sex........

Patient's Address ....

Patient's Occupation..................Color ....

Is Patient Working?............If so, where?...................

Date of Earliest Symptoms.............Where Contracted.........

SYMPTOMS: Cough?.................Fever?.................

Expectoration?........Night Sweats?........Hemorrhage?........

Physical Signs: Consolidation?............Cavities?............

Rales? ....Loss of Weight? ....

Pulse ....Respiration.........................

Clinical Diagnosis...

Are other cases of Tuberculosis present in family?................

Are other cases of Tuberculosis present in same house?...........

Remarks ....

....

Physician's Name ....

Physician's Address ....

(To be Filled Out by the Bacteriologist Only.)

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPT.

DIPHTHERIA: .... D............Received.............
....

(To be Filled Out by Physician Only.)

Culture from Nose?....................Throat......................

Date of Culture... ....Hour.........A. M..........P. M.

For Diagnosis......................Release......................

Patient's Name...........................Age........Sex........

Patient's Address ....

Date of Earliest Symptoms............Clinical Diagnosis..........

(To be Filled Out by Physician Only.)

Membrane present?.............Nares?.........Pharynx?.........

Tonsil? ....Larynx?.........

Exudate present? ....Nares?.........Pharynx?.........

Tonsil? ....Larynx?.........

If no membrane or exudate, state site of exudate?..................

Constitutional Symptoms? ....Temperature?............

Number of the Culture?......1st...2nd...3rd...4th...5th...6th...

Remarks ....

Physician's Name ....

Physician's Address................................Tel. No.......

(Please fill out both sides of card for every Culture.)

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPT.

(To be Filled Out by the Bacteriologist Only.)

MALARIA: Result....................Rec'd....................

....

(To be Filled Out by the Physician Only: See Other Side Also.)

Date of Taking Blood..............Hour........A. M.........P. M.

Patient's Name............................Age........Sex........

Patient's Address ....

Date of Earliest Symptoms...........Where Contracted..........

Has Patient had Malaria before?..................................

If so, give date of last attack (month and year)....................

(To be Filled Out by the Physician Only: See Other Side Also.)

SYMPTOMS: Chills?...

Temperature ....

Pulse ....Tongue ....

Headache? ....Spleen Enlarged? ....

The preparations were made......During a chill....After a chill....

Was quinine administered before the preparations were made?.....

Clinical Diagnosis ....

Remarks ....

Should this preparation prove negative, do you wish to take another?

(If answered "yes" a fresh outfit will be mailed with the report.)

Physician's Name ....

Physician's Address ....

(Please Fill Out Both Sides of Card as Indicated, for Every Preparation Made.)

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPT.

Laboratory.

(To be Filled Out by the Bacteriologist Only.)

TYPHOID: ....D..........Rec'd....................

Age............L. M..............T.............Dil............

....

(To be Filled Out by the Physician Only: See Other Side Also.)

Date of Taking Blood..................Hour......A. M.......P. M

Patient's Name..........................Age........Sex........

Patient's Address ....

Date of Earliest Symptoms..........Where Contracted...........

Has Patient had Typhoid Fever before?..........................

If so, when? (month and year)..................................

(To be Filled Out by the Physician Only: See Other Side Also.)

SYMPTOMS: Diarrhoea?.............Constipation?............

Spleen Enlarged........................Rose Spots?............

Headache?.... ....Tongue ....

Epistaxis? ....Temp.. ....Delirium..........

Pulse ....Respirations ....

Clinical Diagnosis ....

Remarks ....

....

Do you wish another outfit sent you?...........................

(If answered "yes" a fresh outfit will be mailed with the report.)

Physician's Name ....

Physician's Address ....

(Please Fill Out Both Sides of Card as Indicated, for Every Preparation Made.)

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Sixth Floor, City Hall.
Telephone City Hall 37.

DIPHTHERIA DIAGNOSIS.

Directions for Taking Cultures.

No local antiseptic application should be made for at least two hours previous to taking the culture. The patient's throat should be cleared of any adherent food particles, etc.

1. Have the patient in a good light.

2. Remove swab from glass tube, and rub it gently but freely against any visible pseudo-membrane or exudate.

3. Rub the swab gently but freely against any visible exudate or pseudo-membrane in the throat or nose, revolving the swab between the fingers in such a manner as to bring it thoroughly in contact with the suspected area. In the absence of exudate, and when the exudate or pseudo-membrane can not be reached, as in some cases where it is confined to the larynx or under any other conditions, pass the swab back as far as possible and rub it freely as above described over any inflamed mucous membrame which may be present in the pharynx or nares.

4. Without laying the swab down, remove the lid from the culture box, and rub that portion which has touched the exudate gently over the surface of the serum mixture.

5. Replace the swab in the glass tube and close the open end with the cap.

6. Do not use disinfectants in the mouth and throat for four hours before gathering the exudate.

7. Fill out the blank card accompanying this and return with outfit to the station from which it was procured.

8. Telephone to the department (City Hall 37) that the outfit has been returned, giving location of station, or the Outfits may be sent by the physician directly to the Laboratory.

Reports of results will be telephoned before noon of the next day.

9. Special Examinations: When requested, the Laboratory will examine during hours (8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8:30 A. M. to 12 M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 A. M. to 10 A. M.) the swabs from cases for diagnosis directly. When such an examination is desired, first make the culture as above described, then rub the swab on the suspected area in the nose or throat a second time, then return it to the swab tube without again rubbing it on the serum. It has been found that in about one-half of the cases finally proving positive after the ordinary incubation, a positive diagnosis can be made from the swab without waiting for incubation, thus saving from fifteen to twenty-four hours. A negative result from the swab is unreliable. In

such cases, if the culture has been brought into the Laboratory before 12 M., a five-hour incubation may be given and reported on at 5 P. M. except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. A negative result from this examination also is unreliable, and the regular over-night incubation must then be proceeded with.

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,

Milwaukee Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
City Hall, Sixth Floor.
Telephone Main 599.

TYPHOID DIAGNOSIS: WIDAL REACTION.

Directions for Taking the Blood.

1. Cleanse the skin of the lobe of the ear, avoiding the use of bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid or other strong reagent. Soap and water, followed by alcohol and ether, is recommended.

2. Prick the lobe deeply to ensure a free escape of blood, manipulating the lobe with the fingers, if necessary, to secure a sufficient amount. A surgical needle or pointed tenotome may be used for the puncture.

3. Avoiding the first two or three drops which exude, touch the freshly escaped blood with the loop of the wire accompanying the outfit seceral times, in order to secure one full drop. Since the Widal method is quantitative, care should be taken to fill the loop completely, but no more than one such loopful is required.

4. Deposit the whole drop of blood in the depression on the exposed surface of the foil accompanying the outfit, and allow it to dry completely; do not use heat to hasten the drying.

5. Cleanse the wire loop, fill out the accompanying card and repack the outfit, placing the filled-out card over the foil; enclose the whole in an envelope and mail to the Bacteriological Laboratory. (Postage 2 cents.)

A report will be mailed on the day following the receipt of the preparation, or a report by telephone may be obtained by calling up City Hall Ex. 37 not earlier than 11 A. M. If requested, a telegraphic report will be sent at the physician's expense.

Communications should be addressed to

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
City Hall, Sixth Floor.
Telephone City Hall 37.

MALARIAL DIAGNOSIS.

Directions for Taking the Blood.

Take the blood during a paroxysm if possible and before quinine is administered.

1. Cleanse the skin of the lobe of the ear, avoiding the use of bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid or other strong reagent. Soap and water, followed by alcohol and ether, is recommended.

2. Prick the lobe deeply to ensure a free escape of blood, manipulating the lobe with the fingers, if necessary, to secure a sufficient amount. A surgical needle or pointed tenotome may be used for the puncture.

3. Wipe off the first two or three drops which exude with a clean cloth, and touch the freshly escaped blood with the edge of a perfectly clean square coverslip, so as to secure a very small drop.

4. Draw the edge of the coverslip to which the drop is attached over the surface of another clean coverslip, at an angle of about thirty degrees, thus spreading the blood in a thin film on the second coverslip. There should not be an instant's delay between the operations described in paragraphs 3 and 4. Let the film dry thoroughly.

5. Make three or four such coverslip preparations from each case, place them in the small flat box and fill out the card supplied by the laboratory. Mail both card and box to the laboratory.

A report will be mailed on the day following receipt of the preparations, or a report by telephone may be obtained by calling up telephone City Hall 37, not earlier than 1 P. M. If requested, a telegraphic report will be sent at the physician's expense.

Communications should be addressed to

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
Sixth Floor, City Hall.
Telephone City Hall 37.

DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Directions for Collecting Sputum.

Outfits for the collection of sputum, including bottles containing five per

cent. carbolic acid, and blanks for particulars of cases with copies of these directions, will be found at the regular culture stations.

* Specimens will not be accepted unless submitted in the bottles provided for the purpose by the Laboratory.

Specimens will not be examined if leaking from the bottle has occurred.

Reports will not be forwarded unless the particulars of the case are sent with the specimen.

The expectoration discharged in the morning is to be preferred. If the expectoration be scanty, the entire amount discharged in twenty-four hours should be collected. Care should be taken that the contents of the stomach, articles of food, etc., are not discharged during the act of expectoration and collected instead of pulmonary sputum. Purulent, cheesy, and muco-purulent sputum most frequently contains the bacilli; pure mucus, blood or saliva do not as a rule contain the bacilli. When hemorrhage has occurred, some purulent, cheesy or muco-purulent sputum should, if possible, be collected for the examination.

If examination of sputum for the bacteria of pneumonia, gripppe, etc., are required, use these outfits, but drain out the carbolic acid solution thoroughly before the sputum is placed in the bottle.

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Milwaukee Health Department.

(See Other Side Also.)

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* These rules have been adopted because the examination of Tuberculosis sputum entails some danger to the examiner if indiscriminate outfits are used.

(For Directions See Other Side.)

TUBERCULOSIS.

☞Regular Outfits, Supplied by Culture Stations, Must be Used for Specimens.

(To be Filled Out by Physician.)

Date of Collecting Sputum..

Hours....................A. M................P. M.

Patient's Name ....

Age............Sex............Color............

Patient's Address ....

Patient's Occupation ....

Is patient now working?................................If so, where?

(Street and No.)...

Date of Earliest Symptoms...

Where was disease contracted? (Street and No.).......................

SYMPTOMS: Cough?..........Fevers.........Expectorations?.........

Night Sweats? ....Hemorrhage?........................

Physical Signs: Consolidation?.................Cavities................

Rales? ....Loss of Weight?.......................

Pulse ....Respiration ....

Clinical Diagnosis ....

Are other cases of tuberculosis present in the same family?..................

Are other cases of tuberculosis present in the same house?.............. ...

Remarks ....

Physician's Name ....

Physician's Address ....

(Please Fill Out Blanks in Detail for Every Specimen Sent In.)

During the year the necessity of providing animals for experimental work in diagnosis became imperative, and a well supplied and equipped animal room has become a permanent and important feature of the bacteriological laboratory for diagnosis.

For two years past reports more or less authorative have emanated from various parts of the state announcing the existence of hydrophobia in dogs and other animals in these parts of our commonwealth. In June of this year the first suspicious case occurring in our city was reported to your department analyst. Since we were not equipped at the time to undertake the investigations looking to a positive diagnosis of the cases they were referred to the laboratory of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison, where Dr. Frost made the inoculation for diagnosis. The doctor reported three weeks later that the animals inoculated had developed symptoms and died of hydrophobia. The persons bitten by the rabid dog were given preventive inoculations at the Chicago Pasteur Institute, and their lives saved. Since that time your department laboratory has ivnestigated many suspicious cases with the result that we have found among many a few positive cases. A detailed report is given elsewhere.

A communication calling your attention to this lamentable and serious condition, and informing you of the existence of a small epidemic of the disease in our city was submitted to you. Therein we recommended that measures be instituted looking to the eradication of the disease by the enactment of an ordinance providing for the muzzling or confinement of all dogs for such a period of time as was deemed necessary. The ordinance was not passed, the disease was not stamped out, and the cases are still being reported and some confirmed. We would again call your attention to this grave matter and urge the enforcement of some measures which shall enable us to prevent any further innoculations of animals, and especially the infection of human beings by rabid animals.

In addition to the routine work heretofore carried on in the laboratory we have this year added the following:

Sputum examinations and animal inoculation for diagnosis of pneumonia.

Sputum and nasal secretion examinations for diagnosis of influcase.

Agglutination tests for diagnosis of paratyphoid and paracolon infections.

Blood examinations for diagnosis of malaria.

Examinations of urinary sediment and animal inoculation for diagnosis of tuberculosis of the kidney.

Agglutination tests for diagnosis of diarrhoea of infants due to Shiga bacillus.

Animal innoculation for diagnosis of hydrophobia.

Besides this the laboratory is ready to investigate any case due to infection by pathogenic bacteria when especially requested to do so, and when assured of the co-operation of the physician submitting the case.

Of research work but little has been done. The amount of routine work in diagnosis, since we have no trained assistant, takes so much time as to make such investigations impossible. Some work should be done, however, to determine the efficiency of the system of house disinfection at present in use in the department. It is most probably that, as at present employed, it is not always adequate. We are led to this conclusion by the fact that recurrences of infectious disease occur in the same family, or the same house after the lapse of a period of time exceeding the incubation period. To properly perform this work and thoroughly investigate the present method would necessitate the addition of some assistants to the working force of the laboratory. We hope this may receive your consideration.

The method and result of some investigations and experiments conducted to determine the nature of certain stains supposed to be blood, and especially to determine whether caused by human blood, were undertaken for the scientific interest attached to the work.

At the instigation of the local board of trade some work was undertaken and is still in progress, which has for its object the determination of the number and kind of bacteria found upon paper currency, and especially to determine whether or not pathogenic germs were present and viable. The amount of work done and the results obtained are not sufficient to warrant any statement at this time.

The report this year contains, in addition to the tables giving numbers and results of examinations conducted, brief accounts of the methods employed in the laboratory for the differentiation and identification of bacteria. Moreover, in the case of the more important species examined we give briefly what we consider the significance of the reports submitted, in other words, the interpretation of the findings. These conclusions are reached by careful study of the laboratory records and the clinical histories of cases submitted. As here given they are deduced from the reports of many municipal laboratories, and especially from the reports of Dr. Herbert Winslow Hill, Director of the Boston Health Department Bacteriological Laboratory. To him we will give credit and acknowledge indebtedness. It is evident that a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the significance of the report submitted to the physician by the bacteriologist is essntial and absolutely necessary in order that he may intelligently and with advantage employ such report in reaching his diagnosis. We hope these particular portions of the report may receive the physicians' especial consideration.

LABORATORY METHODS AND RESULTS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Outfit for collection and transmission of samples.

This department provides for this purpose: 1st, a heavy glass homeopathic vial with paraffined cork stopper; 2nd, a circular which has printed upon one side instructions for collecting samples, and on the reverse, blank outline of data of the case to be filled by physicians; 3rd, these are enclosed in a pasteboard box.

These outfits may be obtained either at the laboratory or at any of the culture stations above designated. They are to be returned to the station or laboratory. If they are returned to the laboratory they are examined the same day; if to the station, they are collected and examined the next morning and reported upon before noon.

Method of Staining.

Smears are made on glass slides, several loopfuls, or, if present several caseous masses being used. This ensures the examination of a considerable amount of material and makes the finding more probable.

After fixing, smears are stained in hot Carbol Fuchsin from 3 to 5 minutes, washed and decolorized in 3 per cent acid alcohol (using 95 per cent. alcohol to which 3 per cent. hydrochloric acid has been added), then counterstained with methylene blue. The bacilli of tuberculosis stains red, all other bacilli blue, or not at all.

If requested, or if specimens from same patient have been submitted several times, the sputum is digested with solution of KOH centrifugated for 10 minutes, and the sediment examined.

For diagnosis of tuberculosis of the kidney the whole of a twenty-four hour sample of urine should be submitted. This is centrifugated and sediment examined. If bacteria are not found the sediment is injected into Guinea pigs introperitoneally. This is repeated at intervals of four or five days for a half dozen injections. After six weeks the pigs are killed and post-mortem held to determine whether or not there is tuberculosis of the peritoneum or viscera.

Interpretation of Results.

As in other bacteriological examinations, positive results mean much, negative results mean but little. It is possible that occasionally acid staining bacilli of the morphology of tubercle bacilli may be found in the sputum, but this is an exceeding rare occurrence, and in persons suffering from cough and disease of lung or larynx, the finding of germs in the sputum that stain as above described may be taken as positive evidence of the disease.

A single negative result does not necessarily mean that no bacilli were present in the sample of sputum submitted, but simply that they were not demonstrated. In like manner several negative results of several specimens, while it probably demonstrates the absence of the bacilli in the sputum, does not necessarily mean that the patient is not suffering from tuberculosis. Failure to find the bacilli may be due: 1st, to collection of saliva instead of the pulmonary expectoration, or, 2nd, to the presence of so few bacteria that they escape detection, or 3rd, to the fact that since there is at the time no breaking down of tissue the bacilli are not present in the sputum, or, 4th, that the disease is either acute miliary tuberculosis or the early stage of a chronic fibrinous tuberculosis, when they are often absent.

Hence, a positive clinical diagnosis should not be reversed because of negative microscopic findings in the sputum. Animal inoculation may be of service in reaching conclusions in a number of these cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

Outfit for Making Cultures.

The department furnishes for this purpose: 1st, an aluminum box containing Loeffler's blood serum sterilized and sealed with a rubber band to prevent drying or contamination; 2nd, a sterile swab of cotton on a wooden applicator enclosed in a glass tube and sealed with a rubber cap; 3rd, A circular of information for taking smears and making culture; 4th, a card having blanks to be filled out by physician and bacteriologist, giving date of case and results of laboratory examination. These are enclosed in a large manilla envelope.

These outfits may be obtained at the laboratory or at the culture stations, or when desired for diagnosis will be sent to the physician. They may be returned to the laboratory or to the culture station, or if for diagnosis, will be called for.

All cultures reaching the laboratory on the day they are made, are placed in the incubator at 37 degrees C. over night, and examined the next morning.

On request swab or five hour incubation examinations are made, as set forth in circular of information already given.

Method of Staining.

Smears are made on glass slides, fixed and stained with Loeffler's alkaline methylene blue for two minutes; washed and examined with a 1-12 oil immersion. The characteristic staining of the bacilli and their morphology, together with the evidence of snapping as seen in their arrangement are the differentiating factors in determination.

Interpretation of Results.

Results are reported either as positive, suspicious, no growth or negative.

A report of a positive result means that the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli have been found. It does not necessarily mean that the patient has diphtheria. Investigation by the departments of health of a number of cities have clearly demonstrated that from 1.5 to 3 per cent. of healthy individuals have these bacilli in their throats, but do not suffer from the disease. The fact that these patients do not have diphtheria is due either to absence of toxin, to bacterial inactivity or because the toxins are neutralized.

A suspicious report with request for another culture is given when a positive diagnosis can not be given, some bacteria being present whose morphology and staining properties closely simulate true diphtheria.

In all cases where there is no growth because of a dried medium or failure to implant the germs, or where there is gross contamination, a request is made for another culture. In these cases nothing definite can be learned from the report.

A negative report is given in all cases in which true diphtheria bacilli are not found. This does not necessarily mean that they are not present in the nose, throat or larynx, but simply that they are not found in the culture. Their absence from the culture in such cases is to be explained by the fact that the bacteria may have been in the larynx and culture taken from tonsil or some other part of respiratory tract, or even when present and transplanted, they may not develop. A single negative, then, does not mean much, and in suspicious cases three or four cultures should be taken before a clinically suspicious case is regarded as negative.

TYPHOID AND PARATHYPHOID FEVERS.

Dried blood method for making Widal Reactions is employed.

Outfit for Collecting and Transmitting Blood.

The department furnishes: 1st, an aluminum plate with a depression for receiving the blood; 2nd, a copper wire loop of given dimensions, for transferring an approximate quantity of blood from the skin of the patient to the plate; 3rd, a circular of information as to method of securing and transmitting the blood; 4th, a card with blanks to be filled in by physician and bacteriologist, with data of the case and result of the laboratory findings. These are enclosed in a heavy manilla addressed envelope. The whole outfit is designed and made of such weight that a two cent stamp will carry it through the mail.

Outfits may be obtained at the laboratory or the culture stations. They should be returned to the laboratory by mail, and not returned to culture stations.

Method of Examination.

The dried blood on the plate is mixed in loco with about ten drops of sterile water. A loop full of this diluted blood is transferred to a cover glass and a few bacilli typhosus (Eberths) are transferred from a twenty-four hour old agar culture to the drop and thoroughly disseminated. The drop is examined at once to determine that the bacteria are not too numerous or too few, and sufficiently motile. The hanging drop is then placed in the incubator for one hour and examined after another hour outside the incubator to ascertain lost motility or agglutination. If motility is lost and agglutination is complete the report is sent as positive.

If there is either lost motility or agglutination alone the report is atypical.

If there is neither loss of motility nor agglutination the report is negative.

Interpretation of Results.

A positive reaction results from the presence in the blood of the patient of certain chemical bodies resulting from the reaction of specific body forces to the toxine of the typhoid bacillus. These bodies may or may not be associated with the presence of the anatomic lesions and the symptoms making up the symptom complex and the signs known as typhoid fever. When these bodies have once been developed they may remain for months or years. The same reaction has been many times observed in other diseases, viz: Paratyphoid, miliary tuberculosis and proteus infections.

This makes it necessary that complete histories should accompany each specimen submitted, so that the results may be judged accordingly. Very essential is the determination whether the patient has previously, and how long previously, suffered from any affection that may have been typhoidal in nature.

An atypical reaction means nothing, subsequent reactions may be either positive or negative, and as often one as the other.

A negative reaction is of but little signficance. The time, after the onset of the fever, at which the reaction is obtainable, may be at any time from the first few days until late in the disease, and sometimes not until after the recovery. Moreover the raction is not constantly present, so that a negative may be found interposed between two positives. The necessity of taking several specimens and trying the reaction repeatedly in negative cases, especially when the clinical picture is clear, is evident.

For paratyphoid and paracolon reactions the same outfits are employed, the same methods used and practically analogous results obtained as with typhoid. The difference rests with the culture employed.

MALARIA.

Malaria occurs so rarely in the city of Milwaukee that no special outfit is supplied by the department. Glass slides are supplied on application, and instructions and cards submitted therewith, giving technique of taking blood and making cover glass preparations and for providing the data required for our records.

Method of Examination.

Cover glass preparations are returned to the laboratory, and at once fixed and stained by double stain method. The finding of the plasmodia malaria is positive evidence of the existence of the disease.

INFLUENZA.

No special outfit. Sputum outfit may be used.

Method.

Secretions from nasal or bronchial membranes are sent to the labratory and examined by staining smears on glass slides by Smith method. Or cultures are made on glycerine agar, on the surface of which human blood has been smeared, and then examined.

RABIES.

General Instructions.

Animals suspected of rabies should not be killed, but confined, and notification sent to the department laboratories, so that the animal may be kept under surveillance, and thus possibly a probable diagnosis made at once. If animals die or are killed the whole body should at once be sent to the laboratories, so that it may immediately be placed on ice. If this can not be done, at least the head disarticulated low down between the shoulders should be submitted.

Method.

An emulsion is made by thoroughly macerating about one gram of the medulla (carefully exposed and removed) in about 100 c. c. of sterile water or bouillon. A few drops of this emulsion are injected beneath the dura mater of each of two rabbits. The dura is exposed by trephining at a point about in the midline and just posterior to the line connecting the eyes. The plate of bone is not replaced. A collodion dressing is applied. Rabbits inoculated from rabid animals pass through a state of excitation and convulsions, followed by paralysis and death in from sixteen to thirty-five days, some even later.

Post mortems are then conducted and blood cultures made to exclude the possibility of death from other infection. Reinoculations have frequently been made for confirmation.

PNEUMONIA.

Outfit.

No special outfit is provided. The sputum outfit may be used.

Method.

Smears are made on glass slides of the sputum, and stained directly with methylene blue to demonstrate the presence of the diplococcus. Since, however, this is not a differential stain, animal inoculations are employed, when a diplococcus presenting the morphology of diplococcus pneumonii is found.

One or two c. c. of the sputum are injected into the prominent posterior vein of the ear of a rabbit. Death results in about eighteen hours in positive cases, and cultures are recovered from the blood.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KINDS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Diphtheria.	Sputum.	Blood.	Pus.	Miscellaneous.	Animal Inoculation.	Total.
January	38	23	12	1	3	....	77
February	57	21	4	3	2	....	87
March	28	31	2	4	2	....	67
April	30	42	8	2	33	....	115
May	29	33	6	3	6	....	77
June	25	34	12	7	3	....	81
July	28	34	2	1	....	....	65
August	14	26	5	1	7	2	55
September	29	19	7	1	6	1	63
October	32	22	15	4	3	....	76
November	33	20	11	....	3	3	70
December	40	17	13	....	8	3	81
	383	323	97	27	76	9	915

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF DIPHTHERIA EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Positive.	Suspicious.	No. Growth.	Negative.	Total.
January	18	2	2	16	38
February	16	5	6	20	57
March	1	1	4	22	28
April	9	3	2	16	30
May	4	5	6	14	29
June	4	2	3	16	25
July	2	1	3	22	28
August	1	1	2	10	14
September	8	2	3	16	29
October	5	2	3	22	32
November	9	4	3	17	33
December	14	5	2	19	40
	81	33	39	220	373

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TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF PARA-TYPHOID EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

PARA-TYPHOID. A

MONTH.	Positive.	Atypical.	Negative.	Total.
January	2	1	2	5
February	2	....	3	5
March	2	....	....	2
April	2	....	2	4
May	1	....	2	3
June	2	1	3	6
July	....	....	....	....
August	1	....	2	3
September	2	2	3	7
October	2	4	9	15
November	2	1	8	11
December	10	2	11	13
	18	11	45	74

PARA-TYPHOID. B.

MONTH.	Positive.	Atypical.	Negative.	Total.
August	1	1	3	5
September	....	1	2	3
October	2	....	2	4
November	1	2	7	10
December	....	1	2	3
	4	5	16	25

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TYPHOID EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

BLOOD. EBERTH BACILLI.

MONTH.	Positive.	Atypical	Negative.	Total.
January	3	2	7	12
February	1	1	2	4
March	....	....	2	2
April	1	1	6	8
May	1	1	4	6
June	3	2	7	12
July	....	....	2	2
August	1	1	3	5
September	1	2	4	7
October	2	2	11	15
November	2	2	7	11
December	3	2	8	13
	18	16	63	97

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

SPUTUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

MONTH.	positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	3	20	23
February	6	15	21
March	6	25	31
April	9	34	43
May	6	27	33
June	12	22	34
July	10	24	34
August	7	19	26
September	6	13	19
October	4	18	22
November	9	11	20
December	6	11	17
	84	239	323

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

Septic infections	3
Streptococcus	2
Staphlococcus	1
Gonorrhoea	24
Positive	22
Negative	2
Tubercular abscess—trichinea in meat—leptothrix urine sediment, etc.	

ANIMAL INOCULATIONS.

Guinea pigs—	
Typhoid—Milk	5
Tubercular urine	3
Cystic fluid	1
Ascitix fluid	1
Rabbits—	
Pneumonia	2
Hydrophobia—	
For diagnosis	15
Positive	5
Negative	8
Undetermined	1
Pending	1

MILK INVESTIGATIONS—TABLE No. I.

Number of milk dealers licensed during the year	931
Total samples of milk analyzed in 1903	8,173
Average per cent. of fat of 8,173 samples	3.74%
Number of samples below 3% butter fat	380
Per cent. below 3%	4.53%
Number of samples from the street	2,111
Average per cent. of 2,111 samples from the street	3.76%
Number of samples below 3% from the street	168
Per cent. below 3%	7.9 %
Number of samples from the depots	5,392
Average per cent. of 5,392 samples	3.94%
Number of samples below 3%	114
Per cent. below 3%	2.1 %
Number of samples brought in by private individuals	670
Average per cent. of fat of 670 samples	3.43%
Number of samples below 3%	98
Per cent. below 3%	14.6%
Number of samples of cream tested	2,733
Average per cent. of 2,733 samples	19.24%
Number of arrests made in 1903	44
Amount of fines imposed	$600
Quarts of milk confiscated in 1903	2,048

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF MILK AND CREAM BY MONTH.

MONTHS.	Samples analyzed.	Average Fat.	Number of quarts.	Below 3 per cent.	DISPOSAL.							Average Fat.	Number of Samples.
					Dumped.	Warmed.	Private	Arrested.	Fines.	No action.	Duplicate.		
January	702	3.71	25,959	22	7	6	3	2	$25 00	4	......	191	19.20
February	669	3.60	19,822	40	9	1	29	1	25 00	......	......	146	19.60.
March	802	3.63	24,051	36	2	12	11	4	75 00	7	......	137	21.60
April	688	3.72	21,710	19	......	4	6	4	50 00	3	2	167	19.56
May	630	3.90	24,537	10	......	6	2	1	....	......	1	282	18.60
June	531	3.80	20,884	38	7	18	5	......	....	8	.....	246	18.30
July	622	3.49	25,643	72	9	16	21	7	150 00	3	6	295	18.60
August	775	3.66	23,275	74	18	19	15	20	200 00	2	......	233	19.45
September	874	3.59	30,813	39	5	15	6	3	25 00	9	1	232	19.10
October	673	3.90	25,977	9	1	4	......	2	50 00	2	......	283	19.30
November	623	3.70	25,299	17	6	6	......	......	....	5	......	225	19.84
December	584	4.20	25,665	4	......	3	......	......	....	1	......	296	19.50
Totals	8,173	3.74	293,635	380	64	110	98	44	$600 00	44	10	2,733	19.24

TABLE III.—SHOWING QUALITY OF MILK FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

SOURCE.	Number of Samples.			Average Fat.			Below 3%			Per cent. below 3%		
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1901.	1902.	1903.
City Dealers	3,198	1,664	2,111	3.72	3.67	3.76	127	105	168	3.97	6.33	7.9
Depots	2,664	5,573	5,392	3.73	3.83	3.94	67	95	114	2.52	1.70	2.1
Received	412	538	670	3.78	3.44	3.43	30	66	98	7.28	12.26	14.6
Total	6,274	7,775	8,173	3.73	3.76	3.71	234	266	380	3.73	3.42	4.53
Cream	1,574	1,986	2,733	19.64	19.45	19.24						

TABLE IV.—SHOWING NUMBER AND KINDS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR.

Milk	8,173
Cream	2,733
Well water	76
City water	13
River water	6
Sewer water	2
Ice water	1
Food products (from private individuals)	26
Butter	4
Lard	2
Milk	8
Honey	5
Meat	2
Flour	1
Coffee	1
Wine	1
Fruit (preserved)	2
Miscellaneous analyses	11

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF CITY WATER FOR THE YEAR.

1—CITY WATER.

	Chlorides.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Oxygen Consumed.
1	.4	None	None	....	....	....
2	.22	"	"	.006	.0015	....
3	.32	"	"	.006	.006	.2
4	.50	"	"	.006	.005	.2
5	.6	"	"	.006	.008	.19
6	Trace	"	"	.003	.009	.16
7	.4	Trace	"	.004	.009	.18
8	1.0	None	"	.004	.006	.17
9	.4	"	"	.003	.006	.14
10	.4	"	Traces	None	.004	.03
11	.4	"	"	"	.01	.19
12	.3	"	None	.005	.008	.1
13	.3	"	"	.001	.01	.11

2—WELL WATER.

Water of wells found to be unfit for use	46
Water of wells found to be fit for use	30

CHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Milk	5,614	6,274	7,775	8,173
Cream	908	1,574	1,986	2,733
Lake water	72	5	13	13
Well water	155	136	87	76
Miscellaneous	25	35	62	36
	6,774	8,027	9,913	11,031

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Diphtheria	417	382	384	383
Sputum	65	117	292	323
Blood (Widal test)	58	81	56	97
Miscellaneous	34	106	39	82
	374	686	711	925

REPORT OF CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA AND EXPOSITION OF METHOD OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In addition to giving a report of a case of hydrophobia, we here detail the methods employed in the local health department laboratories in the diagnosis of the disease, and the results of the investigations which have been carried on during the past six months. These methods are not new, nor are the results startling. They are submitted because they may be of some general interest in view of the fact that the rabies has been diagnosed in various parts of our commonwealth within the last two years, and because by discussing these methods, and noting the errors we made, others working in this field may avoid like mistakes, or point out to us unrecognized shortcomings in our work.

The method employed in the diagnosis of rabies is based upon the work performed by Pasteur, and made public in 1881. He reported that he was able to produce the disease in susceptible animals by inoculations of material from the medulla oblongata, the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemispheres and the cerebro spinal fluid of rabid animals. The practical application of this discovery was not realized until four years later, when he announced that he had perfected and successfully employed a method of protective immunity in those bitten by rabid animals. Since this immunity must be acquired before the appearance of the symptoms of the disease, and since this is possible because the period of incubation in man is considerably longer than in inoculated animals, the advantage of an early diagnosis in suspected cases is quite apparent.

Despite the fact that the specific germ has not been discovered this work of Pasteur has given at once a positive method of diagnosis and a preventive method of treatment in this dread disease.

The first case occurring in Milwaukee was reported to the Health Department laboratories June 27th of this year. A dog, previously gentle and obedient, after a few day's illness, the symptoms of which we were unable to ascertain owing to conflicting reports, had strayed from home and become so vicious that he attacked, without provocation, people whom he met. Nine individuals were bitten before the animal was shot. The body was immediately sent to the laboratories to determine whether or not the dog was rabid. Since we were not familiar with the technique of the operation for the inoculation of rabbits, the head of the animal, which had been kept on ice, was taken to the agricultural experiment station at Madison, where Dr. Frost and the department analyst each inoculated a rabbit. The animals developed symptoms of rabies and died eighteen days later. Those bitten were sent to the Pasteur Institute, where they were successfully treated.

During the months of July and early August we had the opportunity while visiting the municipal laboratories in a number of eastern cities, to observe the methods there employed for the diagnosis of rabies. They were essentially the same as those employed at the Experiment Station. That we might become familiar with the technique, and acquire a readiness in performing the operation with as little injury to, and strain upon the rabbits as possible, we made during August, experimental inoculations upon four rabbits. Of these two were inoclated with sterile bouillon, two with sterile water; one sustained a severe injury of the brain in consequence of unskillful traphining, and died the next morning. The other three rabbits are still living.

On August 25th a dog was shot on Jones Island, and another at the foot of Clinton street. The animals were vicious and had bitten a number of people. The bodies of the dogs were removed to the laboratories, placed on ice until preparations for the inoculation of the rabbits were completed. The head of the dog was then disarticulated from the body by separating the atlas from the cranium, the cord exposed and severed about one-half inch below the medulla. This was done as aseptically as possible. The exposed medulla was then cut across with a hot scapel and a piece of the interior of this part of the brain the size of a pea scooped out and transferred to five c. c. of sterile bouillon. The brain tissue was emulsified in the liquid by crushing and stirring thoroughly. Two rabbits were inoculated with the emulsion made from the medulla of each dog. The method as follows:

The rabbit was placed on the table, the hair cut as closely as could be done with curved scissors, from an area one and one-half inches long and three fourths inches wide on the front of the head, its center slightly above an imaginary line connecting the center of the eyes. The denuded area was then thoroughly washed with a 10 per cent. solution of phenol, which acts as an antiseptic, and probably as a local anaesthetic. All instruments, of course, are sterilized. A longitudinal incision about an inch in length is made along the median line of this area, and the skin and periosteum retracted so that a plate of bone 3-16 of an inch in diameter can be trephined from the parietal bones at a point about ¼ inch above the midway between the eyes. This plate is removed, and the dura mater exposed; the membrane is picked up carefully with forceps, and by means of a hypordermic syringe (the needle passed through the dura a little to one side of the central line so as to avoid the blood vessels) two or three drops of the prepared emulsion is injected into the subarachnoid space. The plate of bone is not replaced. The wound edges are brought into apposition and a cotton collodion dressing applied. Rabbits are but slightly affected by the operation. They never struggle, and seldom move after one has begun work until they are returned to their cages. Then they usually shake the head, move about and partake of food at once. Only twice have symptoms of shock been observed, and only once were they of such severity that it was deemed necessary to administer a stimulant.

In subsequent portions of this report it is to be understood that emulsions are prepared and inoculations performed in the manner just described. The rabbits inoculated from the Jones Island dog (number two in our histories) completely recovered, and are still living. The history of those inoculated from dog number three is as follows:

Rabbits A and B. Inoculation, August 16th. Rabbit A recovered from operation readily, being as bright and active, and eating as heartily as before operation, until September 2nd, seventeen days after the inoculation. On this date the rabbit was nervous; loud sounds and bright light disturbed him; he was generally hypersensitive, and appetite was impaired. On the eighteenth day he became apathetic, and on the nineteenth passed into a condition of lethargy, ate very little, could not be aroused, eyes were congested. On the twentieth day there was evidence of beginning paralysis in the hind legs. On the twentieth and twenty-second days paralysis was more marked, and extended forward. On the morning of the twenty-third day the animal was almost completely paralyzed; head was retracted, and he died during the afternoon.

Post mortem examination showed no lesions or pathological changes of the organs of the thorax or abdomen, except possibly general slight congestion. The stomach contained sawdust, with which the floors of the cages are covered. The brain was exposed, the wound produced in operating was entirely healed, cartilage had partly closed opening made by the trephine. No pressue upon or adhesion of the convulsions was to be seen, which would account for the paralysis. The meninges, and to a lesser extent, the brain were somewhat congested, the blood being quite dark in color. No pathological changes were discovered which seemed a sufficient cause for death. The heart was carefully opened aseptically, and from the blood in its interior strokes were made on blood serum and agar tubes. These showed no growth in seventy-two hours. The case was pronounced one of rabies.

The second rabbit, B, died on the twenty-seventh day, having manifested analogous symptoms and findings, and giving, as in the former, negative post mortem. From the first rabbit, A, we inoculated another animal, which developed like symptoms and died in nineteen days. Results of the post mortem examination and the blood cultures, negative.

While, during the month of August and September, and five days of October, thirty-one other dogs came under the observation of the department, none of these developed either typical or even atypical symptoms of rabies, and it was not until October 6th that another dog, No. 4, was experimentally examined. Two rabbits, A and B, were inoculated with emulsion of the dogs medulla, and one control, C, with sterile bouillon. All rapidly recovered from operations. A and B developed symptoms of rabies, became paralyzed and died, one on November 6th and the other on November 14th. Post mortem findings and blood cultures in both cases, negative. Diagnosis, rabies. The control animal developed, twelve days after operation, a number of large abscesses; by opening and draining these it entirely recovered, but on December 17th, more than a month after the death of rabbits A and B and seventy-two days after inoculation the abscesses recurred, and the rabbit was killed. Cultures made from abscess contents showed that the infection was due to staphylococous pyogenes aureus.

On October 16, a dog (No. 5) was shot, after having bitten two people and three dogs, and having killed a number of geese. Two rabbits were inoculated with the emulsion of the medulla. No symptoms developed. One of the rabbits is still in the laboratory, the other was recently used for drug determination. Of the dogs bitten one, No. 6, became ill and was killed. Experimental inoculation made on November 6th gave no results. The other two were confined, but later killed and not reported to the laboratory, so that we have no data of results in these cases.

During October and November fourteen other dogs came under our observation, most of them not rabid, as evidenced by the symptoms and subsequent course of disease. One dog, No. 7, had some of the symptoms of rabies of a furious type. Having been aroused to eject him from the car barns on Farwell avenue, he became most vicious, and bit several people before he was shot. The bullet entered between the first and second servical vertebrae, passed forward and downward and fractured the base of the cranium, causing profuse hemorrhage into the brain and cord. Indiscreetly the injured medulla was used for the preparation of the emulsion. It was thought that there would be but little likelihood of infection along the path of the bullet. This conclusion was erroneous, for of two rabbits inoculated, one died the next day, and one on the third day of septacemia. Blood cultures gave a coccic growth, but specie was not positively determined. The dog's body having been disposed of in the meantime, we had no means of proceeding with the experiment or arriving at a diagnosis. It was a serious mistake, and taught its lesson. On November 24th, a dog, said to have been bitten by dog No. 4, and at home in the same locality, became vicious, bit several people and was shot. Inoculations were made the same day. Rabbits died December 12th and 15th respectively with symptoms of rabies. On December 5 we were notified that a dog which had been ill for a few days had bitten a child. The animal was confined. He developed symptoms of rabies, became paralyzed two days later and died December 8th. A rabbit was inoculated, which developed classical symptoms of rather a furious type of rabies, and died December 24th, sixteen days after inoculation. Blood cultures and post mortem findings, negative. A reinoculation was made and the case is pending.

On December 22nd, dog No. 10, was brought to the laboratory for observation. He showed the following symptoms: He was exceedingly nervous, constantly changing his positions, eyes were bloodshot and slightly prominent, tongue brownish in color, secretions of saliva excessive, so that there was constant drooling. He was especially sensitive to sound and light, starting violently when sound was suddenly produced, crawling into the shadow when the electric lights were turned on. On the first day he drank water but refused food. On the 23rd he suffered a number of convulsions, one initiated by the slamming of a door, one by an attempt at drinking, and one other spontaneously, so far as we know. There was some slight incoordination of the hind legs. He would snap at any object tossed at him or placed near him, and once during a paroxysm, he violently tore a board from a box within his reach, and furiously shook and bit into it. He ate none of the proffered food, but tried to drink, and frequently licked the ice boxes to which he was tied. At times he emitted a sort of howl, neither a bark nor a whine. On the 24th and 25th the symptoms were practically the same, except that the convulsions were more numerous and paralysis more marked. He did not drink, jaw drop was notice late in the afternoon. Animal died during the night of the 25th. The post mortem examination revealed some congestion of internal organs. The stomach contained a large mass of excelsior which we had supplied for a bed. Intestines were opened to see that no parasites were present. Cultures of the blood were negative. Brain and meninges much congested. Blood a very dark color.

Rabbits inoculated December 26th are under observation.

On December 8th the department was notified by the Major Surgeon, National Home Hospital, that a patient under his care had died in the hospital. History and symptoms as follows: He had reported at the hospital five weeks previous to his decease to have a wound produced by a bite of a dog cauterized. One of the assistant surgeons applied phenol to the wound and sent the man back to his quarters. On December 5th he again appeared at the hospital craving treatment, complaining and showing symptoms as follows (I quote the assistant Surgeon):

"This patient was admitted to the hospital on the morning of December 5th, 1903, and at the time complained of nausea, anorexia, chilliness and headache. He vomited considerably, and as he was known to be a heavy drinker, his condition was attributed to overindulgence in alcoholics, and appropriate treatment was instituted. Later in the day of his admission he became extremely restless, developed considerable pyrexia, his temperature running up to 102.4, pulse 92. He remarked to the nurse that at some time previous he had been bitten by a dog, but no particular attention was paid to the statement. Late in the evening the night nurse observed that he experienced some difficulty in swallowing, and although he called frequently for water, was unable to drink. The following day his restlessness had increased; his eyes were bloodshot; sensitiveness to light and sound was extreme. His face bore an anxious expression. His pulse was rapid and of high tension, and every attempt at swallowing resulted in a spasm of the muscles of deglutination and respiration, accompanied by great nervous excitement, approaching mania, in which he cried out in fear and uttered inarticulate expressions. Profuse salivation developed, causing frequent copious expectorations of viscid mucous, which drooled over his face and clothing. His face was distorted with an expression of great fear. The paroxysms were not regular, either in frequency of occurrence or period of duration, and the interim was occupied by a period of quiet, in which the patient lay quietly, breathing heavily.

"Finally the paroxysms became more frequent and violent, the patient threw himself upon the floor and struck himself violently against surrounding objects, and it was found necessary to secure his hands.

"Later a stage of exhaustion was reached, and the patient became cyanosed, his jaw dropped, and death rapidly supervened, occuring at 9 o'clock, Sunday, December 6th.

"It developed later that this patient called at the hospital about five weeks previous to the attack, with a small wound upon his right hand, which he claimed was inflicted by a dog, and which was cauterized thoroughly.

"The autopsy revealed no marked pathological lesions, except a congestion of the meninges, brain, lungs, pharynx and larynx, and a cystic, sclerosed condition of both kidneys.

"A portion of the medulla was removed, and a rabbit was inoculated with an emulsion thereof by city analyst.

"On December 10th a post mortem examination was held. The brain was removed. The organ was considerably congested, the meninges especially were markedly hyperaemic, the veins filled with dark and almost black blood. The medulla was carefully exposed and an emulsion made from a portion of its interior.

"Dr. John M. Beffel held the post mortem, and reported some congestion of the lungs and trachea, marked congestion of the oesophagus and pharynx. Other organs except the kidneys were quite normal. The kidneys were cystic and moreover gave evidence of interstitial nephritis. The pathologist gave it as his opinion that death could not be accounted for from the pathological findings, unless as a result of the nephritis. Diagnosis lay between uraemia intoxication with mania and hydrophobia. The presence of nearly normal quantity of urine with a normal quantity of solids, normal specific gravity, only a small quantity of albumen, and the absence of any casts and the symptoms generally, made it rather improbable that death was due to Bright's disease.

"Rabbits were inoculated with an emulsion of the man's medulla. They recovered from the operation readily, but on December 20th became quite nervous. Later developed typical symptoms of rabies, became completely paralyzed and one died on December 25, the other December 28th. Post mortem findings gave negative, except that in the liver was found thoroughly insisted pus sacs, which, owing to the thickness of their capsule and the normal condition of the spleen, were considered of long standing. The brain tissues were normal in appearance, but meninges were hyperaemic. Blood cultures negative. Another rabbit was inoculated with emulsion of medulla of this one, and is at present under observation. There is but little doubt that this is a positive case of hydrophobia."

The following is a summary of the department's work in this field during the last six months:

Total number of dogs reported and examined	62
Number kept confined and observed to determine nature of disease	51
Number dismissed as not rabid	47
Number that died and from which inoculations were made	4
Positive results from	1
Negative results from	2
Still pending	1
Number killed and sent to laboratory for examination	11
Number proving positive	4
Number proving negative	6
Undetermined	1
Total cases diagnosed as rabies	5
Still pending	1
Undetermined	1
Number of cases examined, found not rabies	55
Negative results from symptoms and course of disease	47
Negative results from inoculation	8
Average period of time from inoculation to death of rabid animals.	24 da.
Maximum period	48 da.
Minimum period	16 da.

We have the following checks upon our work and results: 1st, the existence of rabies in Milwaukee, confirmed and established at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison. 2nd, positive results in dog No. 4, and later positive results in dog No. 7, bitten by dog No. 4. 3rd, negative results in dog No. 5, and later negative results in dog No. 6, bitten by dog No. 5. 4th, positive clynical case in dog No. 8, confirmed by inoculation. 5th, positive results upon reinoculation from dogs Nos. 3 and 10. 6th, one positive clynical case in the human confirmed by laboratory inoculation. 7th, negative results in all controls and in those inoculations made for technical purposes.

Unfortunately no work in the study of the pathological histology of the nervous system of the rabid animal has been pursued. To have done this would have required a long period of most careful study of the normal histology of the nervous system of the dog and rabbit, and extensive and most careful work to develop the technique of preparing specimens and much study to acquire familiarity with the microscopic findings which would make diagnosis possible All this, the demands upon our time by the routine work of the laboratories made quite impossible. Moreover, until the work of Frederick Baily, in 1901, there was no known microscopic lesion or pathological change from which a diagnosis could be made. The round cell infiltration in the spinal and sympathetic ganglia not being constantly found in rabies, and often found in other diseases.

According to Baily a diagnosis of rabies from microscopic examination of nerve tissues requires examination of tissues from various parts of the cord from the cerebellum, the basal ganglia, optic lobes and cerebrum. A positive conclusion can be reached with equal, if not greater certainty, and almost as quickly by animal inoculation. However, it is of course better to employ both methods than either one. We have preserved some material and hope to repeat some of Baily's work.

REPORT OF FINDINGS IN MUNICIPAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REORGANIZATION OF LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Dear Doctor—I have the honor to submit the following brief report upon the findings while investigating the laboratories of the health departments of some of the eastern cities.

In accordance with your desire and in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council granting me leave of absence for two weeks for the purpose, I visited the health department laboratories of the following named cities: Detroit, Mich., Burlington, Vt., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, M. D., Washington, D. C. In Boston I visited also the Massachusetts State Laboratories, and in Washington the Army and Navy and Marine Hospital Service Laboratories.

Not deeming two weeks sufficient time to adequately and thoroughly pursue the investigation, I employed in addition the time of my allowed annual vacation, and was thus enabled to devote about a month to the work.

This report is necessarily general in its subject matter, the detail is to be found in the accompanying laboratory outfits, cards and reports.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF LABORATORIES VISITED.

The laboratory work in the departments inspected was, on the whole, better organized and more thoroughly systematized than in our own city. No where did I find the actual work of both chemical and bacteriological laboratories performed by one and the same man, though in nearly every case under the supervision of a single individual, who in turn is responsible for all the work to the commissioner of health.

The general scheme of these departments is as follows: The laboratories under a director of laboratories divided into two departments—a chemical for analysis of water, food, milk and milk products and drugs, and a bacteriological for examination of specimens submitted for diagnosis of diseases and investigation of bacteriological problems. Each of these departments is under the direct supervision and control of a capable and experienced scientific man, chemist and bacteriologist respectively, who, in turn, is accountable to the director of the laboratories.

In New York city the bacteriological department is further divided into a laboratory of routine work and one of research work. The subdivision is carried even further. In the chemical laboratories there are found a water analyst, a milk and milk product analyst and drug analyst. In the bacteriological laboratories, for routine work there is often a man working on diphtheria, another on tuberculosis, another on malaria or typhoid, etc. This subdivision prevails in New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia.

Baltimore, in addition to chemical and bacteriological, makes pathological examinations and investigations.

Briefly outlined then, the organization is as follows:

1st. Chemical laboratories under department chemist and assistants

  a. Water department, under assistant.
  b. Milk and milk products, under assistant.
  c. Food department, under assistant.

2nd. Bacteriological laboratories under department bacteriologist and assistants.

  a. Routine work, under chief assistant.
    Diphtheria, under assistant.
    Tuberculosis, under assistant.
    Typhoid fever, under assistant.

b. Research work, under chief assistant director, etc., etc.

3rd. Pathological department, under department pathologist (this only in Baltimore).

4th. Department of infectious diseases, under director and bookkeeper.

a. Isolation—Quarantine.

b. Disinfection.

c. Investigation.

ROUTINE WORK OF DEPARTMENTS.

In the main the extension of the work done in our laboratories is about that of the cities visited, with the exception of such additions as difference of location necessitates—for example, Boston studies the mosquito transmitting malaria and brown tailed moth insects not found in our fauna, New York the plague, etc. In some instances, however, the intention of the work is greater than with us—for example, Boston adds a microscopical examination to the chemical and bacteriological analysis of water, differentiation of types in diphtheria, etc.

A table of routine work follows:

Chemical Analysis.

Water — Sanitary for physical properties, chlorid, phosphates, nitrates, nitrites, ammonias, etc.

Microscopical—Number and kinds of microscopic animals and plants.

Milk—For fats, solids, added water and skimming, adulterations.

Foods—Spices, coffees, honey, vinegar, baking powder, etc., or for adulterations.

Drugs — Adulterations and to determine if of pharmacopeal standard.

Bacteriologist.

Diphtheria—Diagnosis and release of quarantine.

Tuberculosis—Pulmonary, renal, vesical or tubercular abscess.

Typhodial Diseases—Typhoid, paratyphoid paracolon infection, specific reaction.

Malarial—Blood examination for plasmodia and differentiations of type.

Hydrophobia—Experiments on animals.

Glanders—Especially in New York and Boston.

Dysentery — Cholera infantum, differentiation of Shiga Bacilli infection.

Sputum examinations for other diseases, bronchitis, influenza, asthma, etc.

Throat swabs and cultures for tonsilitis, aphthas stomatits, mycosis, etc.

Any infectious disease or suppurative process is investigated in Boston or Baltimore upon request.

The outfits provided by the departments for the collection and transmission of specimens to the laboratories for examination, are in the main analagous to those which we employ. Our outfit for making cultures from cases of throat diseases, diphtheria, tonsilitis, etc., and our sputum outfits, I consider more convenient than any I saw in the east. The Boston outfit for the collection and transmission of blood from suspected typhoid cases seems to me superior to ours and worthy of trial. Accompanying this report are sample outfits of these cities, which are readily understood when seen, but difficult of description.

Your attention is called to the accompanying reports of the Boston bacteriological laboratories. They detail methods employed in routine investigations of specimens submitted to them. You will observe that in all essential points we are employing the same methods. The detailed account of the methods employed and "the circular of information to physicians" accompanying this, are sent to practitioners at regular intervals. This recalls to their notice the facilities offered and the circular enables them to more intelligently interpret the report of bacteriological findings.

Records of Work.

It is particularly in this department that our laboratories have much to learn and much room for improvement. Our city certainly has the poorest system I have had the privilege of seeing. Of the cities visited Boston has, in my opinion, the most complete, convenient and practical methods of keeping laboratory records. A complete history of most of the cases submitting specimens for bacteriological examination is required, recorded and kept. The statistical and scientific value of the findings is thereby greatly enhanced. To describe the Boston system would require more time and space than I can give it. I therefore accompany this report with a complete set of mailing and recording cards, which they employ. I trust it may receive your careful and favorable consideration.

Facilities for Work.

What usually appealed to us most when entering a new laboratory was the spacious quarters provided in most of these eastern cities for this purpose, and the excellent equipment they contained. For example, Burlington (a city of but 20,000 inhabitants) has provided five large, well lighted, especially furnished and thoroughly equipped rooms for housing her laboratories. Boston gives Dr. Hill five rooms and complete equipment for them for bacteriological work alone. New York city has, beside the routine laboratory occupying the upper floor of the health department building, a $30,000 building devoted entirely to research work. In all of these the equipment is most complete and modern. One facility always afforded is a well supplied animal room recognized to be absolutely indispensible to complete and thorough work both in bacteriology and chemistry.

Research Work.

Every health department which it was my good fortune to visit was, without exception, pursuing some line of reseach work. The particular lines followed were determined by the problems presented in the various localities. Boston has been at work on the mosquito conveying malaria, and the brown tailed moth, which is the cause of a certain form of dermitites. As a result of their work both these diseases are most markedly diminished, and they entertain the hope, founded on most tenable premises, that they may ultimately eradicate them. At present they are investigating the causative factor of dysentry and infant choloreas. They will probably discover the serum which will save thousands of lives annually, or prove the efficiency of another's serum.

New York is at work on cholera and plague, Baltimore on smallpox, Washington on yellow fever, etc., etc. Everywhere this work, while giving precedence to routine diagnostic work, is pushed with enthusiasm and vigor and must be productive of results which will redound to the happiness and well being of not only their respective municipalities, but of all mankind.

Working Forces.

It is in this particularly that we are behind all eastern cities, notoriously so in the larger ones, of course here with excuse, but also in the smaller ones. The laboratory forces of the health departments visited number from four to thirty or forty in New York and Washington.

Most cities have a chemist, bacteriologist and at least one or two assistants besides the inspectors who bring in samples. You must recognize at once that with our limited working force we can not hope to either improve or advance. Extension of work is impossible and intention must suffer as the quantity of material increases.

Conclusions and Suggestions.

That Milwaukee has at present any need of such a thoroughly organized and comprehensive system as is found in the greatest of the eastern cities could hardly be advocated by any one, though a most enthusiastic advocate of progress and advancement in this line. That, however, some changes are necessary, and that better organization of the laboratories and more thorough and far-reaching systematization is necessary, and that at once, must be apparent to any and all at all familiar with the work that is being done in other cities. Our laboratories certainly need reorganization, and in some lines of work, extension. The demands upon the laboratory have been growing from year to year, and have now reached such proportions that one man can no longer attend to even the routine work submitted, except at a sacrifice of the intension and thoroughness of the work.

Moreover, I am firmly convinced that a systematic and persistent effort should be made to bring the work of this department to the notice of physicians of our city. At the present time but few of them are availing themselves of the opportunities afforded them, and hence are not co-operating in full measure with the Health Department in securing the best sanitary conditions in the city or assisting in keeping the closest and most perfect knowledge of infectious diseases which occur within its limits, which knowledge and the careful surveillance which would follow would certainly tend to diminish the number of cases occurring. Milwaukee is a notoriously healthful city. It should be with pleasure and pride that we undertake any work and institute any measures that shall bring greater renown to her, or secure for her an even greater and more enviable reputation for healthfulness.

I would suggest that a card catalogue system of records of the work of the laboratories be instituted and herewith submit samples of cards to be used in the work. The expense connected with this movement would be but nominal, and the value of the record in years to come out of all proportion to the cost.

The departments of bacteriology and chemistry, while under one head, should be distinct though co-operative as to their work. At present we have employed as an inspector an able chemist. He should be recognized and enjoy the title of chemist which he deserves, since he is doing the work. While no other health department in a city of equal size attempts to maintain these laboratories at so meagre an appropriation as is allowed us (most of them having from $10,000 to $30,000 annually, while we have considerably less than half the minimum figure), yet I would not ask for an immediate allowance of any considerable amount of money. But it does seem to me that we ought to have, and at once, a small sum with which to reorganize the work and establish a more systematic and comprehensive system of records of cases. I believe, too, that the inspector now acting in the capacity of chemist should be made the city chemist. He is a man of technical training, being a graduate of our state university, has had experience and is in every way competent to assume the responsibilities of the office.

There are some deficiencies of equipment which should be remedied at once and could be at but little expense.

In all the laboratories visited the chemist or bacteriologist was provided with an assistant. Such assistant need not be a trained workman. In most cities they employ boys from fifteen to twenty years of age for the work. They are soon taught to do much of the general work which would otherwise require the more valuable time of the trained man, and thus prevents them from giving their best energies to the scientific work of the department.

The reorganization contemplated and the systematization of work I would suggest is outlined in the Annual Report for 1902 of the bacteriologist of the Boston Health Department, which is submitted with the report for perusal and consideration. When we have taken these initial steps and received more general co-operation of the citizens in general and the physicians in particular, we shall have accomplished much. These measures involve almost no additional expense. It seems wise to let the demand for laboratory service control the appropriation of funds. At the present time we are, however, somewhat behind the eastern cities in this work, as must be acknowledged at once by anyone who has investigated the matter. I trust that this may not long continue, but that the laboratory work, like the other work of the department, may soon take a position in the forefront.

A city of Milwaukee's general rating, in comparison with the other cities of our country, can not afford to have the finger of criticism pointed at its efforts to improve the health and happiness of its citizens, and I firmly believe that we shall soon take precedence in this matter, as we have in so many others.

Respectfully submitted,

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,

Analyst.

REPORT

OF

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I have herewith the honor of submitting the twenty-seventh annual report of the vital statistics of the city of Milwaukee, for the year ending December 31st, 1903.

DEATHS.

During the past year there were 4,091 deaths reported, with an annual death rate of 12.99, which represents the same death rate as 1901, and slightly higher than that of 1902, when the rate was 12.65.

The following table will show the number of deaths by years since 1869, together with the officially estimated population and death rate:

Year.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1870	71,440	1,495	20.93
1871	75,000	1,452	19.36
1872	79,500	2,022	25.43
1873	83,000	1,878	22.62
1874	87,000	1,939	22.29
1875	91,500	1,506	16.46
1876	95,000	2,128	22.40
1877	100,000	2,198	21.98
1878	105,000	1,584	15.09
1879	110,000	1,978	17.98
1880	115,587	2,390	20.68
1881	122,000	2,697	22.10
1882	130,000	2,729	20.99
1883	138,000	2,532	18,35
1884	147,000	2,768	18.83
1885	156,000	2,796	17.92
1886	165,000	2,021	18.31
1887	175,000	3,257	18.61
1888	185,000	2,426	18.52
1889	195,000	3,188	16.35
1890	204,468	3,747	18.33
1891	214,000	4,689	21.91
1892	223,000	4,516	20.25
1893	232,000	4,462	19.23
1894	241,000	4,253	17.64
1895	250,000	3,885	15.54
1896	260,000	3,904	15.00
1897	275,000	3,606	13.11

Year	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000
1898	280,000	3,338	11.92
1899	285,000	3,843	13.48
1900	290,000	4,026	13.88
1901	295,000	3,833	12.99
1902	300,000	3,797	12.65
1903	315,000	4,091	12.99

It will be seen from the foregoing table that although the death rate during the past year was slightly in excess of the year 1901, still the death rate shows a steady decrease in the rate during the last decade.

This demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt the great need of public sanitation, for although the city has been increasing very rapidly in population, and of necessity becoming more and more crowded, and with this less liable to be healthful, still, in the face of this the death rate is continually decreasing.

Under the present system the contagious diseases remain under nearly absolute control.

There were 1,403 deaths of children under five years of age, with a per cent. of 34.3 to total deaths, which is the lowest per cent. on record in the department, although the actual number of deaths was slightly higher. This is a very gratifying condition, because a lowering of the per cent. of deaths of children under five years of age will materially lengthen the average term of life of the race.

A reference to the following table will show at a glance the exact number of deaths, together with the number of deaths of children under one year, under five years, and the per cent. under five to total deaths since 1892:

Years.	Total Deaths.	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	Total Under Five Years.	Per Cent. Under Five to Total Deaths.
1892	4,516	1,479	744	2,223	49.2
1893	4,462	1,653	664	2,317	51.9
1894	4,253	1,441	650	2,091	49.2
1895	3,885	1,339	486	1,825	46.9
1896	3,904	1,297	494	1,791	45.9
1897	3,606	1,077	425	1,502	41.6
1898	3,338	1,010	336	1,346	40.3
1899	3,843	1,113	428	1,541	40.1
1900	4,026	1,247	484	1,731	43.0
1901	3,933	1,001	329	1,330	34.7
1902	3,796	963	390	1,353	35.6
1903	4,091	1,103	300	1,403	34.3
	47,553	14,723	5,730	20,453	39.1

The three "captains of death," taking away the greatest number of adults are pneumonia, tuberculosis and organic heart disease. These alone can explain the slightly increased death rate. Whether increase in the number of deaths from organic heart disease is real or whether it is only apparent, due to better diagnosis, is undeterminable at present.

BIRTHS.

There were 7,543 births, with a rate of 23.94, against 7,406 for 1902 with a rate of 24.69, and 7,415 in 1901 with a rate of 25.14. Of these 3,837 were males and 3,709 females. It is queer to note that only three colored babies were reported during the year.

The greatest number of births was reported from the Fourteenth ward, viz: 1,005, and the smallest number from the Seventh, 41. This is, however, the usual result.

MARRIAGES.

There were 2,789 marriages reported against 2,616 for 1902.

LEGISLATION.

Some very important legislation has been enacted the past year. The following is a copy of Chapter 161, laws of 1903:

Office of
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

[COPY.]

No. 284, S.] [Published May 5, 1903.

CHAPTER 161.

AN ACT to regulate homes for infant children, lying-in hospitals and maternity homes, and to provide for the supervision of same by public health officers.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Any person, or persons, or corporation, who own, keep, conduct or manage any institution or home for the boarding or sheltering of infant children, or who conduct or manage a so-called maternity home or lying-in hospital, or so-called "baby farm," shall, before taking into such institution any inmate or inmates, report in writing to the local board of health, health officer or health department, the name, or names, and address of such person, corporation or persons, respectively, the exact location of such institution, home or lying-in hospital. Owners, keepers or managers of such lying-in hospitals or maternity homes, home for infants, or so-called "baby farm," shall, at reasonable hours, admit to such institutions the local health officer or health commissioner, or his assistants, for the purpose of inspecting such institution.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of any person who is the owner or keeper, or who conducts or manages, or who is in charge of any such maternity home or lying-in hospital, to report to the local board of health or health officer, or health department the birth of any child, including still born or prematurely born children, which takes place in such maternity home or lying-in hospital, within twenty-four hours after such birth and before such child is removed therefrom.

Section 3. Every owner or keeper of a home for infants or so-called "baby farm" shall report to the local board of health or health officer the arrival of any child at such institution within twenty-four hours thereof, giving the name, sex, age and color, and from whom received.

Section 4. Whenever any child is taken from any so-called maternity home, or lying-in hospital, home for infants or so-called "baby farm," the owner, keeper or manager thereof shall, within twenty-four hours of such removal report in writing to the local board of health, or health officer or health department of the disposition of such child and its name and age.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the local board of health, health officer or health department to keep informed of the nature and reputation of every such institution in their respective jurisdiction, and to visit and inspect the same from time to time.

Section 6. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

Section 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 2, 1903.

This is a most excellent law. However, it falls short in several particulars. In the first place we are convinced that a great deal of unlawful practice is going on in our city, and we feel that if every person carrying on a lying-in hospital be compelled to report to the health department within twenty-four hours any woman coming to the house to be confined, we could stop a great deal of this practice.

Furthermore they should be compelled to report to the health department twenty-four hours before the removal of any child in order that an investigation may be made to see that the poor innocents do not get into unscrupulous hands.

The definition of a lying-in hospital is not clearly defined, and should be made to include any person or persons who take into their place or house for a fee or services any pregnant woman.

Another very important victory for the department was the passage of a law allowing the department to retain the original death certificates, sending copies to the regiser of deeds. This not only gives us the chance for more thorough, accurate and valuable statistical tables, but also gives less chance for error, as this is the only office where a physician has this matter in charge.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK E. DARLING, B. S. M. D.,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE A.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Diphtheria for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1
Second	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	8	1
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..
Fourth	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	3	2	4	....	....	....	1	....	22	2
Fifth	1	1	2	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	12	1
Sixth	1	....	5	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	15	1
Seventh	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	2
Eighth	5	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	3
Ninth	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	18	1
Tenth	5	1	4	1	1	....	1	1	3	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	10	....	....	....	29	7
Eleventh	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	5	1	1	1	7	2	4	2	4	1	29	9
Twelfth	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	4	3	10	5
Thirteenth	5	3	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	12	4

TABLE A—Continued.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Diphtheria for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fourteenth	3	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	6	1	5	....	17	5
Fifteenth	7	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	20	..
Sixteenth	1	....	10	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	24	1
Seventeenth	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	1	11	3
Eighteenth	2	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	9	..
Nineteenth	3	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	4	....	3	2	2	1	....	....	19	4
Twentieth	3	1	1	....	4	....	1	1	3	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	23	5
Twenty-first	2	....	....	....	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	17	..
Twenty-second	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	10	3
Twenty-third	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	19	2
Hospital, etc.	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Total	55	12	39	4	27	3	30	6	19	3	22	2	12	2	21	5	29	6	34	7	38	5	27	8	353	63

TABLE B.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Scarlet Fever for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	9	..
Second	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	14	..
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..
Fourth	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	4	....	11	1
Fifth	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	8	..
Sixth	4	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	19	..
Seventh	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	9	..
Eighth	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	8	..
Ninth	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	16	..
Tenth	....	....	1	....	2	....	5	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	3	....	1	1	21	2
Eleventh	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	3	....	4	....	17	..
Twelfth	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	9	1
Thirteenth	5	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	2	....	1	....	25	2

TABLE B—Continued.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Scarlet Fever for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fourteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	4	....	1	....	8	....	18	1
Fifteenth	5	1	2	....	4	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	28	1
Sixteenth	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	6	....	6	....	4	....	29	..
Seventeenth	7	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	..
Eighteenth	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	12	..
Nineteenth	3	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	12	..
Twentieth	4	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	6	....	24	..
Twenty-first	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	9	1
Twenty-second	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	10	..
Twenty-third	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	10	..
Hospital, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	..
Total	47	1	15	....	25	....	23	2	21	2	18	....	14	....	11	....	24	1	33	....	40	1	60	2	331	9

TABLE C.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Typhoid for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	7	5
Second	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1
Third	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1
Fourth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..
Fifth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	7	2
Sixth	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
Seventh	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	2
Eighth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	1
Ninth	2	....	1	....	4	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	17	2
Tenth	3	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	2	1	....	....	15	5
Eleventh	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	..
Twelfth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	..
Thirteenth	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	10	1

TABLE C—Continued.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Typhoid for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fourteenth	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	2	7	....	2	....	17	5
Fifteenth	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	6	4
Sixteenth	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	8	2
Seventeenth	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	6	..
Eighteenth	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	1	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	1
Nineteenth	4	2	3	2	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	4	....	6	1	27	6
Twentieth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	5	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	4
Twenty-first	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	6	1
Twenty-second	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	7	5
Twenty-third	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	3	....	8	3
Hospital, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	4	2
Total	27	7	13	6	15	2	19	7	8	4	20	2	2	2	15	4	12	6	16	6	28	4	23	4	198	54

TABLE D.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Measles for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	..
Second	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
Fourth	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	8	..
Fifth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Sixth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..
Seventh	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
Eighth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	..
Ninth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Tenth	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	..
Eleventh	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	5	..
Twelfth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Thirteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..

TABLE D—Continued.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Measles for the Year 1903.

WARES.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fourteenth	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	1
Fifteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	..
Sixteenth	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	9	....	17	..
Seventeenth	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	..
Eighteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
Nineteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
Twentieth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..
Twenty-first	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Twenty-second	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Twenty-third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..
Hospital, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
Total	3	1	3	....	6	....	5	....	4	....	6	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	8	....	20	....	63	1

TABLE E.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Smallpox for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First			1		1								2												4	..
Second	2				1		1										1								5	..
Third																										..
Fourth	1		3		2																				6	..
Fifth			5		2		3		4		1										1		1		17	..
Sixth	1																				1		5		7	..
Seventh	1				1																				2	..
Eighth																										..
Ninth	1		1		1				1																4	..
Tenth													3												3	..
Eleventh			1								1		4												6	..
Twelfth	1						2		5		3		5		2		2		8						28	..
Thirteenth					4																		10		14	..

TABLE E—Continued.

Showing by Months and Wards the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Smallpox for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fourteenth	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	24	....	37	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	1
Fifteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
Sixteenth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
Seventeenth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	17	..
Eighteenth	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	9	..
Nineteenth	6	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	..
Twentieth	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	..
Twenty-first	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	..
Twenty-second	14	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	17	..
Twenty-third	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	..
Hospital, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	..
Total	32	1	20	....	14	....	6	....	39	....	50	....	24	....	2	....	3	....	18	....	3	....	26	....	237	1

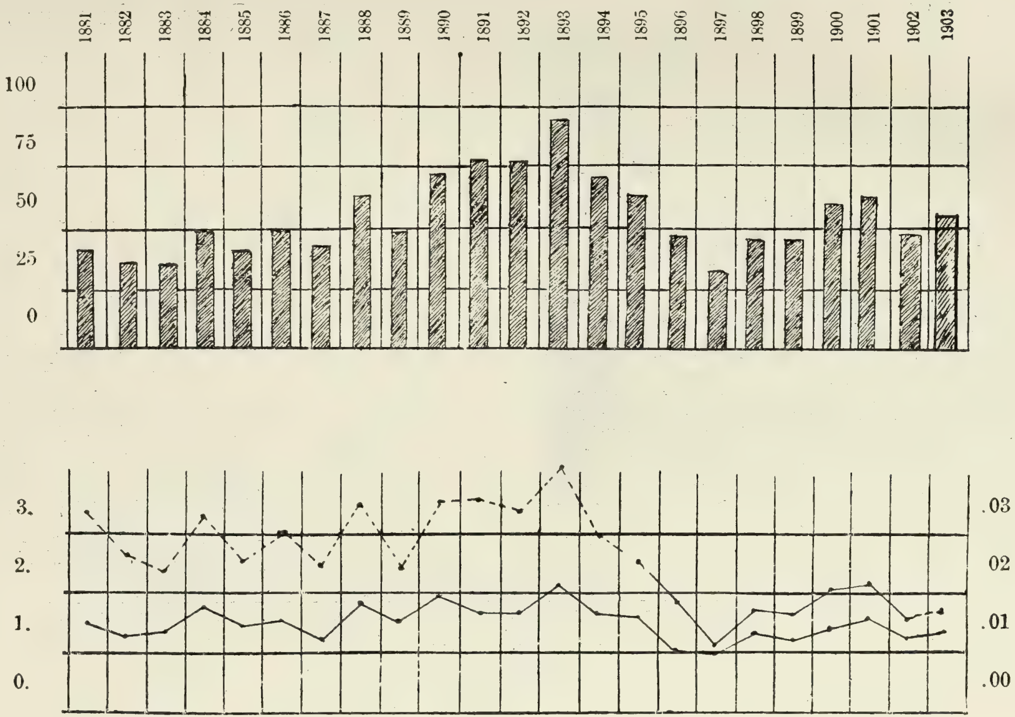
TABLE F.

Showing by Wards the Cases of and Deaths from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Measles and Small Pox for 1903.

WARDS.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Measles.		Small Pox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	6	1	9	......	7	5	3	......	4	......
Second	8	1	14	......	4	1	1	......	5	......
Third	1	......	1	......	2	1	2	......	......	......
Fourth	22	2	11	1	1	......	8	......	6	......
Fifth	12	1	8	......	7	2	......	......	17	......
Sixth	15	1	19	......	5	1	1	......	7	......
Seventh	5	2	9	......	6	2	2	......	2	......
Eighth	14	3	8	......	3	1	2	......	......	......
Ninth	18	1	16	......	17	2	......	......	4	......
Tenth	29	7	21	2	15	5	3	......	3	......
Eleventh	29	9	17	......	3	......	5	......	6	......
Twelfth	10	5	9	1	2	......	......	......	28	......
Thirteenth	12	4	25	2	10	1	1	......	14	......
Fourteenth	17	5	18	1	17	5	3	1	70	1
Fifteenth	20	......	28	1	6	4	4	......	2	......
Sixteenth	24	1	29	......	8	2	17	......	2	......
Seventeenth	11	3	10	......	6	......	3	......	17	......
Eighteenth	9	......	12	......	19	1	2	......	9	......
Nineteenth	19	4	12	......	27	6	2	......	12	......
Twentieth	23	5	24	......	8	4	1	......	3	......
Twenty-first	17	......	9	1	6	1	......	......	3	......
Twenty-second	10	3	10	......	7	5	......	......	17	......
Twenty-third	19	2	10	......	8	3	1	......	3	......
Hospital, etc.	3	3	2	......	4	2	2	......	3	......
Total	353	63	331	9	198	54	63	1	237	1

CHART No. 1.

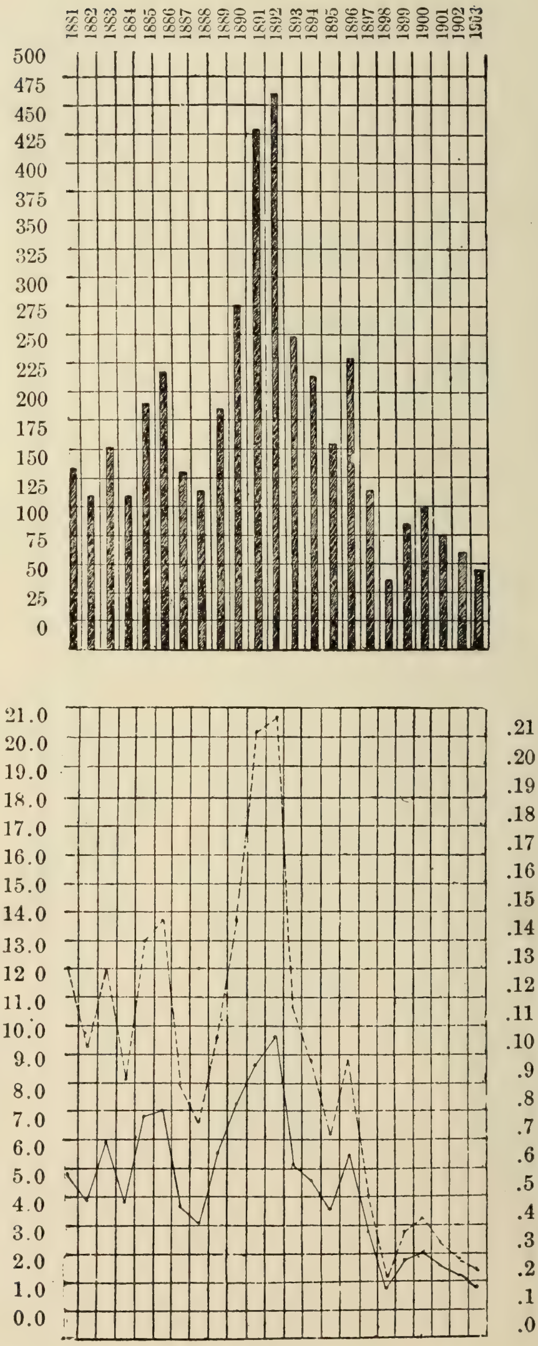
Showing Deaths From Typhoid Fever for 23 Years, 1881-1093, Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 2.

Showing Deaths From Diphtheria and Croup for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.

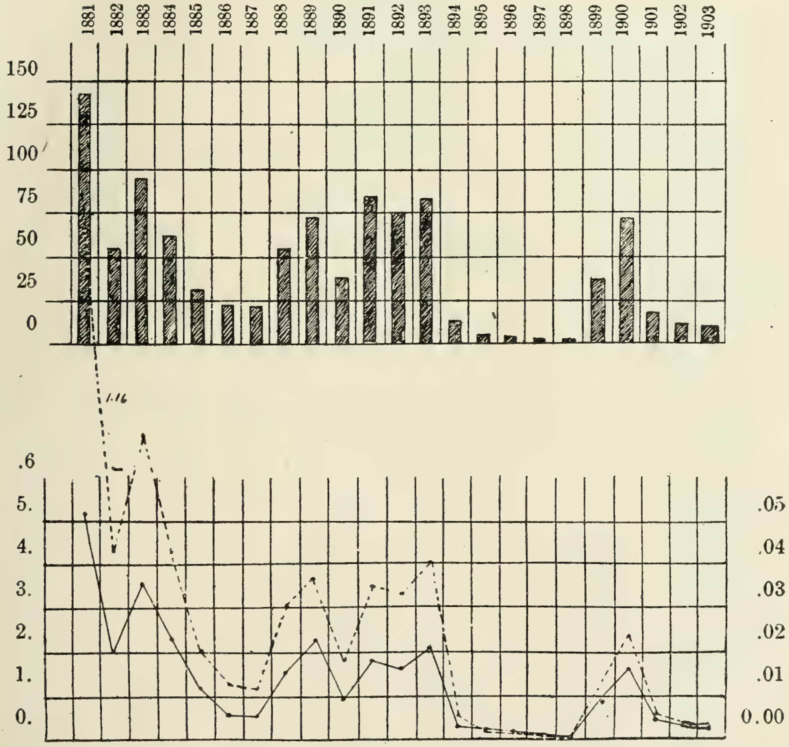


Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART No. 3.

Showing Deaths From Scarlet Fever for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 4.

Showing Deaths From Measles for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.

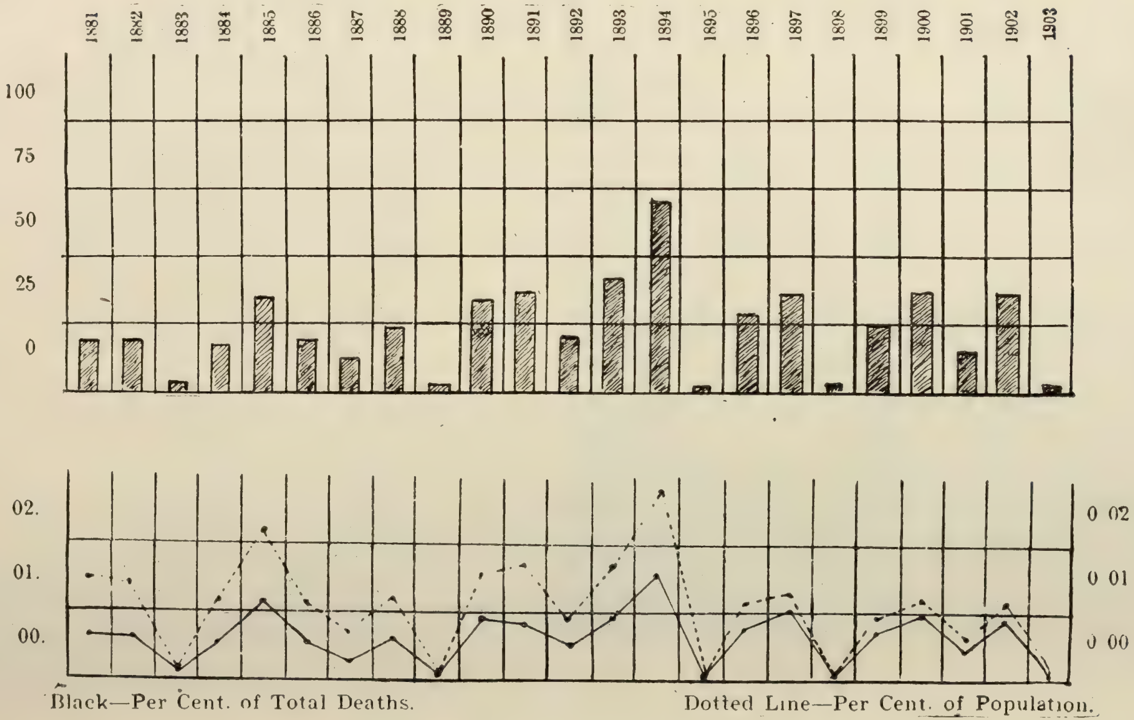


CHART No. 5.

Showing Deaths From Whooping Cough for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.

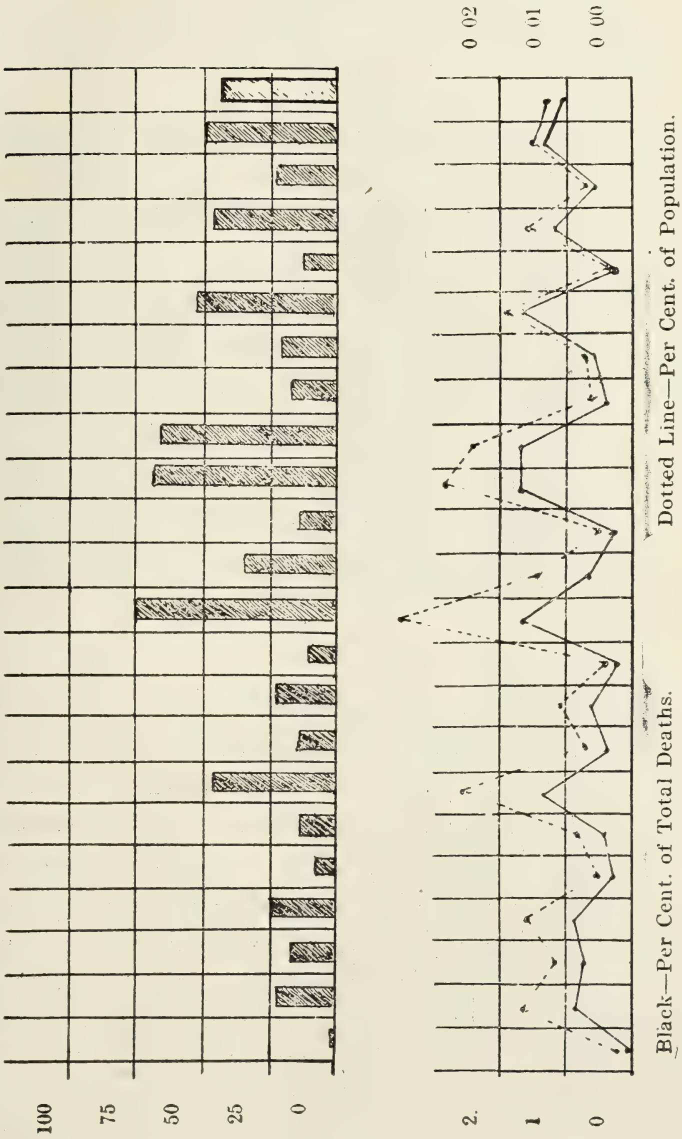
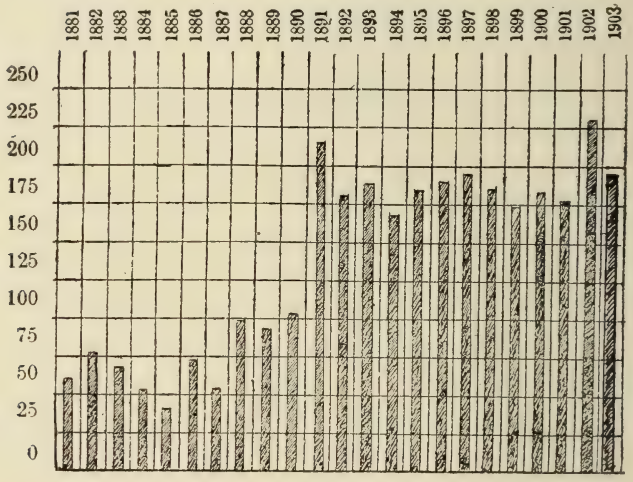
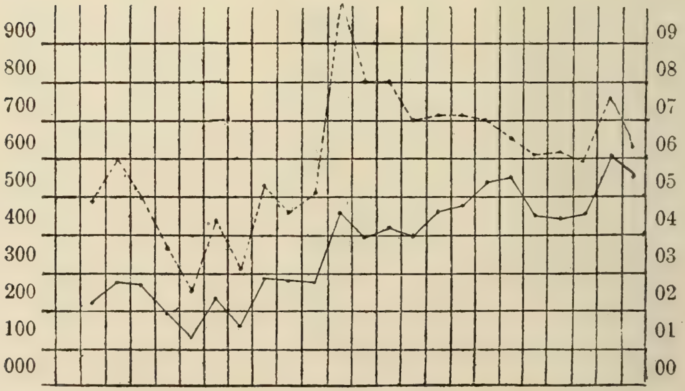


CHART No. 6.

Showing Death From Bronchitis for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.





Black—Per Cent of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 7.

Showing Deaths From Pneumonia for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.

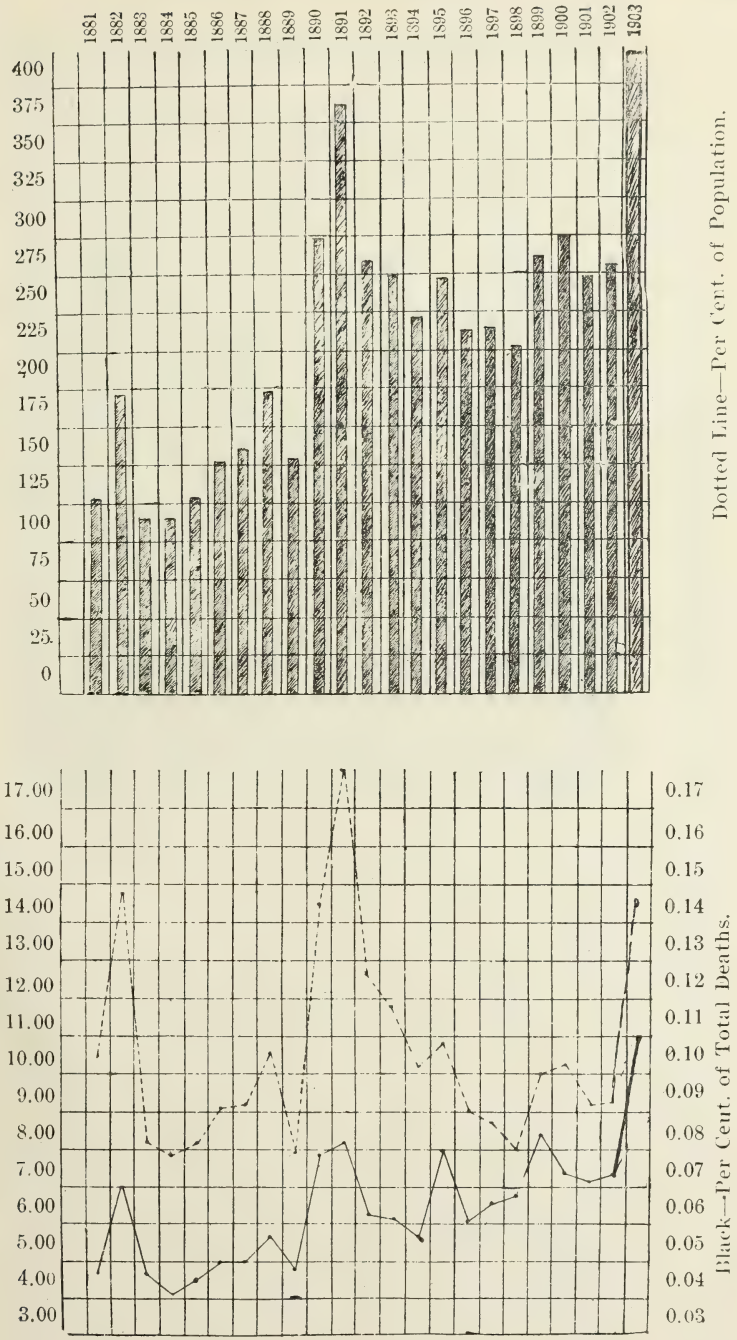
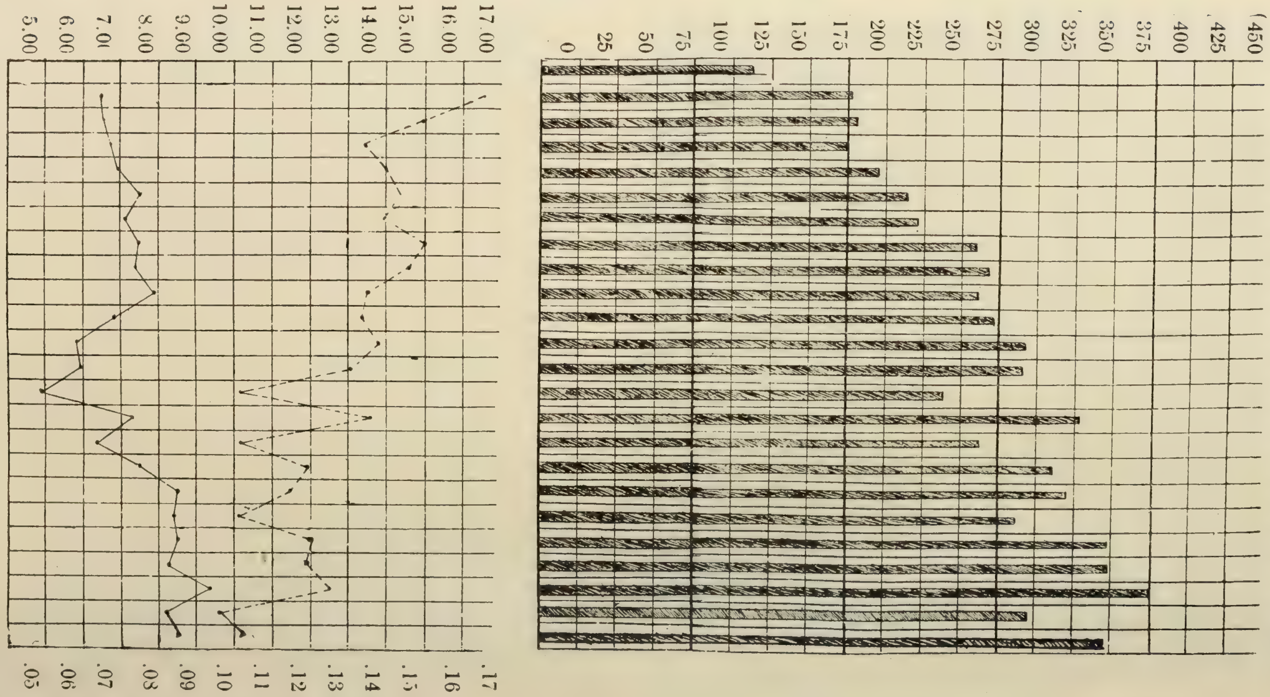


CHART No. 8.

Showing Deaths From Consumption for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.



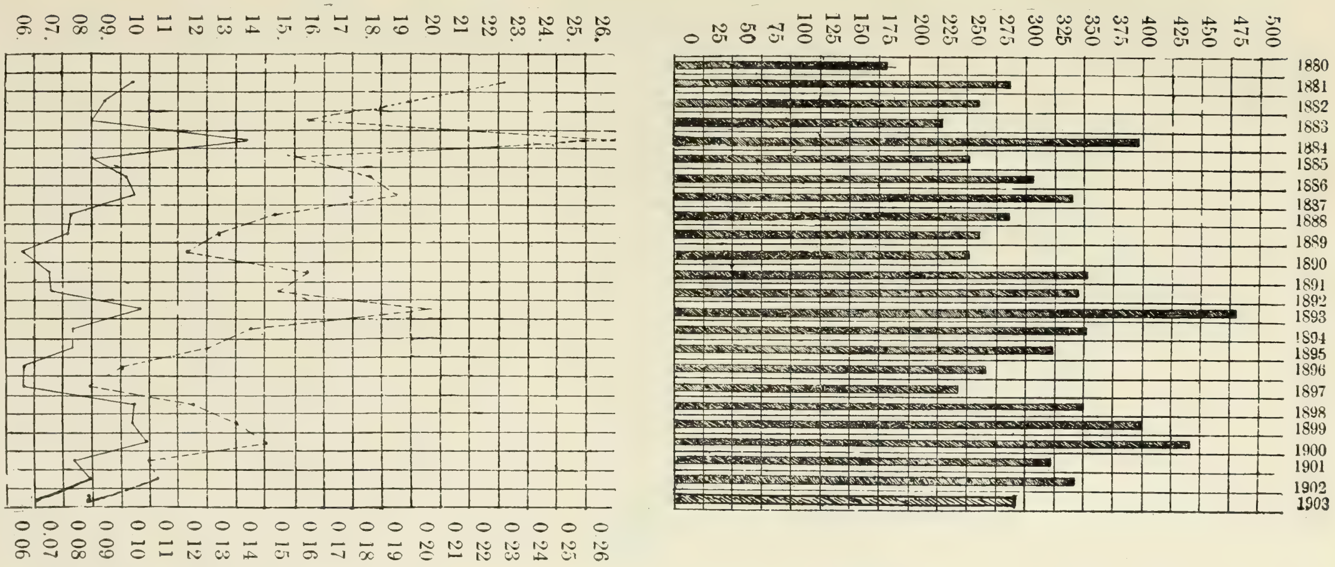
Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The year 1880 shows deaths of last nine months only.

CHART No. 9.

Showing Deaths From Diarrhœa for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.



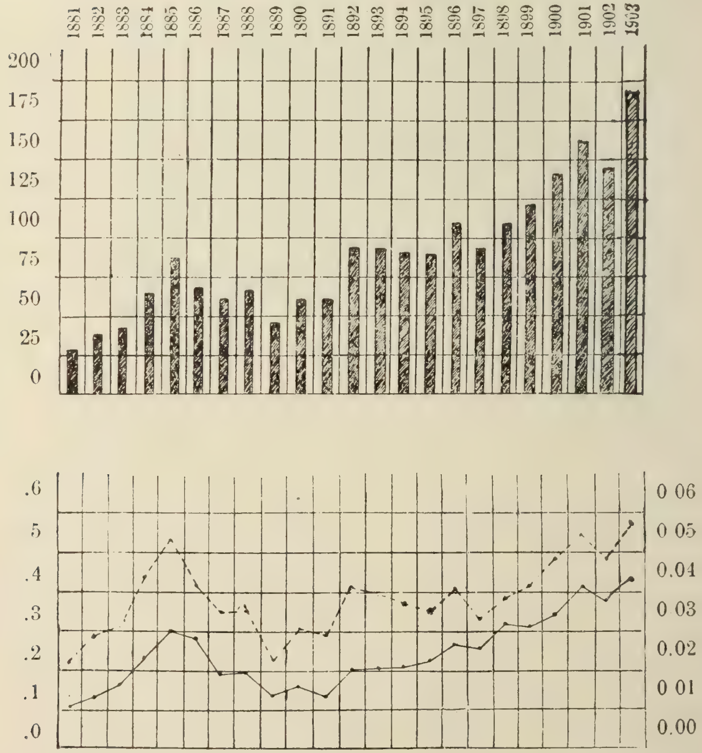
Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The year 1880 shows deaths of last nine months only.

CHART No. 10.

Showing Deaths From Apoplexy for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.

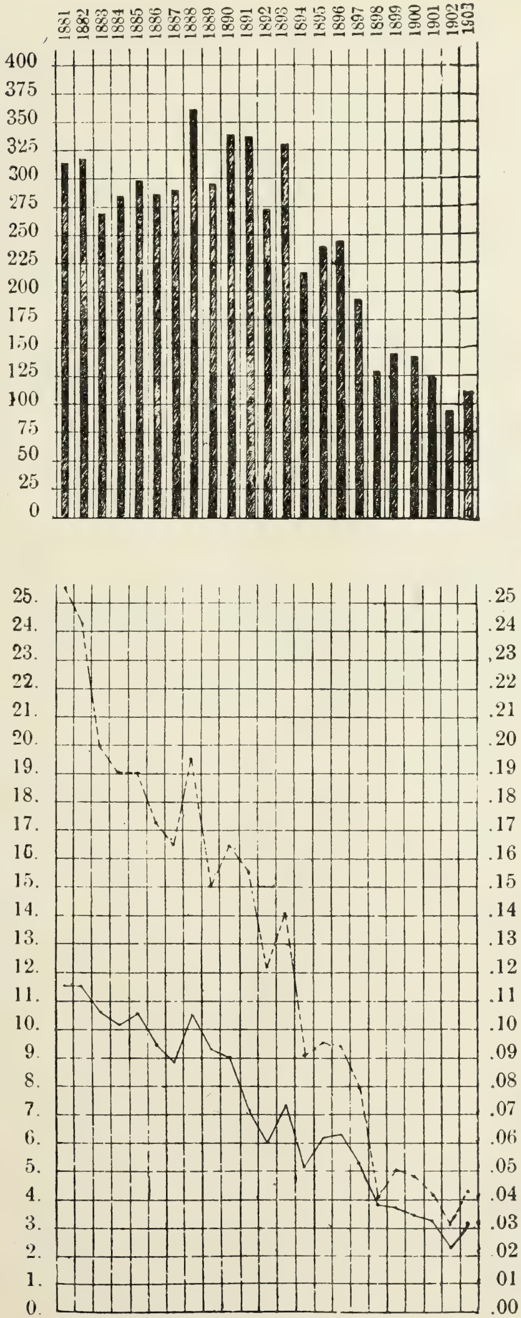


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 11.

Showing Deaths From Convulsions for 23 Years, 1881-1903, Inclusive.



Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

DETAIL

MONTHLY STATISTICS

FOR 1903.

TABLE No. 1—Showing the Number of Deaths, According to Cause, Annual Death Rate per 1,000 for the Year was 12.99, For the Year 1902 there were 3,796 Deaths, Repre-

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Nativity.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	4091	2197	1894	2080	1326	662	23	1874	557	1660
GENERAL DISEASES	1020	496	524	452	421	140	7	369	194	457
Typhoid Fever	54	26	28	39	14	.....	1	26	12	16
Malaria	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Small Pox	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Measles	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Scarlet Fever	9	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	8	1	....
Whooping Cough	43	19	24	43	.....	.....	.....	39	4	....
Diphtheria and Croup	64	31	33	62	2	.....	.....	54	10	....
Grippe	73	32	41	12	32	29	.....	8	13	52
Dysentery	7	4	3	5	1	1	.....	3	2	2
Other Epidemic Diseases	6	3	3	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec	22	13	9	8	12	2	.....	7	6	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	362	178	184	159	166	33	4	140	78	144
Other forms of Tuberculosis	81	41	40	52	24	5	.....	34	16	31
Cancer	212	91	121	19	138	54	1	18	33	161
Other General Diseases	84	51	33	38	31	14	1	27	19	38
LOCAL DISEASES	2803	1478	1325	1522	786	483	12	1431	306	1066
Meningitis	90	42	48	76	11	2	1	71	10	9
Cerebral Cong. and Hem'rage	181	97	84	13	94	74	.....	15	23	143
Paralysis	19	11	8	5	8	6	.....	7	1	11
Convulsions of Infants	132	79	53	132	.....	.....	.....	130	1	1
Other Diseases of Nerv. System.	41	24	17	15	15	11	.....	11	8	22
Organic Heart Disease	295	142	153	53	145	94	3	46	74	202
Other Diseases of Circ. System	50	27	23	8	22	19	1	5	11	34
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	184	98	86	116	34	34	.....	110	9	65
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu	456	257	199	251	131	71	3	218	59	179
Other Diseases of Resp. System	60	31	29	25	26	9	.....	25	6	29
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	275	136	139	275	.....	.....	.....	259	12	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	37	23	14	20	10	6	1	18	4	15
Hernias and Intestinal Obstr'ns	30	14	16	10	13	6	1	9	3	18
Peritonitis	40	17	23	15	21	2	2	11	13	16
Appendicitis	40	22	18	21	17	2	.....	17	16	7
Other Diseases of Digest. Sys	141	78	63	56	63	22	.....	54	14	73
Bright's Disease	167	98	69	36	95	36	.....	34	31	102
Other Dis. Genito-Urinary Sys	37	16	21	8	22	7	.....	9	12	16
Puerperal Septicaemia	21	.....	21	4	17	.....	.....	4	10	7
Other Puerperal Diseases	21	3	18	7	14	.....	.....	8	3	10
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	27	13	14	21	3	3	.....	22	.....	5
Diseases of Locomotor System	44	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
Hydrocephalus	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Other Malformations	30	20	10	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	314	172	142	314	.....	.....	.....	312	2	.....
Senile Debility	106	53	53	4	23	79	.....	.....	12	94
VIOLENCE	260	219	41	103	117	36	4	71	56	133
Suicide	74	61	13	19	43	12	.....	16	16	42
Accidents	186	158	28	84	74	24	4	55	40	91
Other Causes—Ill Defined	7	3	4	3	1	3	.....	3	1	3
Homocides	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for the Year 1903. The
on an Estimated Population of 315,000.
senting an Annual Death Rate of 12.65 per 1,000 Population.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
1103	164	69	42	25	104	75	125	155	171	159	141	191	134	190	183	192	207	224	191	161	69	13	1	2
65	27	17	16	11	43	25	61	95	72	72	53	71	45	55	64	68	43	45	44	20	5	3	...	..
.. ..	1	....	....	....	4	8	7	11	6	5	2	4	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
.. ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
.. ..	1	1	....	1	4	2	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
27	9	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3	7	8	10	5	21	5	2	....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	1	3	3	5	3	7	7	9	15	7	2	2	...	..
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..
2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
5	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	4	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	..
1	2	2	1	1	2	5	34	72	49	52	26	28	17	17	19	14	7	2	7	4	...	...	...	..
9	4	1	2	1	6	2	9	7	7	3	6	6	2	1	3	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
.. ..	....	1	1	....	1	....	3	1	1	3	10	21	16	25	28	37	17	25	14	5	3	...	...	..
11	1	....	....	....	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	7	5	4	7	4	5	5	5	2	...	1	...	..
1034	133	48	23	10	50	39	43	39	70	72	68	97	74	116	99	107	155	172	140	137	64	10	1	2
29	18	6	2	2	9	4	5	1	2	1	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	4	4	13	14	13	14	26	33	19	23	7	...	...	..
2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	..
114	12	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	1	....	....	....	2	3	2	2	1	....	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	3	2	3	2	...	...	..
7	1	....	....	....	3	6	9	5	9	8	11	18	11	28	24	27	46	34	30	12	6	...	...	..
1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	7	4	4	4	...	...	..
67	23	8	3	2	5	3	1	1	1	....	...	1	...	3	5	7	7	11	20	10	5	1	...	..
128	33	17	8	3	13	8	6	9	15	12	13	22	12	30	18	21	22	24	15	19	5	3	...	..
10	2	2	....	....	5	1	....	1	1	6	...	3	1	2	3	5	6	6	5	1	...	...	...	..
242	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	....	6	3	3	3	2	1	....	1	1	2	1	...	2	3	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	..
5	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	1	2	3	3	...	2	4	2	1	...	...	..
2	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	3	4	7	3	2	3	2	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
.. ..	....	....	....	....	2	5	6	6	7	4	2	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
37	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	4	7	6	10	10	7	6	7	12	13	4	9	2	...	...	..
4	1	4	1	....	3	5	3	3	7	8	8	16	11	11	11	14	19	10	15	11	2	...	...	..
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	...	5	2	3	3	1	...	...	..
.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	9	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	..
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
29	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
311	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	18	17	34	25	6	1	2
3	3	4	3	4	11	11	21	20	29	15	20	22	15	18	19	17	8	6	7	4	...	...	...	..
.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	11	6	8	6	5	8	6	7	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	..
3	3	4	3	4	11	11	16	16	18	9	112	16	10	10	13	10	6	4	5	2	...	...	...	..
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 2—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	355	191	164	196	107	52	.....	176	47	132
GENERAL DISEASES	106	58	48	57	42	7	.....	47	17	42
Typhoid Fever	7	4	3	4	3	.....	.....	4	1	2
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Measles	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	15	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	12	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....
Grippe	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	20	12	13	18	1	.....	8	10	14
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	4	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	3
Cancer	20	11	9	2	15	3	.....	1	2	17
Other General Diseases	6	4	2	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	5
LOCAL DISEASES	236	121	115	135	59	42	.....	127	26	83
Meningitis	9	3	6	8	1	.....	.....	7	1	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	24	11	13	2	13	9	.....	2	2	20
Paralysis	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Convulsions of Infants	8	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	3	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Organic Heart Disease	18	8	10	2	11	5	.....	4	5	9
Other Dis. of Circulatory System.	4	1	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	20	11	9	17	1	2	.....	17	.....	3
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu	66	39	27	45	11	10	.....	40	5	21
Other Dis. of Respiratory Sys.	6	2	4	3	1	2	.....	2	1	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	9	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	3	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
Peritonitis	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Appendicitis	3	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive Sys.	12	7	5	6	6	.....	.....	6	2	4
Bright's Disease	9	5	4	2	5	2	.....	2	1	6
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	3	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	20	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Senile Debility	6	2	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	4
VIOLENCE	11	10	1	3	6	2	.....	1	4	6
Suicide	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1
Accidents	8	7	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	3	5
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for January, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
105	19	11	1	5	12	7	8	11	11	10	16	10	13	17	10	20	18	13	15	14	7	2	....	..
13	9	4	1	3	5	2	5	6	7	6	7	8	4	6	2	7	3	2	4	1	....	1	....	..
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9	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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92	10	7	....	2	7	5	3	3	3	4	7	1	6	11	7	12	14	11	11	12	7	1	....	..
3	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..
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13	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..
27	5	5	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	3	1	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	....	..
1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 3—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	409	203	206	211	126	71	1	191	50	168
GENERAL DISEASES	103	46	57	42	42	19	.....	32	19	52
Typhoid Fever	6	3	3	5	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	4	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Grippe	12	6	6	1	5	6	.....	1	1	10
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	16	15	12	15	4	.....	10	4	17
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	5	6	7	3	1	.....	3	5	3
Cancer	20	5	15	1	13	6	.....	1	3	16
Other General Diseases	13	6	7	6	5	2	.....	3	5	5
LOCAL DISEASES	290	143	147	163	76	51	.....	153	26	111
Meningitis	9	4	5	8	1	.....	.....	8	1	.....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	21	10	11	2	11	8	.....	2	.....	19
Paralysis	4	3	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	3
Convulsions of Infants	18	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Organic Heart Disease	29	13	16	5	13	11	.....	6	2	21
Other Dis. of Circulatory System.	5	4	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	4
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	32	18	14	24	5	3	.....	24	.....	8
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu.	71	37	34	49	16	6	.....	43	9	19
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	11	6	5	2	8	1	.....	2	1	8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	8	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	3	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2
Peritonitis	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Appendicitis	7	4	3	5	1	1	.....	4	3	.....
Other Dis. of Digestive System	8	2	6	5	1	2	.....	5	.....	3
Bright's Disease	13	7	6	1	9	3	.....	2	1	10
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
Puerperal Septicaemia	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other Malformations	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	26	13	13	26	.....	.....	.....	24	2	.....
Senile Debility	11	4	7	1	2	8	.....	.....	2	9
VIOLENCE	16	14	2	6	8	1	1	6	5	5
Suicide	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Accidents	14	12	2	5	7	1	1	5	5	4
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for February, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
113	16	8	6	1	12	4	7	20	9	21	8	21	14	15	19	18	23	33	17	19	3	2	...	..
6	3	....	1	1	3	1	4	9	5	9	4	11	6	2	7	9	4	7	7	3	...	1	...	..
.. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
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3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	..
107	13	8	5	....	8	3	2	9	2	11	4	8	7	12	10	8	17	26	10	16	3	1	...	..
3	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	3	5	3	2	...	...	...	..
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15	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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14	5	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	..
30	3	3	2	....	4	1	1	4	....	3	....	3	1	5	1	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	..
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25	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 4—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	450	240	210	215	133	97	5	185	77	188
GENERAL DISEASES	143	67	76	50	56	34	3	36	32	75
Typhoid Fever	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Grippe	49	23	26	6	23	20	.....	4	10	35
Dysentery	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	47	21	26	24	18	3	2	19	11	17
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
Cancer	22	8	14	2	10	9	1	1	3	18
Other General Diseases	9	4	5	6	2	1	.....	4	3	2
LOCAL DISEASES	288	156	132	160	65	61	2	145	36	107
Meningitis	10	7	3	8	2	.....	.....	7	2	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	16	9	7	4	8	4	.....	4	3	9
Paralysis	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Convulsions of Infants	12	9	3	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	7	4	3	3	.....	4	.....	2	1	4
Organic Heart Disease	25	9	16	3	12	9	1	2	7	16
Other Dis. of Circulatory System.	4	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	37	20	17	20	5	12	.....	19	2	16
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu.	73	40	33	37	19	16	1	31	10	32
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	5	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	15	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Peritonitis	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Appendicitis	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Digestive System	11	6	5	8	1	2	.....	7	.....	4
Bright's Disease	10	6	4	3	5	2	.....	3	2	5
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Puerperal Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Diseases of Locomotor System	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	6	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	29	19	10	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
Senile Debility	11	4	7	.....	2	9	.....	.....	1	10
VIOLENCE	19	17	2	5	12	2	.....	4	9	6
Suicide	11	9	2	1	9	1	.....	3	5	3
Accidents	8	8	.....	4	3	1	.....	1	4	3
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for March, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
115	20	6	3	3	5	9	10	15	14	18	18	17	11	25	20	21	21	28	35	24	10	2	...	..
8	3	1	2	1	...	4	6	12	5	12	8	6	6	9	8	11	10	8	14	7	2	...	...	..
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3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
107	17	5	1	1	5	4	4	2	5	4	7	11	5	13	10	9	10	20	21	17	8	2	...	..
4	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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11	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	5	5	2	1	...	..
16	9	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	3	4	1	4	5	4	5	4	2	4	1	1	...	..
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 5—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	350	194	156	176	122	52	.....	158	50	142
GENERAL DISEASES	94	41	53	45	37	12	.....	35	24	35
Typhoid Fever	7	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Whooping Cough	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	6	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Grippe	5	2	3	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	4
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26	12	14	7	17	2	.....	6	9	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	13	4	9	8	2	3	.....	7	1	5
Cancer	17	5	12	1	11	5	.....	2	4	11
Other General Diseases	9	6	3	7	1	1	.....	5	2	2
LOCAL DISEASES	236	135	101	121	77	38	.....	118	22	96
Meningitis	9	4	5	8	.....	1	.....	7	1	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	16	13	3	1	10	5	.....	1	3	12
Paralysis	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Convulsions of Infants	12	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Organic Heart Disease	27	12	15	3	14	10	.....	5	2	20
Other Dis. of Circulatory System.	5	2	3	2	2	1	.....	1	3	1
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	19	6	13	10	6	3	.....	10	2	7
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu.	33	23	10	15	13	5	.....	14	3	16
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	7	3	4	2	4	1	.....	3	.....	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	15	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	4	3	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	2
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	3	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Peritonitis	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Appendicitis	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Digestive System	17	10	7	8	8	1	.....	7	1	9
Bright's Disease	15	11	4	4	9	2	.....	6	1	8
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	5	2	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	3
Puerperal Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Other Malformations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	32	21	11	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Senile Debility	8	6	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....	1	7
VIOLENCE	19	18	1	9	8	2	.....	4	4	11
Suicide	7	6	1	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Accidents	12	12	.....	7	3	2	.....	3	4	5
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for April, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
91	13	4	5	4	10	7	10	7	21	18	12	16	9	12	15	14	19	22	26	8	6	1	...	..
10	1	1	2	2	6	4	6	4	8	8	5	3	3	4	5	3	6	4	6	2	1	...	...	..
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81	11	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	9	9	7	9	6	8	8	9	12	18	20	6	5	1	...	..
3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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4	3	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	..
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4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 6—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	330	167	163	160	112	56	2	145	51	134
GENERAL DISEASES	81	36	45	32	35	13	1	27	16	38
Typhoid Fever	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	2
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	5	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Grippe	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	10	24	12	17	4	1	10	9	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Cancer	19	9	10	.....	12	7	.....	.....	4	15
Other General Diseases	7	5	2	5	1	1	.....	3	2	2
LOCAL DISEASES	230	113	117	119	69	42	.....	110	32	88
Meningitis	7	3	4	5	1	1	.....	5	1	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	16	6	10	.....	7	9	.....	.....	2	14
Paralysis	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Convulsions of Infants	5	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Organic Heart Disease	26	12	14	6	9	11	.....	5	6	15
Other Dis. of Circulatory System.	8	4	4	.....	6	2	.....	.....	4	4
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	13	6	7	11	1	1	.....	10	.....	3
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu.	43	23	20	23	14	6	.....	17	8	18
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	5	3	2	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	15	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	3	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Peritonitis	4	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Appendicitis	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Digestive System	13	8	5	3	8	2	.....	1	1	11
Bright's Disease	11	8	3	2	7	2	.....	2	1	8
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	7	2	5	3	3	1	.....	4	2	1
Puerperal Septicaemia	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other Malformations	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	29	17	12	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
Senile Debility	6	3	3	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	5
VIOLENCE	18	18	.....	9	8	.....	1	8	3	7
Suicide	8	8	.....	3	5	.....	.....	3	1	4
Accidents	10	10	.....	6	3	.....	1	5	2	3
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for May, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
78	18	3	5	1	12	4	12	9	17	14	11	19	7	14	23	21	22	15	11	10	4	...	...	..
6	2	1	3	...	5	1	3	6	5	7	5	5	1	4	12	7	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	..
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2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
71	16	2	2	1	4	3	6	2	11	6	4	12	6	8	10	13	19	12	8	10	4	...	...	..
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2	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..
10	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	..
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12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 7—Showing Deaths According to Cause.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	252	146	106	124	91	34	3	108	36	108
GENERAL DISEASES	64	36	28	27	31	6	.....	21	16	27
Typhoid Fever	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Grippe	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dysentery	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec	3	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	21	13	14	15	5	.....	14	6	14
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	3	2	3	2	.....	.....	1	3	1
Cancer	7	3	4	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Other General Diseases	7	4	3	1	5	1	.....	.....	2	5
LOCAL DISEASES	163	92	71	85	50	27	1	77	15	71
Meningitis	8	4	4	7	1	.....	.....	6	1	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor	8	6	2	1	4	3	.....	2	1	5
Paralysis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Convulsions of Infants	6	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Organic Heart Disease	21	11	10	3	12	6	.....	2	1	18
Other Dis. of Circulatory System	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	7	6	1	4	3	.....	.....	3	1	3
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu	20	11	9	13	4	3	.....	10	1	9
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	5	2	3	2	1	2	.....	2	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	14	9	5	14	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Peritonitis	3	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	2
Appendicitis	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Other Dis. of Digestive System	9	6	3	5	2	2	.....	5	.....	4
Bright's Disease	13	8	5	1	9	3	.....	1	2	10
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal Septicaemia	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	26	13	13	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Senile Debility	7	5	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	6
VIOLENCE	24	18	6	12	10	.....	2	10	4	10
Suicide	6	5	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	2	3
Accidents	18	13	5	8	8	.....	2	9	2	7
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for June, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
71	5	...	2	1	8	2	12	10	16	8	10	14	11	13	11	12	13	9	6	11	7	...	...	..
3	1	...	...	1	3	...	5	6	9	5	5	5	4	5	3	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	..
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66	4	...	1	...	4	2	2	4	4	3	2	6	6	6	6	9	9	7	5	10	7	...	...	..
2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	..
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2	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 8—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	308	163	145	165	92	47	4	146	38	124
GENERAL DISEASES	60	23	37	29	20	10	1	22	13	25
Typhoid Fever	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Grippe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	3	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	3	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26	10	16	17	6	3	.....	14	5	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	2	4	2	3	1	.....	1	1	4
Cancer	16	6	10	2	9	5	.....	1	5	10
Other General Diseases	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
LOCAL DISEASES	208	112	96	115	56	34	3	112	21	75
Meningitis	7	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	14	8	6	.....	8	6	.....	.....	2	12
Paralysis	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Convulsions of Infants	10	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	5	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2
Organic Heart Disease	19	9	10	1	11	7	.....	1	2	16
Other Dis. of Circulatory System	7	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	5
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	8	2	6	4	2	2	.....	3	2	3
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu.	19	12	7	7	7	4	1	7	5	7
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	34	17	17	34	.....	.....	.....	32	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Peritonitis	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Appendicitis	3	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Other Dis. of Digestive System	13	9	4	3	8	2	.....	3	.....	10
Bright's Disease	12	7	5	3	6	3	.....	2	2	8
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1
Puerperal Septicaemia	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Other Puerperal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	32	17	15	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Senile Debility	7	2	5	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	6
VIOLENCE	40	28	12	21	16	3	.....	12	4	24
Suicide	8	5	3	2	5	1	.....	2	1	5
Accidents	32	23	9	19	11	2	.....	10	3	19
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for July, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
86	14	9	....	....	5	12	12	17	6	10	7	15	10	15	12	12	15	16	18	15	1	1	....	..
2	1	3	....	....	....	3	4	12	3	3	1	7	2	3	2	4	3	4	....	3	....	....	....	..
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84	12	3	....	....	3	4	3	3	2	4	5	6	6	9	8	4	11	11	16	12	1	1	....	..
1	2	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	2	1	3	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	..
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.. .	1	3	....	....	2	5	4	2	1	3	....	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 9—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	327	172	155	202	85	35	5	194	34	99
GENERAL DISEASES	71	36	35	31	33	5	2	38	3	30
Typhoid Fever	4	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Grippe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec	3	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28	15	3	11	16	.....	1	15	1	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	3	4	5	2	.....	.....	5	1	1
Cancer	14	7	7	1	9	4	.....	3	.....	11
Other General Diseases	6	4	2	1	4	.....	1	4	.....	2
LOCAL DISEASES	242	124	118	160	50	29	3	150	27	65
Meningitis	11	4	7	8	2	.....	1	8	1	2
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor	12	7	5	1	7	4	.....	.....	3	9
Paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions of Infants	10	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	7	5	2	2	3	2	.....	2	.....	5
Organic Heart Disease	19	15	4	4	7	7	1	3	2	14
Other Dis. of Circulatory System	4	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu	13	4	9	9	2	2	.....	5	5	3
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	5	4	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	79	38	41	79	.....	.....	.....	75	2	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	4	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Peritonitis	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Appendicitis	6	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	3	1	2
Other Dis. of Digestive System	12	4	8	5	4	3	.....	6	1	5
Bright's Disease	14	8	6	4	7	3	.....	3	5	6
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	5	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	2	1	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	5	4	1	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	18	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Senile Debility	6	3	3	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	5
VIOLENCE	14	12	2	11	2	1	.....	6	4	4
Suicide	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Accidents	13	12	1	10	2	1	.....	6	3	4
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for August, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
113	21	2	4	2	12	7	13	15	13	11	9	12	14	11	11	11	5	13	10	[illegible]	7	...	1	..
7	1	...	...	...	6	1	6	7	6	3	4	4	6	5	4	4	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	..
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106	20	2	4	1	4	4	6	4	5	7	5	8	7	6	7	7	5	10	8	9	6	...	...	1
2	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	2	2	4	...	3	...	...	..
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2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
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62	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 10—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	341	190	151	195	91	55	.....	167	43	131
GENERAL DISEASES	75	43	32	35	27	13	.....	27	10	38
Typhoid Fever	6	4	2	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	3
Malaria	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	7	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Grippe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21	12	9	10	9	2	.....	11	3	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	4	3	5	2	.....	.....	2	1	4
Cancer	19	9	10	1	11	7	.....	2	.....	17
Other General Diseases	8	5	3	2	2	4	.....	1	2	5
LOCAL DISEASES	232	119	113	195	52	35	.....	131	28	73
Meningitis	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	11	4	7	1	4	6	.....	1	2	8
Paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions of Infants	13	10	3	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	21	9	12	2	10	9	.....	1	1	19
Other Dis. of Circulatory System.	6	1	5	1	1	4	.....	1	2	3
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	9	5	4	4	2	3	.....	3	1	5
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu.	21	10	11	12	5	4	.....	10	5	6
Other Dis. of Respiratory System.	6	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	46	18	28	46	.....	.....	.....	44	2	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	9	7	2	8	1	.....	.....	7	1	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Peritonitis	4	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Appendicitis	7	4	3	3	4	.....	.....	1	3	3
Other Dis. of Digestive System	10	6	4	2	5	3	.....	.....	2	8
Bright's Disease	14	9	5	3	7	4	.....	2	5	7
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	28	15	13	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Senile Debility	4	4	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4
VIOLENCE	34	28	6	15	12	7	.....	9	5	20
Suicide	12	10	2	3	4	5	.....	1	2	9
Accidents	21	18	3	11	8	2	.....	7	3	11
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for September, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
105	14	5	5	3	6	9	8	17	17	13	9	13	12	11	18	16	23	17	9	2	9	...	...	..
2	1	2	3	2	1	2	5	9	7	3	3	4	3	3	9	5	6	2	2	...	1	...	...	..
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...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	3	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
102	13	3	1	1	4	7	1	5	6	5	3	9	6	7	6	9	16	13	6	1	8	...	...	..
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	..
6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
40	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	..
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27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	4	5	3	...	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	3	3	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 11—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	323	175	148	133	128	62	.....	131	46	146
GENERAL DISEASES	81	37	44	37	34	10	.....	33	13	35
Typhoid Fever	6	5	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	3	2
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Grippe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28	15	13	15	9	4	.....	13	3	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	4	7	6	5	.....	.....	8	.....	3
Cancer	22	9	13	1	17	4	.....	2	5	15
Other General Diseases	7	4	3	3	2	2	.....	3	1	3
LOCAL DISEASES	214	115	99	93	79	42	.....	93	29	92
Meningitis	4	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	17	8	9	.....	8	9	.....	1	1	15
Paralysis	4	3	1	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	2
Convulsions of Infants	13	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1
Other Dis. of Nervous System	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Organic Heart Disease	25	11	14	2	15	8	.....	2	9	14
Other Dis. of Circulatory System.	3	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	9	3	6	5	3	1	.....	5	1	3
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu.	26	15	11	6	14	6	.....	6	4	16
Other Dis. of Respiratory System.	4	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	20	16	4	20	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	3	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peritonitis	3	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Appendicitis	4	1	3	1	2	1	.....	1	3	.....
Other Dis. of Digestive System	13	9	4	5	7	1	.....	6	3	4
Bright's Disease	17	8	9	5	8	4	.....	6	2	9
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	6	3	3	.....	4	2	.....	.....	3	3
Puerperal Septicaemia	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	21	9	12	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Senile Debility	11	5	6	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	11
VIOLENCE	28	23	5	3	15	10	.....	5	4	19
Suicide	8	6	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1	7
Accidents	19	16	3	3	8	8	.....	5	3	11
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for October, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
72	10	10	4	2	5	3	12	10	13	11	14	20	14	18	18	15	18	18	12	18	5	1	...	..
3	3	2	2	1	4	3	7	9	3	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	..
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69	5	7	2	...	1	...	4	...	8	5	8	11	6	10	11	7	18	11	9	16	5	1	...	..
..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	..
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4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 12—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	325	193	132	139	132	53	1	121	33	171
GENERAL DISEASES	68	40	28	30	36	2	.....	22	10	36
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Grippe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec...	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	18	11	11	16	2	.....	10	4	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
Cancer	17	9	8	2	15	.....	.....	1	3	13
Other General Diseases	5	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	3
LOCAL DISEASES	232	130	102	103	81	47	1	94	20	118
Meningitis	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor...	13	9	4	.....	8	5	.....	1	3	9
Paralysis	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Convulsions of Infants	11	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	4	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	2
Organic Heart Disease	29	15	14	10	14	5	.....	10	2	17
Other Dis. of Circulatory System	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	15	8	7	6	3	6	.....	5	.....	10
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu	29	20	9	12	14	3	.....	9	4	16
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	15	11	4	15	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	3	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc...	6	3	3	2	3	1	.....	3	1	2
Peritonitis	5	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Appendicitis	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Dis. of Digestive System	9	5	4	2	7	.....	.....	1	2	6
Bright's Disease	21	12	9	4	12	5	.....	1	3	17
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other Puerperal Diseases	6	1	5	2	4	.....	.....	3	1	2
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	25	11	14	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Senile Debility	21	12	9	.....	3	18	.....	.....	1	20
VIOLENCE	25	23	2	6	15	4	.....	5	3	17
Suicide	6	5	1	1	3	2	.....	2	1	3
Accidents	18	17	1	4	12	2	.....	3	2	13
Homicides	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for November, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
67	6	4	2	1	7	6	11	11	20	10	20	19	8	24	13	12	17	23	16	17	7	2	1	1
2	1	....	....	....	4	2	5	6	8	5	5	11	2	6	5	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	..
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65	5	4	2	1	3	3	5	3	7	5	13	6	6	15	4	8	14	19	16	17	7	2	1	1
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3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	2	1	....	....	..
4	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	5	3	1	2	3	....	2	....	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 13—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—All Causes	321	163	158	164	107	48	2	152	52	117
GENERAL DISEASES	74	33	41	36	29	9	.....	29	21	24
Typhoid Fever	4	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	8	5	3	7	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Grippe	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infec.	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26	8	18	13	10	3	.....	10	13	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Cancer	19	10	9	4	11	4	.....	3	4	12
Other General Diseases	6	3	3	2	3	1	.....	1	1	4
LOCAL DISEASES	232	118	114	123	72	35	2	121	24	87
Meningitis	9	4	5	7	2	.....	.....	7	1	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemor.	13	6	7	1	6	6	.....	1	1	11
Paralysis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Convulsions of Infants	14	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Other Dis. of Nervous System	5	1	4	1	3	1	.....	1	2	2
Organic Heart Disease	36	18	18	12	17	6	1	5	8	23
Other Dis. of Circulatory System.	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	13	11	2	9	3	1	.....	9	.....	4
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneu.	42	23	19	23	12	6	1	26	.....	16
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	4	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	3	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstruc.	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Peritonitis	5	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Appendicitis	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Other Dis. of Digestive System	14	6	8	4	6	4	.....	7	2	5
Bright's Disease	18	9	9	4	11	3	.....	4	6	8
Other Dis. of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Puerperal Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Puerperal Diseases	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Dis. of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Malformations	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Congenital Debility	28	16	12	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Senile Debility	8	3	5	.....	2	6	.....	.....	1	7
VIOLENCE	15	12	3	5	6	4	.....	2	7	6
Suicide	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Accidents	13	10	3	4	5	4	.....	1	6	6
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for December, 1903.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
87	8	7	5	2	10	5	10	13	14	15	7	15	11	15	13	20	13	17	16	13	3	2	...	..
3	1	3	2	...	6	2	5	9	6	6	1	2	4	2	2	7	5	3	3	1	...	1	...	..
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84	7	4	2	2	4	3	5	3	6	8	5	9	7	12	11	13	8	14	10	11	3	1	...	..
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12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	5	5	5	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
16	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	..
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	..
...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	..
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

TABLE No. 14—Showing by Wards the Estimated Population, of the More Important

WARDS.	Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths under one year of age.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths one to five years of age.
First	9,600	94	9.79	12	4
Second	10,000	114	11.40	26	10
Third	5,500	76	13.82	18	7
Fourth	10,900	123	11.28	19	10
Fifth	10,200	169	16.57	38	11
Sixth	13,900	172	12.39	36	6
Seventh	7,300	89	12.19	10	4
Eighth	11,000	117	10.64	25	7
Ninth	18,400	217	11.84	58	22
Tenth	17,900	195	10.89	40	12
Eleventh	24,700	293	11.86	102	25
Twelfth	14,200	190	13.38	56	10
Thirteenth	19,000	209	11.00	62	18
Fourteenth	23,200	365	15.73	198	39
Fifteenth	13,600	136	10.00	36	8
Sixteenth	10,600	104	9.81	22	2
Seventeenth	11,500	129	11.21	45	14
Eighteenth	15,600	158	10.01	26	12
Nineteenth	12,000	111	9.25	30	13
Twentieth	19,700	195	9.81	51	19
Twenty-first	14,300	163	11.39	57	16
Twenty-second	12,300	118	9.59	33	8
Twenty-third	9,600	99	10.31	26	8
Hospitals	....	459	....	77	15
Total	315,000	4,091	....	1,103	300

Total Deaths, Annual Death Rate and Number of Deaths from some Causes, for the Year 1903.

CAUSE OF DEATH.															
Typhoid fever.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Small-pox.	Tubercular disease.	Cancer.	Nervous system.	Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Nephritis.	Diarrhoeal under five years.	Violence.	WARDS.
1	....	....	....	1	....	12	7	10	16	....	12	8	5	3	First
1	....	....	1	2	....	10	4	17	11	4	12	3	8	8	Second
1	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	8	7	11	11	5	3	7	Third
2	....	1	1	1	....	14	8	7	18	2	20	6	5	11	Fourth
1	....	1	3	1	....	17	7	20	19	9	23	7	10	17	Fifth
2	....	....	2	1	....	19	13	19	30	9	15	7	7	9	Sixth
2	....	....	....	2	....	4	8	10	13	1	10	9	2	11	Seventh
1	....	....	1	3	....	19	5	13	10	6	11	3	5	10	Eighth
1	....	....	3	1	....	30	15	20	15	10	21	12	19	8	Ninth
3	....	2	2	7	....	25	14	20	21	9	18	7	8	5	Tenth
1	....	....	5	10	....	33	12	23	22	10	52	8	27	10	Eleventh
....	....	....	1	5	....	25	8	15	9	12	23	8	17	13	Twelfth
2	....	2	....	4	....	28	9	29	14	10	19	9	13	9	Thirteenth
2	1	1	4	5	1	30	8	36	18	22	42	6	64	11	Fourteenth
2	....	1	3	....	....	13	5	17	20	3	19	5	3	4	Fifteenth
1	....	....	3	1	....	7	6	13	18	3	10	9	1	6	Sixteenth
....	....	....	3	3	....	13	1	20	11	9	13	1	15	7	Seventeenth
4	....	....	3	....	....	19	15	13	22	6	18	4	8	13	Eighteenth
3	....	....	2	4	....	13	9	14	8	5	21	5	4	4	Nineteenth
6	....	....	1	5	....	26	6	25	21	11	21	8	14	10	Twentieth
4	....	1	....	....	....	21	6	23	17	6	12	6	11	10	Twenty-first
3	....	....	3	3	....	15	5	17	8	7	11	4	5	7	Twenty-second
1	....	....	2	2	....	14	5	8	7	5	9	3	10	3	Twenty-third
10	....	....	....	3	....	26	33	25	23	14	33	24	33	64	Hospitals
54	1	9	43	63	1	443	212	422	378	184	456	167	297	260	Total

TABLE No. 15.

Showing by Months the Number of Deaths Occurring in the Various Public and Private Institutions, Hospitals, Reformatories, Etc., for the Year 1903.

HOSPITALS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Children's	1	2	1	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	1
Emergency	1	5	3	4	4	2	11	1	3	5	3	2
Knowlton	1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	4	5	....	2
Little Sisters	3	4	6	3	1	1	1	2	3	....	....	1
Milwaukee	2	8	4	9	6	4	6	7	6	7	7	6
Morgue	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Notre Dame	....	2	....	4	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Others	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Protestant Home	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
St. Joseph's	6	5	6	7	3	2	1	1	4	9	....	2
St. Mary's	....	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	6	2	6	4
St. Vincents	8	4	4	1	3	8	10	4	1	5	2	6
Lakeside	....	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1
Trinity	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	6	5	7	6	4
Wisconsin General	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
Smallpox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rescue Mission	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
House of Mercy	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Mary's Private Sanitarium	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Post Graduate	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
St. John's Home	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Riverside Sanitarium	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
House of Correction	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Malone's	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Mt. Sinai	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	1	2
Health Department Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Sacred Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....
Total	25	43	40	40	42	35	49	36	36	47	29	36

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the Nativity of Those Dying in the City During 1903.

UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.	
Milwaukee	1,872	Germany	1,077
Wisconsin other than Milwaukee.	262	Poland	167
New York	278	Ireland	129
Illinois	40	England	48
Pennsylvania	16	Bohemia	42
Massachusetts	12	Norway	23
Michigan	25	Austria	31
Ohio	24	Canada	25
Vermont	13	Holland	22
New Jersey	2	Russia	22
Iowa	11	Switzerland	11
Maine	5	Scotland	9
Missouri	2	Prussia	4
Minnesota	8	France	7
Virginia	3	Denmark	8
Louisiana	1	Greece	1
Indiana	6	Wales	8
West Virginia	2	Bavaria	3
Kansas	1	Belgium	2
Connecticut	2	Sweden	6
Maryland	5	Italy	11
New Hampshire	2	Iceland	1
Rhode Island	2	Brazil	1
Kentucky	2	India	1
South Dakota	1	New Brunswick	1
Tennessee	1	Europe, not stated	2
Nebraska	1	Total	1,662
Washington	1	Grand total	4,091
Montana	1		
South Carolina	1		
Alabama	1		
U. S., unknown, not stated	26		
Total	2,429		

TABLE No. 17.

Showing by Months the Disposition in the Various Cemeteries, and Otherwise, of the Bodies of Those for Whom Burial or Removal Permits were Issued During the Year 1903.

CEMETERIES, ETC.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Permits for Still Births	Permits for bodies brought to city.	Grand Total
Union	79	108	115	77	74	57	80	65	80	74	85	77	971	94	143	1207
Forest Home	38	50	59	54	41	34	38	41	34	45	41	32	507	17	147	671
Calvary	101	103	108	73	78	47	74	72	90	75	60	79	960	86	20	1066
Polish Union	37	50	51	44	35	41	42	63	55	47	44	37	546	45	2	593
Pilgrims Rest	31	25	26	27	31	20	20	27	17	22	30	24	300	28	2	330
Wanderers Rest	16	16	16	8	16	12	10	14	15	14	15	13	165	16	9	190
Trinity	9	8	15	17	10	6	9	10	11	6	7	8	116	7	....	123
Greenwood	1	....	3	....	3	2	1	....	2	....	1	3	16	....	3	19
Spring Hill	2	2	3	2	....	3	....	1	1	....	2	3	19	1	1	21
Second Home	....	2	....	1	1	3	2	....	2	1	3	6	21	2	3	26
St. Francis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	....	3
County Farm	2	3	3	1	4	6	4	1	4	3	1	5	37	19	....	56
For Shipment	35	39	44	44	34	19	26	29	26	29	26	29	380	8	10	398
For Anatomical Purposes	3	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	14	....	....	14
Cremation	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	4	1	6	6	4	34	....	5	39
National Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1
Beth. Israel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1
Total	355	409	450	350	330	252	308	327	341	323	325	321	4091	323	344	4758

TABLE No. 18.

Showing by Months the Occupation of Those Dying in the City During 1903.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Actor	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Agent	....	1	1	....	3	2	1	....	....	3	....	1	12
Artist	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Attendant	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Baker	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
Banker	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Barber	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	3	11
Bartender	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Blacksmith	....	2	3	4	1	2	....	2	1	1	2	....	18
Boilermaker	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bookbinder	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Book dealer	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bookkeeper	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	3	2	15
Boxmaker	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Brakeman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Brewer	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	8
Brick Layer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Bridge Builder	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Bridge Tender	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	4
Broom Maker	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Brush Maker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Butcher	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	1	1	13
Buyer	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cabinet Maker	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4
Calker	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Candy Maker	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	4
Capitalist	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Captain	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Carpenter	4	4	3	2	5	3	2	....	3	8	5	2	41
Car repairer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Carriage Maker	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Cashier	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Cattle Dealer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Chief M. F. D.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cheese Maker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Chemist	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cigar Maker	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	3	....	10
Clerk	5	1	5	2	5	6	3	6	2	2	2	3	42
Coachman	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	4
Coal Dealer	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Collector	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Commercial Traveler	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4
Commission Merchant	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Conductor	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
Contractor	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	4
Cook	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	5
Cooper	....	2	3	1	1	....	1	4	....	1	1	2	16
Currier	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Decorator	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Dentist	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Designer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Draughtsman	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	4
Dress Maker	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	10
Driver	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Druggist	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	6
Dyer	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Electrician	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
Electrotyper	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Elevator Man	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Engineer	2	1	2	4	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	16
Express Driver	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Farmer	2	7	5	6	2	1	3	6	1	4	8	4	49

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Finisher	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fireman	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	6
Fisherman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Flagman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Foreman or Woman	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	4
Furrier	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Gardener	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	4
Gate Tender	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gilder	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Glass Blower	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Glove Maker	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Grocer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Hatter	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Harness Maker	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4
Hotel Keeper	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	7
House Keeper	48	73	80	55	63	44	54	45	59	67	55	65	708
House Mover	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Insurance Agent	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3
Inspector	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Iron Worker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Janitor	1	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Junk Dealer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Jeweler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Journalist	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Laborer	28	27	37	35	28	19	24	18	29	27	33	18	323
Lake Captain	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Lather	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Laundress	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Lawyer	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Lineman	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Lister	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Lithographer	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Lumberman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Machinist	2	6	3	3	9	1	....	7	2	4	4	4	95
Mail Carrier	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Manager	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Manufacturer	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	4
Marquetier	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Mason	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	1	3	3	....	1	14
Merchant	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	3	4	32
Medium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Messenger Boy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
Mid-wife	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Miller	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Milliner	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4
Millwright	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Minister	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4
Missionary	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Moulder	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	....	1	3	23
None	18	10	20	25	17	16	18	20	15	16	11	12	198
Nurse	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Office Boy	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Oiler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Packer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Painter	1	2	1	3	....	1	....	2	2	1	4	2	19
Paper Hanger	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Paster	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Pattern Maker	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Peddler	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
Photo Engraver	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Pipeman, M. F. D.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Physician	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	4
Piano Dealer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Planer	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Plumber	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	7
Policeman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Porter	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Presser	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Printer	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	7
Prospector	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Rag Picker								1					1
Railroading								1		1		1	3
Real Estate						1		1		1	1	1	5
Retoucher			1										1
Roofer								2	1				3
Rope Maker				1									1
Sailor	2			1	2	2	1			3		2	13
Salesman			1					1	1		1	1	5
Saleswoman						1							1
Saloonkeeper	2	2	3	1		1	1	1	3	2	4		20
School Boy and Girl		2	1	1	2				1			1	8
Seamstress			1							1		1	3
Secretary					1								1
Servant			2	2		1	2	1			4	2	14
Shoe Cutter			1										1
Shoemaker			4	2	1		1	2	2	2		1	15
Shop Girl	1						1						2
Sign Painter			1										1
Sport												1	1
Staver	1												1
Steamfitter			1									1	2
Stevedore				2	1								3
Stenographer				1		1	1						3
Stonecutter	1												1
Street Railway Employe					1					1			2
Storekeeper, U. S.				1									1
Student	3	1		2		1			2	2		1	12
Superintendent		1		1					1		1		4
Switchman			1		1	2			1	1	3	3	12
Tailor	2	1	2	5	2	5			1	2	4	1	25
Tanner						1	4	2	3	2	3	1	16
Teacher	3	1	1	5	1		2			5	1	1	20
Teamster		3	1	2	1	2	4	1	2		2	1	19
Telegraph Operator	1	2			1						2		6
Tinner							1		1				2

TABLE No. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Tobacco Cutter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Trunk Maker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Upholsterer	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	5
Varnisher	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Wagonmaker	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	4
Waiter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Watchmaker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Ward-man	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Well Digger	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Watchman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	4
Wood Buyer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Wood Carver	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Wood Turner	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Weaver	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Yeast Peddler	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total													2175

BIRTHS, 1903.

TABLE No. 19.

Table Showing Reported Births, as to Color, Sex and by Whom Reported, by Months.

COLOR SEX REPORTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White	569	584	649	563	557	600	666	723	668	746	543	675	7,543
Colored	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Male	285	271	320	267	281	326	344	371	345	387	292	348	3,837
Female	285	313	329	296	276	274	322	354	323	359	251	327	3,709
Physician	232	255	265	236	230	244	264	338	266	312	255	295	3,192
Midwife	338	329	384	327	327	356	402	387	402	434	288	380	4,354
Total	570	584	649	563	557	600	666	725	668	746	543	675	7,546

TABLE No. 20.

Births Reported by Wards for the Year 1903.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
First	8	13	4	7	4	9	14	74	10	11	5	5	104
Second	11	13	6	12	10	6	15	16	17	11	12	21	150
Third	4	11	6	11	7	10	9	15	17	11	2	8	111
Fourth	7	12	16	8	12	25	14	16	10	19	12	20	171
Fifth	6	7	10	10	15	17	13	8	10	15	10	10	131
Sixth	20	26	25	27	16	24	24	30	21	25	26	33	297
Seventh	2	3	2	3	6	3	3	4	8	3	3	1	41
Eighth	4	14	21	11	15	8	16	17	23	15	17	18	179
Ninth	30	36	31	55	42	40	38	42	36	47	27	33	457
Tenth	26	23	29	28	17	30	45	29	31	32	22	43	355
Eleventh	60	53	68	44	53	61	56	49	71	86	64	46	711
Twelfth	22	24	26	24	35	33	39	30	42	55	33	30	393
Thirteenth	26	45	48	31	25	32	45	52	38	52	30	55	479
Fourteenth	76	73	93	74	75	60	81	98	81	106	85	103	1,005
Fifteenth	26	18	22	11	22	12	18	30	19	14	20	18	230
Sixteenth	15	11	4	13	5	10	8	16	7	6	7	14	116
Seventeenth	21	16	26	14	32	19	24	29	18	27	9	21	256
Eighteenth	17	29	27	30	25	29	20	38	44	29	25	25	338
Nineteenth	39	33	23	19	28	36	17	14	20	34	27	31	321
Twentieth	39	41	43	43	29	35	50	53	24	35	27	35	454
Twenty-first	30	29	26	32	20	33	35	35	31	41	18	30	360
Twenty-second	29	16	28	23	23	21	33	22	37	12	20	20	284
Twenty-third	8	8	17	10	18	13	10	12	20	25	5	19	165
Not stated	44	30	48	23	23	34	39	56	33	35	37	36	438
Total	570	584	649	563	557	600	666	725	668	746	543	675	7,546

TABLE No. 21.

Nativity of Father.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	95	95	112	114	120	116	136	118	110	146	99	129	1,390
Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee	85	89	76	57	84	85	90	99	95	100	53	81	994
Others of United States	48	49	69	56	64	78	86	87	78	66	63	65	809
Germany	209	209	244	197	200	199	179	256	226	270	187	259	2,635
Other European Countries	130	136	139	131	89	117	163	158	154	157	137	135	1,646
Unknown or not Stated	3	6	9	8	.....	5	12	7	5	7	4	6	72
Total............	570	584	649	563	557	600	666	725	668	746	543	675	7,546

Nativity of Mother.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	121	114	147	137	103	143	162	154	144	161	107	155	1,648
Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee	75	115	86	73	58	80	121	100	103	131	81	118	1,141
Others of United States	53	57	77	60	74	88	86	110	94	67	73	58	897
Germany	190	188	222	167	215	176	139	244	200	250	167	241	2,399
Other European Countries	130	110	117	126	105	113	146	117	127	132	115	103	1,441
Unknown or not Stated	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20
Total............	570	584	649	563	557	600	666	725	668	746	543	675	7,546

MARRIAGES.

TABLE No. 22.

Showing by Months the Total Number of Marriages Reported, With Birthplace of Contracting Parties.

BIRTHPLACE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

MONTHS.	Total Marriages reptd.	Milwaukee.		Wis., outside Milwaukee.		Others of U. S.		Foreigh.		Not Given.	
		H.	W.	H.	W.	H.	W.	H.	W.	H.	W.
January	161	48	52	33	42	35	28	45	39	....	....
February	199	49	67	30	29	34	31	86	72	....	....
March	154	37	57	25	29	24	17	67	49	1	2
April	135	31	53	20	11	32	32	52	37	....	2
May.	233	69	84	41	42	23	27	100	78	....	2
June	286	80	112	47	47	49	40	110	86	....	1
July	302	94	128	50	60	57	44	101	68	....	2
August	226	67	96	29	24	40	31	89	73	1	2
September	292	90	115	36	41	53	59	113	77	....	....
October	332	83	140	47	43	51	47	151	102	....	....
November	249	63	96	41	42	40	34	105	77	....	....
December	220	69	101	33	26	38	28	80	65	....	....
Total........	2,789	780	1,101	432	436	476	418	1,099	823	2	11

TABLE No. 23.

Showing by Months the Total Number of Marriages Reported, the Color of the Contracting Parties, and the Ceremony by Which the Marriage was Performed.

MONTHS.	Total Marriage reptd.	COLOR.		CEREMONY.						
				Religious.			Civil.			
		H.	W.	Prot.	Cath.	Jew.	J. P.	Judge	Court Com.	Offic'l Spkr.
January	161	....	1	95	28	5	27	5	1	....
February	199	2	1	71	78	1	42	5	....	2
March	154	....	....	66	32	4	48	3	1	....
April	135	....	2	83	12	4	26	8	....	2
May	233	....	....	111	79	4	35	4	....	....
June	286	1	1	154	71	7	41	11	1	1
July	302	1	....	141	113	6	33	9	....	....
August	226	....	....	105	60	7	44	10	....	....
September	292	....	....	95	103	2	82	9	1	....
October	332	....	....	145	102	2	83	....	....	....
November	249	....	....	139	56	....	49	4	1	....
December	220	....	....	93	70	3	51	3	....	....
Total	2,789	4	5	298	804	45	561	71	5	5

REPORT

OF

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Dear Sir—I respectfully submit the following detailed report of the work of the sanitary inspectors for the year ending April 12, 1904:

Including reinspections the inspectors have made 22,581 written reports, of which 2,807 were citizens' complaints.

The department has issued 2,143 orders to clean vaults, 3,423 general orders; 303 to make sewer connections and 44 cease orders.

The house to house inspections by sub-districts has extended over the entire city.

The practice of having an inspector attend all funerals of victims of diphtheria and scarlet fever, has been continued.

The ordinance regulating cow stables within the city limits has been enforced by compelling owners to make them conform to the ordinance before license to sell milk was granted. All dairy stables in Milwaukee County, the milk from which was sold in the city, have been inspected, and in most cases the suggestions of the inspector were complied with.

The department has tested 7,503 samples of milk and cream collected by the inspectors; also 13 samples of lake water and 76 samples of well water, 2 samples of meat and 26 samples of other foods.

The meat and food inspectors have confiscated 136 calves, 8,464 pounds of meat and 4,219 pounds of fish, also 4,395 pounds of nuts, fruits and vegetables.

Under the privy vault ordinance the department has caused the removal of 1,015 privy vaults, and many vaults have been removed by the owners voluntarily.

The city has been infected almost continuously during the year by smallpox, the infection spreading from many concealed cases. The wisdom of our plan of removing the patients to the Isolation Hospital, vaccinating all persons known to have been exposed, fumigating the premises and then allowing the inmates to pursue their usual avocations, has been fully demonstrated.

The department has fumigated the premises after 237 cases of known smallpox. The peculiar type and mildness of the disease not requiring a physician's services greatly facilitated the concealment of the cases.

The accompanying tables give the classification of the various orders issued during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

Inspector No. 103—Harry Kiehl, county dairies and milk inspection.

Inspector No. 104—F. Mack, Jr., Sixth ward and Thirteenth ward east of Thirteenth street and south of Wright street, and Twenty-first ward east of Third street.

Inspector No. 105—J. F. Cunningham, Fifth ward and milk collection.

Inspector No. 106—E. Seaman, First, Seventh and Eighteenth wards.

Inspector No. 108—Peter McHugh, Tenth and Fifteenth wards.

Inspector No. 109—J. Mahkorn, Eighth, Twenty-third and Eleventh wards west of Sixth avenut and north of Mitchell street.

Inspector No. 110—C. F. Kruckenberg, Twentieth, Thirteenth and Twenty-first wards north of Wright and west of Third street.

Inspector No. 111—Jacob H. Schultz, Eleventh ward east of Sixth avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth wards north of Lincoln avenue and east of Sixth avenue, and Seventeenth ward north of Lincoln avenue.

Inspector No. 112—John J. Houlehan, detailed in office nights.

Inspector No. 113—J. Campbell, Fourteenth ward south of Lincoln avenue and east of Sixth avenue, and Seventeenth ward south of Lincoln avenue.

Inspector No. 114—J. Michalak, Eleventh and Fourteenth wards south of Mitchell street and west of Sixth avenue.

Inspector No. 115—J. M. Calligan, Second, Third and Fourth wards.

Inspector No. 116—O. Klein, Ninth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards.

Inspector No. 117—Joe Derfus, Sixteenth ward and defective plumbing.

FOUR DISTRICTS FOR THE INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Inspector No. 121—F. J. Carney, slaughter houses and Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third wards.

Inspector No. 122—John Falbe, commission houses, Third, Seventh, Nine-

Inspector No. 123—Ph. Stock, First, Second, Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards.

teenth and Twenty-second wards.

Inspector No. 124—Edw. McGrath, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards.

ORDERS PERTAINING TO BAKERIES.

Clean garments	1
Clean bake shop	17
Clean floor	2
Clean utensils	3
Provide cement or hardwood floor	24
Provide screens	1
Provide garments	3
Whitewash bake shop	26
Repair floor	6
Fill or drain elevator shaft	1

BUTCHER SHOPS.

Clean slaughter house	2
Provide tight floor	1
Repair slaughter house	1
Whitewash killing room	1

ORDERS PERTAINING TO BARNS.

Clean barns	1
Clean cows	3
Clean house	1
Connect barn to sewer	2
Connect barn to tank	1
Provide light for barn	1
Repair barn	1
Ventilate cow and livery barn	5
Whitewash barn	34

ORDERS PERTAINING TO PLUMBING.

A.

Clean sewer	73
Connect bar sink	2
Connect cistern	1
Connect ice box	12
Connect roof conductors	55
Connect rear house	2
Connect sink	12
Provide sewer	11
Repair and relay sewer	21
Seal sewer	2

B.

Clean sink and waste pipe	4
Provide sink	4
Renew woodwork of sink	2
Repair sink	4
Trap sink	21

C.

Provide water	3
Provide check and waste	1
Renew plumbing	4
Repair check and waste	1
Repair plumbing	122
Repair waste pipe	6
Repair faucet	1
Repair water pipe	11
Repair hydrant	1
Thaw pipes	3

ORDERS PERTAINING TO VAULTS AND URINALS.

A.

Bank vault	1
Disinfect vault	7
Fill vault	1,015
Provide watertight vault	2
Repair vault	2

B.

Clean urinal	10
Connect urinal	4
Provide flush for urinal	6
Provide urinal	10
Remove urinal	2
Renew urinal	1
Repair urinal	3

C.

Clean slop hopper	4
Provide slop hopper	4
Repair slop hopper	4
Replace slop hopper	1
Thaw slop hopper	2

D.

Clean water closet	88
Clean water closet floor	1
Discontinue water closet	3
Provide water closet	862
Provide water for water closet	21
Remove pan closet	30
Repair water closet	55
Thaw water closet	1
Unlock water closet	3

E.

Clean catch basin	5
Provide catch basin	14
Provide cover for catch basin	2
Remove catch basin	1
Repair catch basin	1

ORDERS TO CEASE COMMITTING NUISANCE.

Cease burning manure	2
Cease cleaning fish on sidewalk	1
Cease covering night soil	1
Cease making dense noise	1
Cease receiving night soil or selling milk	1
Cease rendering offal	1
Cease shaking carpets from window	1
Cease throwing offal in manure box	1
Cease throwing slops and waste water in alley	6
Cease throwing offal in alley	1
Cease throwing slops in yard	20
Cease throwing slops on sidewalk	1
Cease washing milk wagon in alley	1
Cease violating ordance 64	12
Cease using dark school room	1

ORDERS PERTAINING TO GARBAGE AND MANURE NUISANCES.

GARBAGE.

Clean garbage box	1
Clean garbage chute	1
Disinfect garbage box	1
Provide ash box	149
Provide cover for garbage box	7
Provide garbage box	328
Remove garbage box	8

MANURE.

Provide manure box	198
Provide cover for manure box	33
Remove manure box	255
Remove manure box	1
Repair manure box	39

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Bank house	4
Boil water before using	16
Calcimine room	1
Call	1
Clean alley	40
Clean and fill cesspool	1
Clean carpet	1
Clean and fill cistern	88
Clean furnace	1
Clean floor	4
Clean and repair eave gutters	5
Clean and whitewash house	6
Clean cellar, basement and premises	47
Clean privy house	2
Clean chimney	1
Clean cistern	7
Clean dry well	3
Clean pen for poultry	6
Clean shed	5
Clean yard	97
Clean well	1
Close openings	1
Close hot air box	1
Close hall door	1
Confine pigeons	3
Confine poultry	6
Confine dog	24
Connect exhaust	1
Connect wash rack	1
Cover cistern	5
Destroy ivy	1
Destroy dogs	8
Destroy school books	1
Disinfect basement	3
Disinfect yard	1
Disinfect poultry coop	1
Drain basement and cellar	37

Enclose lot	1
Extend chimney	6
Extend exhaust pipe	1
Fill dry well	1
Fill cistern	12
Fill ditch	2
Fill holes	1
Fill or drain lot	10
Fill pond	1
Fill well	98
Pave railroad track	3
Pave and drain track	1
Provide eave gutters for house or barn	34
Provide floor	2
Provide muffle exhaust	1
Provide retaining wall	2
Provide tile drain	1
Raise bill board	1
Remove ice box	1
Remove dogs	3
Remove filth	32
Remove furniture	2
Remove spite fence	13
Remove hogs	5
Remove goat	2
Remove horse from under house	3
Remove house	1
Remove offal every two days	1
Remove old malt	2
Remove pigeons	5
Remove poultry	39
Remove poultry coop	2
Remove iron	1
Remove rabbits	2
Remove rags	1
Remove rubbish and ashes	41
Remove wooden drain	10
Remove chute	1
Remove conductors	1
Remove willows	1
Replace earth	1
Replace floor	1
Repair besement railing	1
Repair basement	26
Repair alley	1

Repair ash chute	1
Repair chimney	3
Repair ceiling	1
Repair eave gutters	93
Repair floor	1
Repair fence	1
Repair ice box	1
Repair privy	8
Repair gas stove	1
Repair gas pipe	1
Repair gas fixtures	1
Repair retaining wall	1
Repair roof	14
Repair stairs	1
Repair supply pipe	1
Ventilate cellar	3
Ventilate toilet room	1
Trim trees	1

CONFISCATIONS BY MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTORS.

Calves	136
Meats, fresh, smoked and pickled, pounds	5,571
Sausage and sausage meat, pounds	2,071
Poultry, pounds	335
Game, pounds	646
Frogs legs, pounds	82
Fish, fresh and smoked, pounds	1.775
Oysters and clams, pounds	1,720
Lobsters and crabs, pounds	642
Fruit, pounds	4.395

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. CURTIS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT

OF

SECRETARY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith the financial report of the Health Department for the year ending December 31, 1903:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND.

Jan. 26.	Printing	$39 75
	Flour, etc.	2 95
	Pipe	19 80
	Hardware	5 95
	Groceries	47 36
	Rope	30 38
	Rope, etc.	26 14
	Wheels	7 00
	Butter and milk	16 06
	Coal	25 32
	Meats	14 73
	Bread	32 62
	Lighting gas	30 32
	Meats	38 56
	Cups, etc.	7 95
	Groceries	20 08
	Coal	21 75
	Coal	27 60
	Coal	30 20
	Coal	32 59
	Wood	21 50
	Repairs	74 00
	Lumber	13 92
	Ice	5 50
	Blank books	60 25
	Blank books	108 25
Feb. 1.	Et al., January pay roll	2,486 55
	October pay roll, nurse	32 25
	January pay roll, hospital	144 00
	January pay roll, hospital	352 71
	Vaccination	240 00
	Collection of animals	67 50

Feb.	1.	Garbage	5,061 25
		Disposal of garbage	646 33
	2.	Rent of scow, Oct. 15 to Nov. 16, 1902	50 00
		Rent of scow, Oct. 1 to 31, 1902	54 00
		Rent of scow, Nov. 15 to Dec. 16, 1902	50 00
		Rent of scow, March 17 to May 31, 1902	132 00
		Rent of scow, Feb. 15 to May 31, 1902	182 00
		Towing, Feb. 15 to May 31, 1902	106 00
		Vaccination, etc.	649 20
		Rent 102 Seventh street, Aug. 15 to Nov. 16, 1902	375 00
	1.	January pay roll, guards, etc	348 75
		January pay roll, disposal of garbage	1,245 45
	9.	Groceries	33 65
		Service	21 00
		Books	6 08
		Livery	153 50
		Livery	67 00
		Subscription	2 00
		Water	2 68
		Medicine	5 35
		Medicine	8 40
		Medicine	14 73
		Medicine	69 02
		Hardware	38 39
		Tools	9 11
		Repairs	178 12
		Repairs	184 31
		Boiler compound	37 50
		Butter and eggs	17 73
		Brick	20 90
		Meat	26 31
		Brushes	15 75
		Coal	1,182 02
	13.	Rent of scow, Dec. 15 to Jan. 16, 1903	50 00
Mch.	2.	February pay roll	2,486 55
		February pay roll, hospital	143 00
		February pay roll, hospital	336 00
		February pay roll, vaccinations	220 00
		February pay roll, collecting garbage	4,487 25
		February pay roll, disposal of garbage	725 50
		February pay roll, collecting animals	60 00
		February pay roll, disposal of garbage	331 55
		February pay roll, garbage hoist	87 00
		February pay roll, guards	75 00
		January pay roll, guards	6 75

Mch. 2.	Printing	71	50
	Stationery	18	25
	Blank books	34	75
4.	Bedding	7	06
	Groceries	27	01
	Flour, etc.	3	50
	Bedding	20	60
	Bedding	21	00
	Bedding	24	65
	Repairs	7	50
	Globes, etc.	1	05
	Groceries	36	88
	Rent of land, January	150	00
	Cable, etc.	18	08
	Oil	7	58
	Brick	150	00
	Meat	27	83
	Repairs	12	70
	Groceries	9	75
	Groceries	18	66
	Milk	15	05
	Coal	39	52
	Coal	28	00
	Coal	29	03
	Soap	4	05
	Sewing machine	35	00
	Shed	71	00
	Ice	3	30
	Steps		63
	Rent of land, January	150	00
9.	Cloth	8	30
	Bedding	11	25
	Bedding	2	50
	Wedge, etc.	4	86
	Lamp, etc.	54	25
	Oil	8	10
	Fittings, etc.	2	97
	Repairs	128	89
	Repairs	22	09
	Dies	16	00
	Coal	27	75
	Coal	33	75
	Coal	52	80
	Coal	55	50
	Supplies	22	17

Mch.	9.	Vaccine	18	75
		Medicine	4	83
		Medicine	4	93
		Anti-toxine	152	55
		Brushes, etc.	12	20
		Coal	129	10
		Coal	131	08
		Ice	3	57
		Wood	41	75
		Wood	158	50
		Groceries	25	67
		Butter and eggs	28	04
		Meats	20	53
		Milk	3	31
		Postage stamps	29	80
	11.	February pay roll, garbage disposal	10	50
	14.	Vaccine points	153	85
		Vaccine points	116	70
		Rent of scow, Nov. 1 to 30th, Jan. 1 to 31	122	00
		Rent of scow, Dec. 1 to 31st, Feb. 1 to 13	88	00
	23.	Advertisement	3	57
		Repairs	2	00
		Bedding	9	98
		Bedding	21	00
		Bedding	25	10
		Groceries	8	75
		Wedges, etc.	3	52
		Repairs	138	42
		Rent of land, February	150	00
		Groceries	30	24
		Coal	3	00
		Clay	124	50
		Brick	110	50
		Bread	5	89
		Meat	30	60
		Repairs	17	30
		Groceries	31	18
		Milk	15	35
		Coal	40	16
		Coal	34	23
		Coal	125	83
		Repairs	16	10
		Repairs	38	28
		Repairs	16	75
		Repairs	30	50

Mch. 23.	Paint	12 85
	Expenses	11 00
	Service, July 1 to Oct. 1, 1901	18 00
	Rent of land, February	150 00
	Stationery	2 00
	Postage stamps	6 60
April 1.	March pay roll	2,486 55
	March pay roll, hospital	145 00
	March pay roll, hospital	352 71
	March pay roll, vaccination	205 00
	March pay roll, guards	76 50
	March pay roll, collection animals	65 00
	March pay roll, disposal garbage	488 91
	March pay roll, collection garbage	5,025 25
	March pay roll, disposal garbage	1,789 52
6.	Printing	41 00
	Stationery	30 00
	Bread	9 76
	Expense investigating bacteriology	19 50
	Bronze, etc.	1 08
	Paint	67 50
	Milk	15 20
	Sundries	6 28
	Coal	4 85
	Coal	150 43
	Coal	150 43
	Service	38 50
	Service	44 70
	Service	18 00
	Service	18 00
	Rent 102 Seventh street, Dec. 15 to March 16	375 00
	Drugs	46 50
	Groceries	1 33
20.	Blank books	38 25
	Groceries	23 63
	Books	6 00
	Flour	2 40
	Bedding	35 75
	Bedding	41 25
	Bedding	28 00
	Rivets, etc.	4 25
	Stove pipe	1 20
	Repairs	5 25
	Groceries	143 59
	Milk, etc.	23 73

April 20.	Coal	10	50
	Coal	3	00
	Grate block	116	60
	Water	3	49
	Meats	21	99
	Groceries	14	52
	Milk	11	25
	Coal	29	75
	Expenses	10	00
	Repairs	15	00
	Repairs	7	35
	Medicine	48	74
	Ice	4	00
	Toll service	8	98
	Postage stamps	11	00
27.	Coal for garbage plant	304	98
May 1.	April pay roll	2,486	55
	April pay roll, hospital	136	58
	April pay roll, hospital	270	47
	April pay roll, vaccinations	20	00
	April pay roll, guards	70	25
	April pay roll, collection animals	65	00
	April pay roll, collection garbage	4,744	00
	April pay roll, disposal garbage	2,770	60
	Overalls, etc.	12	00
	Coal	183	70
	Paint, etc.	5	53
	Rent of land, March	150	00
	Oil	7	80
	S. blocks	111	20
	Lighting	31	68
	Repairs	2	60
	Coal	21	75
	Medicine	15	00
	Medicine	29	36
	Medicine	12	47
	Medicine	1	85
	Medicine	1	60
	Vaccine, etc.	8	20
	Supplies	7	80
	Expenses on health and sanitary	8	75
	Expenses on health and sanitary	9	75
	Services	7	00
	Services	10	00
	Vaccine	75	00

May	4.	Vaccine	46	50
		Formaldehyde	60	35
		Coal	85	33
		Ice	6	00
		Rent of land, March	150	00
	18.	Advertisement	3	75
		Repairs		75
		Bedding	9	98
		Bedding	7	50
		Bedding	3	30
		Bedding	5	25
		Groceries	31	60
		Bread, etc.	7	16
		Bread, etc.	2	63
		Bedding	15	50
		Bedding	6	50
		Repairs	79	17
		Groceries	18	41
		Brushes	6	00
		Tape, etc.	1	25
		Springs, etc.	12	50
		Oil	13	15
		Oil	8	03
		Coal	122	62
		Coal	118	58
		Groceries	2	62
		Towing	20	00
		Meats	14	46
		Meats	17	71
		Meats	24	06
		Cans	1	25
		Collector arm	9	00
		Groceries	6	09
		Lights	5	00
		Milk	7	45
		Coal	17	05
		Coal	25	85
		Coal	44	10
		Sundries	20	82
		Tools	34	00
		Repairs	60	00
		Expenses	15	50
		Ice	4	00
		Ice	4	00
		Toll service	50	00

May 18.	Rent of scow	150 00
	Rent of scow, March 17 to 31	75 00
25.	Purchase of scow, used and sunk	350 00
June 1.	Flour	2 40
	Burying horse	3 00
	Bedding	6 50
	Bedding	6 00
	Groceries	28 43
	Butter, etc.	19 52
	Oil filler	1 00
	Oil	21 00
	Sundries	5 25
	Formaldehyde	41 10
	Shields	13 50
	Fall service	2 20
	May pay roll	2,486 53
	May pay roll, hospital	146 25
	May pay roll, hospital	352 71
	Vaccination	72 50
	Guards	247 24
	Collection animals	62 50
	Collection garbage	4,997 75
	Guards	29 25
15.	Printing	45 75
	Bedding	4 00
	Hardware	11 60
	Tools, etc.	10 75
	Strainers	37 50
	Milk, etc.	14 51
	Meat	27 60
	Groceries	19 27
	Milk	8 85
	Vaccine	46 20
	Medicine	13 99
	Repairs	16 95
	Expenses	11 50
	Ice	4 55
	Formaldehyde	21 55
	Vaccine	38 10
	Service	42 00
	Service	38 50
	Service	18 00
	Service	18 00
	Postage stamps	17 20
	Groceries	33 07

June 15.	Supplies	37	65
	Coal	4,322	71
29.	Printing	29	75
	Towels, etc.	9	98
	Groceries	35	68
	Pipe	10	96
	Wicks, etc.	1	60
	Brooms	4	25
	Repairs	5	00
	Mower	5	00
	Hardware	6	35
	Rivets, etc.	8	38
	Brooms	9	00
	Hardware	17	03
	Hardware	31	77
	Brushes	7	88
	Rope	4	55
	Cable	15	51
	Rope	17	68
	Bars, etc.	2	70
	Repairs	22	50
	Coal and wood	2	85
	Oil	8	10
	Asphaltum	17	85
	Meats	18	13
	Milk, etc.	2	88
	Milk, etc.	8	80
	Mantles	1	60
	Coal	22	50
	Coal	44	10
	Wood	10	00
	Medicine	16	25
	Medicine	9	00
	Anti-toxine	8	60
July 1.	June pay roll	2,486	54
	June pay roll, hospital	175	83
	June pay roll, hospital	347	14
	June pay roll, guards	582	61
	June pay roll, collection animals	72	50
	June pay roll, vaccinations	343	75
	June pay roll, garbage disposal	3,403	65
	June pay roll, garbage collection	5,594	00
7.	Services attending Chas. Mueller, injured	42	00
13.	Bedding	11	96
	Star	5	00

July 13.	Chairs	38 50
	Bedding	12 50
	Repairs	138 65
	Oil	60 00
	Rope, etc.	5 96
	Cleats	3 38
	Groceries	35 11
	Brushes	6 25
	Water	4 39
	Meat	43 26
	Valves	2 95
	Wheels	8 05
	Oil	6 89
	Wheels	24 00
	Groceries	8 56
	Rent of scow, June	150 00
	Medicine	8 50
	Medicine	6 70
	Supplies	135 93
	Repairs	27 95
	Repairs	24 05
	Advertisement for labor	6 00
	Sundries	5 93
	Vaccine	37 50
	Vaccine	75 00
	Vaccine	37 50
	Vaccine	4 05
	Acid	11 35
	Ice	5 85
	Ice	11 95
	Ice	10 00
27.	Printing	108 50
	Lever	8 80
	Groceries	43 27
	Groceries	40 37
	Thermometer	4 50
	Supplies	2 18
	Milk	12 04
	Lighting, gas, hospital	20 64
	Lighting, gas, City Hall	3 92
	Meat	21 01
	Towing	70 00
	Repairs	9 00
	Wood	10 00
	Coal	21 00

July 27.	Wheels	4 00
	Cupboard	85 00
	Subscription	3 90
	Vaccine	104 10
	Shields	72 00
	Removing sash	12 00
	Paint	21 74
	3 directories	18 00
Aug. 1.	July pay roll	2,440 58
	July pay roll, hospital	155 00
	July pay roll, hospital	275 29
	July pay roll, guards	20 80
	July pay roll, vaccinations	203 25
	July pay roll, disinfecting	6 50
	July pay roll, collection of animals	77 50
	July pay roll guards	334 94
	July pay roll, disposal garbage	5,786 75
10.	Postage	38 32
	Repairs	5 70
	Groceries	3 84
	Milk	6 25
	Books	12 00
15.	Meat for quarantine	16 04
	Groceries for quarantine	95
	Groceries for quarantine	12 58
	Groceries for quarantine	15 62
24.	Groceries	30 11
	Groceries	7 36
	Fire extinguishers	15 00
	Asphaltum	19 25
	Meats	16 75
	Meats	4 20
	Butter and eggs	14 74
	Butter and eggs	13 04
	Rent of scows	150 00
	Coal	123 01
	Coal	117 15
	Rent, March 16 to June 16	375 00
	Livery hire, January	55 00
	Livery hire, February	87 00
	Livery hire, March	70 00
	Livery hire, April	56 00
	Livery hire, May	78 00
	Livery hire, June	121 00
	Livery hire, July	65 00

Aug. 24.	Supplies	17 53
	Medicines	13 07
Sept. 1.	August pay roll	2,544 60
	August pay roll, hospital	166 74
	August pay roll, hospital	336 61
	August pay roll, vaccinations	112 50
	August pay roll, guards	361 60
	August pay roll, collection animals	77 50
	August pay roll, collection garbage	5,784 00
	August pay roll, disposal garbage	3,484 13
7.	Lumber	41 95
	Oil	13 00
	Coal	150 87
	Coal	156 20
	Coal	193 29
	Bread, etc.	2 63
	Bread, etc.	3 57
	Bread, etc.	1 67
	Bread, etc.	4 01
	Bread, etc.	4 68
	Bread, etc.	7 88
	Bread, etc.	19 68
	Bread, etc.	4 36
	Groceries	68
	Milk	13 98
	Milk	11 88
	Meat	65
	Meat	1 88
	Meat	18 44
	Expenses	10 00
	Ice	6 00
	Stationery	35 00
21.	Printing	99 50
	Cloth, etc.	11 16
	Groceries	32 52
	Boxes	3 50
	Mattresses	11 50
	Lumber	15 63
	Test for rabies	10 00
	Hardware	21 08
	Hardware	29 37
	Fittings	3 44
	Groceries	20 41
	Groceries	22 83
	Rope	37 05

Sept. 21.	Cord, etc.	7	10
	Supplies	18	45
	Cement	6	50
	Meats	10	38
	Milk	19	84
	Wheels, etc.	56	50
	Groceries	9	86
	Repairs	4	00
	Milk	12	30
	Milk	7	40
	Coal	22	65
	Drugs	9	77
	Drugs	51	90
	Expenses	13	25
	Sundries	2	84
	Lumber	10	08
	Soaps	4	00
	Coal	117	68
	Services	10	00
	Grate bars	40	80
	Service, office 3	42	00
	Service, hospital	38	50
	Service, crematory	18	00
	Service, hoist	18	00
	Towing	20	00
	Towing	15	00
	Rent of scows, August	150	00
	Purchase price of schooner City of Grand Rapids	600	00
Oct. 1.	September pay roll	2,524	31
	September pay roll, hospital	156	25
	September pay roll, hospital	247	14
	September pay roll, vaccinations	74	50
	September pay roll, guards	1	12
	September pay roll, collection animals	75	00
	September pay roll, collection garbage	5,894	00
	September pay roll, disposal garbage	3,613	73
	September pay roll, disinfector	50	00
5.	Strainers	4	50
	Services, etc.	9	00
	Acid	4	31
	Repairs	2	95
	Repairs	5	25
	Brushes	1	25
	Instruments	9	75
	Oakum	4	90

Oct.	5.	Rope	1 64
		Repairs	139 77
		Plumbing	20 00
		Coal	142 45
		Coal	95 20
		Repairs	9 51
		Repairs	2 03
		Asphaltum	17 85
		Cases	12 00
		Cleaning vaults	40 00
		Coal	18 38
		Wood	6 50
		Repairs	74 25
		Tools	11 70
		Ice	6 50
		Cartage	10 50
		Stationery	4 50
	10.	Rent of scow, May	150 00
	19.	Repairs	116 00
		Groceries	33 17
		Rabbits, etc.	8 35
		Hardware	4 95
		Hose, etc.	100 50
		Groceries	28 64
		Asphaltum	18 55
		Milk	14 22
		Meat	13 56
		Coal	124 88
		Water	2 86
		Meat	16 59
		Meat	11 49
		Milk	11 27
		Groceries	10 75
		Milk	5 95
		Stamps	1 75
		Repairs	150 70
		Services	21 00
		Expenses	13 40
		Nursing	12 00
		Formaldehyde	43 05
		Vaccine	76 50
		Rent 102 Seventh street, June 15 to Sept. 16	375 00
		Ice	6 50
		Ice	16 80
		Rent of land and labor	27 00

Oct.	19,	Stationery	15	00
Nov.	3.	Advertisement	2	17
		Bread	5	54
		Globes, etc.	2	00
		Brooms	9	00
		Shovels, etc.	18	89
		Repairs	2	75
		Groceries	13	99
		Sockets	2	10
		Lighting, gas, 3	20	80
		Towing	70	00
		Repairs	6	00
		Wheels, etc.	21	00
		Coal	19	20
		Wood	11	00
		Drugs	1	00
		Drugs	3	48
		Paint	55	00
		Repairs	21	60
		Coal	100	56
		Coal	141	07
		Coal	174	65
		Coal	178	30
		Coal	132	40
		Coal	103	20
		Corks, etc.	2	55
		Toll service	1	00
		Toll service	11	00
		Scavenger	5	65
		Printing	103	00
		Record cards	12	00
	2.	October pay roll	2,652	11
		October pay roll, hospital	126	25
		October pay roll, hospital	252	71
		October pay roll, vaccinations	125	00
		October pay roll, collection animals	77	50
		October pay roll, collection garbage	6,129	25
		October pay roll, disposal garbage	3,660	91
	9.	Treating hydrophobia cases	50	00
		Treating hydrophobia cases	180	00
		Treating hydrophobia cases	48	93
		Treating hydrophobia cases	36	00
	16.	Repairs	69	00
		Bread	3	49
		Bread	1	96

Nov. 16.	Bread	2	95
	Bolts, etc.	2	45
	Hardware	13	13
	Groceries	25	89
	Rope, etc.	26	67
	Asphaltum	18	90
	Repairs	83	80
	Supplies	5	60
	Services	50	00
	Coal	77	51
	Coal	75	00
	Clay, etc.	6	55
	Meats	17	42
	Towing	30	00
	Coal	151	49
	Repairs	23	50
	Oil	13	00
	Oil	7	28
	Milk	9	80
	Removing horses	58	00
	Coppers	7	05
	Drugs	17	15
	Lumber	6	72
	Oil	12	25
	Coal	125	41
	Coal	137	24
	Coal	143	63
	Coal	158	99
	Coal	163	93
	Coal	166	69
	Ice	6	75
	Schooner Jessie	525	00
	Postage	60	66
30.	Expense at convention	120	00
Dec. 1.	November pay roll	2,684	31
	November pay roll, hospital	126	25
	November pay roll, hospital	208	80
	November pay roll, collection animals	62	50
	November pay roll, collection garbage	4,646	25
	November pay roll, disposal garbage	2,929	50
	November pay roll, guards	182	24
	November pay roll, special nurse	15	00
14.	Scavenger work	8	00
	Groceries	33	33
	Supplies	3	40

Dec. 14.	Mattress	5 00
	Services	22 50
	Hardware	55 60
	Repairs	2 50
	Polishing	64
	Milk	17 04
	Board	22 00
	Key	1 25
	Milk	13 57
	Fuel	85
	Fuel	85
	Fuel	85
	Drugs	8 55
	Drugs	179 50
	Ice	6 00
	Service, telephone	38 50
	Service, telephone, G	18 00
	Service, telephone	18 00
	Rent of land, September, G	55 00
	Bedding	18 75
	Comforters	9 00
	Groceries	17 81
	Supplies	7 60
28.	Supplies	3 21
	Supplies	8 88
	Supplies	3 72
	Rabbits	6 50
	Bedding	4 50
	Bedding	4 75
	Bedding	4 25
	Repairs	3 50
	Repairs, etc.	5 90
	Hardware, etc., G	12 07
	Hardware, etc., G	30 65
	Box cover, G	113 10
	Cement, etc., G	2 60
	Mantles	2 10
	Coal, G.	19 58
	Coal	23 25
	Coal	48 00
	Labor	25 00
	Boxes	25 00
	Coal	22 50
	Collection animals	29 00
	Services, nurses	19 33

Dec. 28.	Formaldehyde	51	40
	Coal, G.	1,960	40
Jan. 2.	December pay roll	2,622	02
	December pay roll, hospital	151	24
	December pay roll, hospital	248	71
	December pay roll, collection of animals	67	50
	December pay roll, guarding smallpox	122	06
	December pay roll, vaccination	105	00
	December pay roll, collection garbage	5,076	75
	December pay roll, disposal garbage, crematory	913	69
	December pay roll, disposal garbage, burying	765	81
	Dry goods	33	34
	Groceries	46	70
	Groceries	37	87
	Lumber, G.	15	18
	Repairs	3	75
	Hardware, G.	10	12
	Files, etc., G.	10	95
	Wedges, etc., G.	7	77
	Groceries	11	08
	Groceries	18	62
	Asphaltum, G.	18	88
	Scavenger work	8	00
	Cement, etc., G.	5	35
	Keys		50
	Meats	13	16
	Meats	22	04
	Coal, G.	2	75
	Meats	9	95
	Meats	22	94
11.	Meats	23	48
	Packing, etc.	21	37
	Eggs, butter, etc.	18	46
	Cream, butter, etc.	13	28
	Oil, G.	1	64
	Wheels, G.	12	00
	Groceries	20	78
	Groceries	14	87
	Milk	4	80
	Milk	7	45
	Coal	45	00
	Pile, G.	15	00
	Collecting animals	6	00
	Collecting animals	18	00
	Medicines	9	65

Jan. 11.	Drugs	11 98
	Drugs	17 67
	Drugs	20 70
	Drugs	29 85
	Drugs	34 25
	Coal	28 13
	Coal	25 13
	Expenses	33 10
	Lumber, G.	5 91
	Milk	8 28
	Ice	6 50
	Ice	10 00
	Subscription	2 00
	Printing	15 50
		$171,267 16

RECAPITULATION.

OFFICE.

Pay rolls	$30,387 20	
Postage	214 57	
Printing	554 25	
Books and stationery	376 25	
Expense, supplies, etc	600 24	
		$32,132 51

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

Pay rolls, collection	$61,907 23	
Pay rolls, disposal	35,579 28	
		97,486 51
Supplies, coal, etc	$12,113 43	
Equipment and repairs	8,971 40	
		21,084 83
		$118,570 34

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Pay rolls	$9,657 08	
Supplies	4,249 88	
Repairs, etc.	3,708 48	
		$17,615 44
Supplies for laboratory	$1,000 32	
Vaccine and anti-toxine	1,947 55	
		2,947 87
Grand total		$171,267 16

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK B. SCHUTZ,

Secretary.

Annual Report of Collection and Disposal of Garbage, from February 1st to December 31st, 1903.

1903	GARBAGE BURIED AT THE FARM.			REPORT OF GARBAGE CREMATED AT THE PLANT.								GARBAGE HOIST ON ERIE STREET.					
MONTHS.	Single Loads Collected.	Average by Tons.	Laborers Employed.	Single Loads Collected.	Average by Tons.	Coal Cons'ed by Tons.		Single Teams Employed.	Laborers Employed.	Foreman Employed.	Average No. of Days.	Superint'd Street.	Timekeeper.	Engineer.	Laborers.	Watchman.	Inspectors.
						Tons	Lbs.										
January	2,730	1,979	14	933	686	90	1,470	77	58	3	24	1	1	1	4	1	4
February	3,243	2,271	14	....	....	....	....	77	.....	3	22	1	1	1	.....	1	4
March	1,819	1,274	14	1,801	1,302	174	900	77	53	3	25	1	1	1	3	1	4
April	....	....	......	3,322	2,263	265	1,540	78	53	3	21	1	1	1	3	1	4
May	....	....	......	3,539	2,593	300	615	79	54	3	23	1	1	1	3	1	4
June	....	....	......	4,023	2,900	320	750	80	60	3	26	1	1	1	3	1	4
July	....	....	......	4,480	3,014	346	1,300	81	60	3	26	1	1	1	3	1	4
August	....	....	......	4,160	2,872	308	1,700	81	58	3	26	1	1	1	4	1	4
September	....	....	......	3,701	2,602	323	550	81	60	3	26	1	1	1	4	1	4
October	....	....	......	4,144	2,877	366	350	82	59	3	27	1	1	1	4	1	4
November	....	....	......	3,149	2,234	264	1,300	82	59	3	24	1	1	1	4	1	4
December	3,430	2,214	14	158	102	31	500	83	59	3	23	1	1	1	4	1	4
Total	11,222	7,738	......	33,410	23,445	2,792	975	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Total amount of garbage collected, 31,183 tons. Total number of small animals collected, 6,242. Total number of large animals collected, 275.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. GRAHAM,
Supt. Collection and Disposal of Garbage.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Health

OF

MILWAUKEE.

(TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT.)

APRIL, 1905.

MILWAUKEE:
THE CANNON PRINTING CO.
1905.

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1905.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Fred C. Bogk,
J. R. Kuschbert,
F. C. Schumacher.
Jos. Rittleat,
John Klaesner,
Gustav Raetz,
H. Stoetzer.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OF THE

Health Department of the City of Milwaukee

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING APRIL 10TH, 1905.

Commissioner of Health,

F. M. SCHULZ, PH G. M. D.

Medical Assistants to the Commissioner of Health,

ARTHUR J. PATEK, M. D.,
LOUIS F. JERMAIN, M. D.,
W. C. F. WITTE, M. D.,
CHARLES J. COFFEY, M. D.,
JAMES H. HACKETT, M. D.

Bacteriologist,

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.

Chemist,

HENRY L. SCHULZ.

Registrar of Vital Statistics,

FRANK E. DARLING, B. S., M. D.

Secretary,

FRANK B. SCHUTZ.

Clerk,

GEO. E. ADAMS.

Registration Clerk,

MISS BELL REESE.

Confidential Secretary,

MISS HELEN WILSON.

Stenographer,

MISS N. H. TAYLOR.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES—CONTINUED.

T. H. CURTIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DAVID THOMAS, Chief of Disinfecting Corps.

F. J. CARNEY, Meat Inspector.

F. FALBE, Meat Inspector.

PHIL. STOCK, Meat Inspector.

ED. MCGRATH, Meat Inspector.

JAS. SKIBA, Complaint Clerk.

Sanitary Police,

H. KIEHL, Milk Inspector,
F. MACK, JR.,
J. F. CUNNINGHAM,
E. SEAMAN,
PETER MCHUGH,
J. MAHKORN,
C. F. KRUCKENBERG,
JACOB H. SCHULTZ,
JOHN J. HOULEHAN,
J. CAMPBELL,
FELIX MACHALAK,
J. M. CALLIGAN,
O. KLEIN,
JOE DERFUS,
JOHN DOLGE.

Matron to City Isolation Hospital for Contagious Diseases,

MISS VERA BALEGOSKI.

Cook to City Isolation Hospital.

SARAH HAISLER.

Janitor to City Isolation Hospital,

MIKE HAISLER.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ending April 10th, 1905, being the twenty-eighth annual report of this department.

The financial and statistical part of this report is made for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

During the year 1904 there were recorded in this department 8,190 births, as against 7,456 for 1903, an increase of 644 births, giving an annual birth rate of 25.20 per 1,000 population. Of this number 4,143 were males and 4,047 females.

The total number of deaths reported during the year 1904 was 4,182, representing an annual death rate of 12.87 per 1,000 population upon an estimated population of 325,000; of this number 2,278 were males and 1,904 were females.

The deaths of children under one year of age numbered 1,106, and of children from one to five years of age 385, giving a total number of deaths of children under five of 1,491, a ratio of infant mortality to the total mortality of 35.60.

It is very gratifying to note the steady decrease in the mortality rate of children under five years of age. In the year 1895, Milwaukee, with a population of 232,000, had 2,317 deaths of children under five years of age, giving a ratio to the total mortality, of 51.90, and in 1904, with a population of 325,000, the number of deaths was only 1,491, or a ratio of 35.60. This gradual reduction in infant mortality during the past decade can be attributed to a number of causes, the most important of which, however, is the great improvement shown in the quality of the milk furnished to the consumers in this city. The rules and regulations governing the control and sale of milk and cream have gradually become so stringent, and they are so rigidly enforced, that it is practically impossible for an inferior article to find a market.

Educational literature, on the proper food and care of infants, distributed by this department during the summer months, has also had its share in reducing infant mortality.

As in the past year, so in this, pneumonia again leads as the captain of death, with 493 as against 456 for 1903. Tuberculosis is a close second with 428, and organic heart disease third, with 360 deaths.

The table herewith appended shows the number of deaths for the last eleven years of some of the leading diseases.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Typhoid Fever	70	63	46	31	46	47	59	63	48	54	43
Measles	69	1	29	36	2	26	36	17	36	1	16
Scarlet fever	12	5	4	3	2	36	70	16	10	9	41
Whooping cough	69	60	15	19	53	9	46	21	49	43	6
Diphtheria	237	179	198	106	61	109	124	100	85	61	58
Pulmonary tuberculosis	354	288	335	346	316	372	373	400	320	362	428
Cancer	107	139	158	164	166	194	196	206	208	212	224
Meningitis	107	82	96	70	108	123	72	93	93	90	71
Apoplexy	90	90	108	92	107	120	139	160	144	181	171
Convulsions	250	239	246	191	127	144	140	124	94	132	162
Organic heart disease	143	161	185	212	190	228	227	197	254	295	360
Bronchitis	169	181	189	193	182	173	180	176	230	184	157
Pneumonia	245	271	237	239	227	281	299	272	280	456	493
Diarrhoeal diseases	348	323	298	244	350	400	439	322	340	286	303
Nephritis	77	95	106	110	106	132	121	132	156	167	179
Congenital debility	415	364	347	217	194	244	323	290	234	314	357
Senile debility	124	116	108	123	84	69	78	115	92	106	160
Suicides	46	48	58	62	62	49	59	59	69	74	64
Accidents	119	145	143	125	116	155	152	166	188	186	175

DIPHTHERIA.

There were reported to this department during the year 1904, 304 cases of diphtheria, with 53 deaths, as against 354 cases with 64 deaths for the year 1903. This gives a mortality rate of 17.4. In reviewing the records of this disease it is interesting to note the gradual decrease in the number of cases occurring in this city and the decrease in the mortality rate. In 1892, when Milwaukee had 100,000 less population than today, the number of cases of diphtheria reported was 1,193, and the deaths numbered 400, giving a mortality rate of 33.5. This was followed in 1894 by the exceedingly high rate of 37.8. So that within the last ten years, the mortality rate of this dreaded disease has been lowered to less than one-half. These results prove conclusively what diphtheria anti-toxine can accomplish in the treatment of this disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the past year there were reported to this department 671 cases of scarlet fever, with 41 deaths, as against 332 cases with 9 deaths for 1903. The increase in the number of cases can be attributed to the greater virulency which the disease manifested during the past year. The mortality rate has more than doubled over the previous year; furthermore, it occurred repeatedly that unrecognized cases were attending school before the time had expired in which this disease is considered transmissable, and in this way infected other children.

The systematic inspection of all of our schools by medical inspectors, as has been repeatedly advocated and urged by this department, would eliminate the latter factor as a distributing agent, not only of this but of all the other communicable diseases that children are subject to.

SMALLPOX.

The number of cases of smallpox reported to this department during the past year was 448 with 1 death. The disease still assumes the mild form that has characterized it the preceding two years, and which makes it so exceedingly difficult to eradicate it completely. Of these 448 cases, about one-fourth were reported by physicians, the other three-fourths were located by our sanitary inspectors in house to house inspection. The cases were generally so mild that a physician would not be called to attend them, and it was only through the efforts of our inspectors in ferreting out suspicious cases that this department became aware of their existence and could take the necessary precautions in preventing its spread.

TUBERCULOSIS .

Legislation is a notoriously slow process, and when actual progress has been achieved, it is indeed gratifying to be able to give credit where such is due.

In our last report to your honorable body, certain recommendations for the improvement of the tuberculosis situation were made and their importance dilated upon. We can now record that several of these suggestions have been carried to a successful issue. In the first place, after several unsuccessful efforts. the law making expectoration in public places and conveyances a punative offense, was passed and is now in force. The good effect of this law was instantly manifest. The sidewalks of our city are now very clean, pools of sputum are no longer found in street cars, and doubtless the city's health has improved through the enforcing of this measure. Fortunately, it did not require convictions for violations of the law to bring about this result, for, attention having been called to this filthy habit, a sense of decency on the part of our citizens sufficed to secure a ready compliance with the law. While there are still frequent violations that have gone unpunished, all indications point to a sentiment in favor of supporting the law, and this is a healthy sign.

The health department is now wrestling with the isolation hospital problem, and it would be idle to suggest, at the present time, the erection of a municipal hospital for the treatment of the tuberculous poor. New York city has taken steps to provide for these unfortunates, and other cities will surely follow suit. We are greatly gratified at the present time with the prospect that the legislature will give favorable consideration to the project for a state sanitorium, and allow a generous appropriation to be made for this purpose. Should this be successful, and should the tent colony plan, that is being agitated in this city by private citizens, be carried out, it will be a means of caring for some of our tuberculous poor.

The state legislature is expected to pass a measure adding tuberculosis to the list of notifiable diseases. It proposes that physicians notify the health officer of the existence of every case of tuberculosis that comes under their notice. The health department then assumes the responsibility of determining whether or not the conditions under which the patient is living grant a reasonable degree of safety to others in the same house. When a death from consumption has taken place, disinfection is to be thoroughly done. If a landlord in whose house a tenant has died of the disease, refuses to disinfect, his house is to be placarded, and may not be retenanted until the law is complied with.

The above measures are in line with suggestions made by eminent sanitarians of the present day for the eradication of tuberculosis, and, while there are other means, not yet adopted, to this end, we have every reason to be thoroughly gratified at our progress, and will undoubtedly reap much benefit from the enforcement of present and prospective laws.

During the year 1904, there were recorded 428 deaths from consumption. Though this is a somewhat larger number than has been reported during any previous year, it does not indicate that the disease is spreading in this community. The influx of foreigners is constantly on the increase, and the unsanitary condition of their houses is an easily explainable cause of outbreaks of the diseases among them. Then again, tuberculous invalids are a migratory class, many seeking health away from home; of these a certain number will return home to die, others will succumb elsewhere, and their bodies be brought home for burial. Thus there is a variable factor that must be taken into account, and the small increase in recorded deaths during the past year may thus be easily accounted for.

It will be several years before statistics will prove us to have been justified in enforcing measures that are now being taken to curb the progress of tuberculosis, but verification of predictions will ultimately come, in our own time, and this will be our vindication.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There is little to say upon this subject that would not merely be a repetition of matters touched upon in previous reports. We have on several occasions dwelt upon the causation of typhoid fever, and have drawn attention to the fact that, as the infecting organism is well known, and also that the means by which the infection is communicated is quite well understood, there ought to be a gradual reduction in the number of cases—in fact, an outbreak of any size ought to be an extremely rare occurrence.

A water supply that is free from sewage contamination should carry no typhoid infection. While the supply of our city is, under ordinary circumstances, very satisfactory, heavy southerly and southeasterly winds do seem to carry a certain amount of contamination from the harbor dangerously near the intake, and this may some day seriously threaten the purity of the supply.

There are so few wells now remaining in the city that the contagion from this source is hardly to be reckoned with. A greater evil is the infected milk that is brought into the city, and, as there is no very satisfactory way of determining that a given milk is infected until attention is drawn to it by reason of an outbreak of typhoid in the route of the distributor, one can readily appreciate some of the difficulties our department must contend with in the effort to guard the health of the city's citizens.

During the past year there were reported 43 deaths from typhoid fever. But once in the past ten (10) years has there been so low a mortality. Remembering that the city's population has increased very greatly since 1894, this mortality incidence indicates a material reduction in the total typhoid fever morbidity. This in itself is reassuring, and gives promise that our hopes that ultimately the disease will be well nigh extinct, will some day be realized.

LEGISLATION.

During the past year a number of ordinances were passed by your honorable body bearing directly upon matters pertaining to public health and which have materially increased the duties and work devolving upon this department.

In my opinion one of the most important of these is the ordinance prohibiting expectorating upon sidewalks and in public places and conveyances.

This ordinance, when properly enforced and observed, will be far reaching in its effect upon public health. It is today conceded by all sanitary authorities that in pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) the sputum of the consumptive is the only carrier of the contagion. This ordinance was passed February 20th, 1905, and reads as follows:

> Section 1. No person shall spit, expectorate or deposit any sputum, spittle, saliva, phelgm, mucus, tobacco juice or wads of tobacco upon the floor or stairways of any part of any theater, public hall or building or upon the floor or any part of any railroad car or street car or any other public conveyance in the city of Milwaukee or upon any sidewalk abutting on any public street, alley or lane of said city; and it is hereby made the duty of the owner or agent of every theater, public hall or building in said city to provide every such theater, public hall or building with a sufficient number of spittoons or cuspidors.
>
> Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in a sum not less than one nor more than five dollars, together with the costs of the prosecution, and in default of payment, by imprisonment in the house of correction of Milwaukee county for not more than five days.

Another measure that has been passed, and which will undoubtedly reduce the number of accidents in the city during the coming year, is the order regulating the size and the sale of fireworks. This ordinance, if properly enforced, will cause a sane Fourth of July celebration and be the means of saving many lives in the future.

The ordinance reads as follows:

> Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or cause to be sold for use within the limits of the city of Milwaukee any dynamite crackers over five inches in length, blank cartridge and cap pistols, blang cartridges, iron and brass cannons, repeating canes for shooting potash and sulphur ammunition, Chinese and American bombs or car track torpedoes. Nor shall any person discharge within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee any dynamite crackers over five inches in length, blank cartridge or cap pistols, blank cartridges, iron and brass cannons, repeating canes for shooting potash and sulphur ammunition, Chinese and American bombs, nor car track torpedoes.
>
> Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars.

An ordinance requiring all dogs running at large to be muzzled, has finally, after a stormy and varied career, become a law. During its passage the measure met with so much opposition from dog fanciers and others interested in the canine tribe that it had to be repeatedly modified and amended to secure its passage. Although the ordinance is not as stringent as we desire it, still it is better than none at all; it reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for dogs to run at large on the public streets, alleys, public grounds or parks within the city of Milwaukee. A dog shall not be deemed to be at large if accompanied by, or under the control of a person.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every police officer or sanitary inspector of the health department to apprehend every dog running at large on the streets, alley, public grounds and parks of the city of Milwaukee, and to confine such dogs, when apprehended, in such place as may be provided by the commissioner of health.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Health Commissioner to give notice once a day for a period of six consecutive days by publishing in the official papers of the city of Milwaukee, to the effect that he has confined and under his control a dog, giving a description of the same as to size, color, breed, if known, and sex; and that unless the owner reclaims such dog within two days after the last day of publication of the notice, and pays all costs and charges for imprisoning and keeping said dog at the rate of $1 per day, said dog shall be disposed of.

Section 4. There is hereby created the office of pound keeper, at a salary of $50.00 per month, to be appointed by the commissioner of health, whose duty it shall be to care for all dogs impounded and to assist him in carrying out the provision of section 3 of this ordinance.

Section 5. The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to any dog wearing a proper muzzle, which will prevent it from biting or inflicting any injury upon any person or animal.

Another very important measure passed during the last year was the ordinance creating a Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection in this department. This ordinance provides regulation, not only for the sale of milk, but also of cream. It further provides for cleanly condition of the dairies and milk depots, the proper condition and care of the cows and stables, as well as the health and cleanliness of all persons concerned in the handling of milk and cream. It also regulates the sale of ice and impure drugs. The ordinance reads as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established a division of the department of health of the city of Milwaukee to be known and designated as the Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection, which shall embrace the commissioner of health, the bacteriologist of the municipal laboratory, the city chemist and the milk and meat inspectors.

Section 2. (Appointments.) There shall be appointed by the commissioner of health, from an eligible list prepared in accordance with the civil service act and the rules of the city service commission, a bacteriologist and a chemist. They shall be persons skilled in the science of analytical chemistry and bacteriology.

Section 3. The bacteriologist and the city chemist shall be subject at all times to the control and supervision of said commissioner of health. The bacteriologist shall have charge of the milk and food division of the department of health, and control, direct, regulate, supervise and manage its operations. It shall be the duty of the bacteriologist and the city chemist to make analyses and examinations of milk and cream, meat, water, foods, drugs and such medical diagnoses and other examinations as may be directed by the commissioner of health. A record shall be kept of every analysis or examination that may be made, and the bacteriologist shall make an annual report of the transactions of his division to the commissioner of health, with all such data as may be of public interest.

Section 4. (Officer's defaults.) Any officer or employe of the milk and food division who willfully connives at or assists in the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred dollars and at once forfeit his office.

Section 5. (Insignia of office—powers.) The bacteriologist of the laboratory, the city chemist and the inspectors shall each, when on duty outside of the laboratory, wear a metallic star inscribed with suitable words, which shall be supplied by and be the property of the city. They shall each have the power, on demand therefor, to require the aid, assistance or presence of any police officer or sanitary police officer in the performance of any duty enjoined by the provisions of this ordinance, to arrest all persons found violating any of the terms or provisions of this ordinance, and shall have full power and perform all the duties and have all the powers of policemen, as are now provided by the laws and ordinances of the city of Milwaukee.

Section 6. (Milk vender's license—license fee.) No person or persons, firm or corporation, or driver of any milk wagon, nor any servant or agent of any vender of milk, shall sell or offer for sale, dispose of, exchange or deliver, or with intent so to do as aforesaid, have in his or their possession, care, custody or control, milk or cream for human food, without first having been licensed so to do. Every milk or cream vender selling, offering for sale, exposing for sale, exchange or delivery, or disposing of same in and from any store, stand, booth market place, milk depot, warehouse, dairy, cow stable or any building or establishment of any kind or in or from any wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, shall pay annually on the first day of July a license fee of one dollar, provided, however, that this section shall not apply to private persons who own not more than two cows, and who shall sell milk therefrom to their neighbors or customers by peddling the same by hand. When more than one wagon, carriage or vehicle is used, from which milk or cream is sold or offered for sale, there shall be paid at the same time and in like manner, as hereinbefore provided, for each such additional wagon, carriage or other vehicle, the sum of one dollar. If any person or persons, firm or corporation shall commence to engage in the traffic of handling milk or cream, at periods other than those hereinbefore mentioned, he or they shall before doing so procure the license in their case required, which license, so issued, as well as other licenses and certificates herein required, which license, so issued, as ending the 30th day of June following the issuance and delivery thereof. Every person, firm or corporation violating this section or any of its provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense. All licenses granted pursuant to this ordinance may at any time be revoked by the commissioner of health for violation of the provisions hereof, or for any good and sufficient cause.

Section 7. (License application and issue of.) Licenses shall be issued in the name of the applicants therefor. Before the issuance of the license every vender of milk and cream shall make written application therefor, on a printed form provided for that purpose by the commissioner of health, on which shall be stated: First, the name or names in full, and residence and location of the place or places of business of the applicant. If a corporation, the names of the officers and managers shall be given in full. Second, the number of cows, if any, owned or controlled by the applicant. Third, the number of wagons or vehicles used by the applicant in the milk and cream business. Fourth if, after the issuance and delivery of the license, any change be made in the location of the place of business of such licensee, notice thereof must forthwith be given to the commissioner of health. And all persons licensed under this ordinance shall immediately post his or their license or licenses upon some conspicuous part of the room or office in which the business is carried on, and same shall remain posted under a penalty of not less than ten dollars for each day said license remains unposted, as provided in this section.

Section 8. (Vehicle sign.) Each vender of milk shall, before engaging in the sale of milk or cream, cause his, or her or their name or names and place of business to be legally placed and to remain in letters not less than six inches in height on each outer side of all wagons, carriages or other vehicles used by said vender in the conveyance of milk or cream. Violations of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof said licensee, or any driver of such milk wagon, or any servant or agent of said licensee, shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than fiftydollarsfor each and every offense.

Section 9. (Vehicle license plates.) No milk or cream shall be sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, exchanged, delivered, transported, conveyed or carried on any wagon, carriage or other vehicle unless the owner or owners thereof shall first obtain from the commissioner of health two painted metal plates eight inches long and four inches wide, on which shall be stamped the number corresponding to the license number and also the words "Milwaukee" and "Milk," together with the year for which the license is issued, which plates said licensed owner or owners shall cause to be securely fastened on the outside of each side of the box of his vehicle so licensed. Any person or persons, firm or corporation, or any driver of any milk wagon, or any person, servant or agent of any person found violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 10. (Vehicle, vessels, premises, etc.—cleanliness.) All cans, vessels and receptacles used in the handling of milk and cream, as well as all packages, refrigerators or compartments or stores, or other places where milk or cream is kept, stored or handled, shall be kept and maintained scrupulously neat and clean, and shall be kept free from the presence or vicinity of any article of any kind likely to contaminate or injuriously affect the quality or sweetness of the milk and cream. All cans, vessels and receptacles in which milk or cream is kept shall be sterilized with boiling water, or live steam, each time they are used, and all pouring cans, dippers or other vessels used in peddling milk or cream shall be scalded or sterilized daily, and all bottles in which milk is distributed shall be washed clean and sterilized each time they are used. Shippers' cans shall not be used for the storage of milk by the consumer, but must be returned to the shipper or owner clean and dry, within thirty-six hours after the dealer shall have received the same. Any person violating any provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 11. (Inspection—resistance.) It shall be the duty of the bacteriologist (either in person or by one or more of the said inspectors) to visit, view and inspect all places and vehicles in which milk and cream may be sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, stored, kept, exchanged, delivered or disposed of, as well as to inspect, view and examine all vessels, cans, receptacles, packages, refrigerators or compartments of any store or building, platforms, establishments or places of any kind containing milk or cream and ascertain or examine the condition thereof with reference to cleanliness and sanitation, and they are authorized, directed and empowered to cause the removal and abatement of any unfit, unclean or injurious condition attending the keeping, storing or possession, care, custody or control of milk or cream at and in all such places. Any person, firm or corporation who fails, neglects, delays, or refuses to obey or conform to any reasonable order or direction under this section,madebytheproperofficer,owhiETA reasonable order or direction under this section, made by the proper officer, or who in any way hinders said officer or inspectors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Section 12. (Power of entry.) The commissioner of health, bacteriologist, inspector and sanitary police officer delegated, directed or instructed to act therein, shall have the right and it shall be their duty, to enter and have full access, ingress and egress to any warehouse, place of business, factory building, farm stable, railroad depot, platform, establishment and place of any kind where milk is stored or kept for sale, and have the right of access to all wagons, carriages or other vehicles, railroad cars or other conveyances of any kind used for the conveyance, transportation or delivery of milk, and to any place where they believe milk or cream is stored or kept for sale, and to take samples of milk therefrom, such samples not to exceed one quart each, for the purpose of inspecting, testing, or analyzing the same. Any person, firm or corporation failing, neglecting, delaying or refusing to obey or conform to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 13. (Samples—test.) All samples of milk or cream or other foods, liquids and drugs herein described, taken or brought to the office of the department of health by the officers thereof, or by any other person, shall be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested, and wherever and whenever said milk or cream, or other food, liquid or drugs, so tested or analyzed shall be found violative of the provisions of this ordinance, the necessary steps shall be taken for a prosecution for a violation thereof. The analysis or test herein required may be made with such instruments, apparatus, chemicals or other articles used in the art for that purpose to such extent as may be, by the commissioner of health or bacteriologist, deemed necessary.

Sec. 14. (Chemical and bacteriological laboratory.) It shall be the duty of the department of health to establish and construct a chemical and bacteriological laboratory for the analysis and examination and testing of water, ice, drugs and all food products and for the detection of all adulterations of any of the articles herein mentioned kept to be sold, vended, disposed of or offered for sale within the city of Milwaukee. The inspection of food products, ice, water and drugs shall as far as possible be conducted in the same manner as provided in this ordinance for the inspection and examination of milk, and all the provisions hereof, so far as applicable, shall be held to apply to the inspection and examination of food products, water, ice and drugs, and the commissioner of health shall make such other and further provisions for the regulation of said business as shall be necessary and desirable for the conduct of the same.

Sec. 15. (Impure or adulterated ice, water, drugs or food.) Any person, firm, company or corporation, or any agent or employe thereof, who shall keep for sale, offer for sale, or exchange, or shall sell or deliver or expose for sale any drugs not conforming to the rules and standards of the United States pharmacopoea, or any water, liquids, ice, or human food which shall be impure, unwholesome, adulterated, or to which any harmful or injurious foreign substance has been added shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for a subsequent offense not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 16. (Mixtures prohibited and vessels marked.) Mixture of any two or more of the following articles of human food, whole milk, skimmed milk, cream, condensed milk and buttermilk, is hereby prohibited, and each can or vessel containing any one of the above named articles shall have painted on two sides thereof, in plain, black letters, not less than three inches in height, and not less than six inches from the top of the can or vessel containing such articles, the name of the article therein contained, provided, however, that that part of the section which applies to having the name of the article painted on the vessel containing the same, shall not apply to such articles sold in bottles. In such cases, the name of any of said articles when sold in bottles shall be clearly and legibly marked on the cap closing such bottles. Any person or persons, firm or corporation in whose possession any of the above enumerated articles are found in cans or vessels not properly marked, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 17. (Milk test.) No milk shall be kept, sold or offered for sale, stored, exchanged, transported, conveyed, carried or delivered, or with such intent as aforesaid, be in the care, custody, control or possession of anyone, if it contains more than 88 per cent. of water fluids, or less than 12 per cent. of total solids, of which total solids 3 per cent. shall be butter fat, or if it contains more than two hundred and fifty thousand bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Offenders under this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 18. (Cream test.) No cream shall be sold, offered for sale, exchanged, delivered or transported or carried for the purpose of sale, offering for sale, exchange or delivery, that contains less than eighteen per centum of butter fat. Offenders under this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 19. (Skimmed milk—penalty.) Any vender of milk or cream, or any driver, servant, or agent of such vender, who shall in the city of Milwaukee offer for sale any milk from which the cream or any part thereof shall have been taken, shall offer for sale and sell the same as skimmed milk and not otherwise, and no vender of milk, and no driver, servant or agent of such vender, shall offer for sale, or sell or have in his custody, possession or control, with intent to sell or deliver, any such milk from which the cream or any part thereof shall have been taken, unless the can, vessel, package or receptacle of any kind containing such milk shall be kept painted bright red and shall have painted on two sides thereof in plain, black letters, not less than three inches in height, and not less than six inches from the top of said can or other vessel the words "Skimmed Milk," and no skimmed milk shall be sold containing less than 8.5 per cent. total solids other than butter fat. Any person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 20. (Impure, diluted or adulterated milk.) Whoever, by himself, or by his servant or agent, employe or milk wagon driver, or as servant, agent or employe or milk wagon driver of any other person, firm or corporation, sells, offers for sale or exchange or who delivers, transports or carries for the purpose, of sale, exchange or delivery, or has in his custody, possession, care or control, with intent to sell or offer for sale, exchange or delivery, or exposes or offers for sale, exchange, transportation or delivery, any milk or cream or skimmed milk for human food which is unclean, diluted, impure, unhealthy, diseased, unwholesome, adulterated or not of the standard of good quality provided for by this ordinance or milk or cream or skimmed milk to which water or any other foreign substance has been added, or any skimmed milk in violation of this ordinance, or milk or cream produced from sick or diseased cows, or milk or cream produced from cows kept in an unclean, filthy or unhealthy condition, or milk or cream from cows fed on the refuse or slops from distilleries or vinegar factories, unless such refuse or slops be mixed with other dry, sanitary grain or food to a consistency of thick mush, or any other than good and wholesome food or milk or cream that has been exposed or contaminated—or affected by food, o milk or cream that has been exposed or contaminated—or affected by the emanations, discharges or exhalations from any human beings or animals sick with any contagious or infectious diseases by which the health or life of any person may be endangered, compromised or in any way affected, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall for the first offense be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and for each subsequent offense be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 21. (Adulteration or dilution.) Any person who shall adulterate milk or cream or reduce or change it in any respect by the addition of water, or any foreign substance, or by the removal of cream therefrom, with a view of selling, or offering the same for sale, or exchange, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 22. (Foreign substances contained.) Any person, firm or corporation who shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, exchange, deliver, dispose of or transport, convey or carry with any such intent as aforesaid or have in his or their care, custody, control or possession, any milk or cream having therein or containing any foreign substance of any kind whatever, or coloring matter, or any adulterations or preservatives, whether for the purpose of artificially increasing the quantity of milk or cream or for preserving the sweetness thereof, or for any purpose whatever, or any person, firm, company or corporation, or any servant or agent of such person, firm or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale for use in milk or cream, or have in their possession, care, custody or control, for the purpose of doing as aforesaid, any preservative, coloring matter or other adulterations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 23. (Condensed or evaporated milk.) No person shall manufacture, sell or offer for sale any condensed or evaporated milk for domestic use, unless the same shall be put up in packages or cans upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name or brand, by whom or under which the same is made. No condensed or evaporated milk shall be made, sold or offered for sale, exchanged or delivered for domestic use, unless the same is manufactured from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated, wholesome milk, from which the cream has not been removed, or unless the proportion of milk solids and butter fat contained in the condensed or evaporated milk shall in amount be the equivalent of milk solids and butter fat as provided by this ordinance.

For any violation of this section the offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the addition of can sugar in the manufacture of condensed or evaporated milk.

Sec. 24. (Confiscation of impure milk.) All milk and cream from sick and diseased cows, or cows fed on refuse or slops from distilleries, or vinegar factories, unless such refuse or slops be mixed with other dry sanitary grain or food to a consistency of a thick mush, or other than good, wholesome food; or milk that is dangerous or that may affect or be detrimental to life or health, or that has been adulterated or is below the standard fixed by section 17 of this ordinance, shall upon discovery thereof be confiscated, forfeited and immediately destroyed by or under the direction of the commissioner of health, bacteriologist, or officer detailed, who shall, if done in good faith, be held harmless in damage therefor, in any suit or demand made.

Sec. 25. (Buttermilk.) Nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to prohibit the use or sale of what is known as buttermilk, provided the same is produced from pure and wholesome milk. Should any such buttermilk, however, be sold, kept, offered, or exposed for sale, exchanged or transported, conveyed or carried, or be in the care, custody, control or possession of anyone, with the intent as aforesaid, which is not the product of pure and wholesome milk, or which is unclean, impure or adulterated, the offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 26. (Hotel keeper, restaurant, etc.) Every hotel keeper, restaurant keeper or boarding house keeper who furnishes milk or cream to his or their guests or boarders, shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of this ordinance, saving and excepting the obtaining of a license.

Sec. 27. All cow stables shall be thoroughly cleaned daily and shall at all times be kept in a sanitary condition, and no manure shall be allowed to remain in or near the stable or where the milking is done. And it is hereby made the duty of the commissioner of health to cause all cow stables in the city of Milwaukee to be inspected from time to time, and he may, in his discretion, inspect or cause to be inspected all the cow stables connected with dairies located outside the city of Milwaukee that are shipping milk into the city of Milwaukee, as to their sanitary condition, and if it is found that said stables and dairies are not kept in condition conforming with the provisions of this ordinance he may refuse to allow the milk and cream from such dairies to be shipped or sold in the city of Milwaukee; and upon notice no dealer shall accept or receive milk or cream from such dairy. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and any person found guilty, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 28. (Sick or diseased cows—slaughter.) If any cow be sick or diseased, the owner, or person in charge thereof shall not sell, offer for sale, exchange, deliver or keep, or expose for sale, exchange or delivery, the milk or cream therefrom, but shall at once destroy the same. If, in the opinion of the commissioner of health, bacteriologist, or any inspector, any cow is afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease, he shall direct the owner or person in charge thereof to forthwith remove said cow from the premises to a place where it may not spread or cause contagion or infection. A violation of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, the offender shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. If said cow is by the commissioner of health or bacteriologist deemed incurable, and the owner or person in charge thereof does not consent to its being killed, said commissioner of health or bacteriologist shall forthwith notify the State Veterinarian.

Sec. 29. (Parturition of cow.) No milk or cream shall be sold, kept, offered or exposed for sale, stored, transported, exchanged, carried, delivered, or in any manner disposed of drawn from cows within fifteen days before and twelve days after parturition nor shall the same be mixed with any other milk or cream for such purposes. Anyone so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 30. (Dairy, refuse matter, offal.) All persons, firms or corporations who own or keep a dairy in the city of Milwaukee shall maintain the premises thereof free from any accumulation of refuse matter or offal, which shall be removed frequently, so as not to endanger the public health. Any person or persons, firm or corporation failing to comply with this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 31. (License fees and moneys collected.) All fees provided for in this ordinance and all moneys collected under the provisions thereof, shall be duly paid into the treasury of the city of Milwaukee.

Sec. 32. All ordinances or parts of ordinances contravening the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 33. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Amended by an ordinance passed June 26, 1905, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend chapter 15 of 'An ordinance to revise, consolidate and amend the general ordinances of the City of Milwaukee,' passed June 8th, 1896, and to create the Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection of the Health Department," passed October 31, 1904, as amended by an ordinance passed February 6th, 1905, entitled "An ordinance to amend section 6 of an ordinance passed October 31st, 1904, amending chapter 15 of 'An ordinance to revise, consolidate and amend the general ordinances of the City of Milwaukee,' passed June 8th, 1896, and to create the Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection of the Health Department," by providing for a term of imprisonment in the event of a failure of the person arrested to pay the fine provided by the several sections of said ordinance, so amended.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee do ordain as follows:

Section 1. In all cases of conviction for the violation of any of the several sections of the ordinance recited in the title hereto, the imprisonment of the person or persons so convicted, in case of non-payment of any penalty, shall be in the County Jail or House of Correction of Milwaukee County for the term of not less than one week nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court.

Respectfully submitted,
F. M. SCHULZ, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

REPORT

OF

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit a report of the patients treated for variola at the Isolation Hospital No. 1, during the year ending December 31, 1904.

Number of patients admitted to the hospital	386
Number of relatives accompanying patients	66
Number of patients never vaccinated	240
Number of patients unsuccessfully vaccinated	127
Number of patients successfully vaccinated	19
Number of deaths	0
Number of patients under fifteen years of age	216
Number of patients from fifteen to twenty-five	99
Number of patients from twenty-five to fifty	39
Number of patients over fifty	32
Number of female patients	206
Number of male patients	180
Number of days of treatment	5,527
Average number of days of treatment per patient	14 1-3

The number of patients treated was more than double that of last year, but the disease continued in a mild form and there were no deaths.

The disease reached its height in point of numbers during the fall and winter—November, December and January contributing over 55% of the total number of cases for the year, and its lowest point in August, when only four patients were admitted.

In the matter of distribution the disease was quite general throughout the city, no section escaping entirely; but, as noted last year, no cases developed in the immediate neighborhood of the isolation hospital.

The disease was most prevalent among children, 55% of the patients being under fifteen years of age.

The record of the past year emphasizes more forcibly than ever the value of vaccination in protecting against small-pox.

Only nineteen patients, or less than 5% of the total number admitted to the hospital during the year had *ever* been *successfully* vaccinated, and among these the disease was so mild as to be scarcely an inconvenience.

The great increase in the number of cases of small-pox over last year, over 100%, in spite of the most energetic and painstaking effort of the department officials, evidences the difficulty of effectually controlling the disease under existing conditions. So long as there remains in our midst a large class of unvaccinated persons for the disease to feed upon, and citizens fail to coöperate with the department by promptly calling upon physicians in all suspicious cases, or reporting such cases to the proper officials, so long will there be small-pox and so long will this city be at the mercy of every infected district in this and adjoining states.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without again urging the necessity of haste in remodeling the hospital, so that we may be able to properly care for the increase in patients which the advent of cold weather must certainly bring.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. J. COFFEY, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

REPORT

OF

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I herewith submit a report of the cases treated at Isolation Hospital No. 2 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904. The large increase over the previous year in the number of patients treated, shows, I think, that the medical profession appreciate the good work the department is doing in endeavoring to check the spread of contagious diseases; more physicians are taking advantage of the hospital facilities in this class of diseases, and I feel that, with a modern, well-equiped hospital building, which the city badly needs, the number of contagious cases as well as the death rate from same would be materially lessened.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES H. HACKETT, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

Following is a list of cases, diseases and deaths of patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 2, for the year ending Jan. 1, 1905:

MONTH.	Scarlatina		Diphtheria		Measles		Erysipelas	
	No. Cases	Deaths	No. Cases	Deaths	No. Cases	Deaths	No. Cases	Deaths
January	6	0	3	0	3	0	2	1
February	15	2	5	1	3	0	2	1
March	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
April	14	1	4	1	2	0	2	0
May	10	3	3	0	2	0	0	0
June	3	0	1	0	3	0	2	0
July	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
August	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
September	6	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
October	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
November	9	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
December	15	0	9	0	0	0	2	0
Total cases	97	6	55	5	19	0	14	1

Total No. Patients	185
Total No. Deaths	12
Total No. Days Treatment	2946

REPORT

OF

CITY BACTERIOLOGIST AND CHEMIST.

REPORT OF CITY BACTERIOLOGIST AND CHEMIST.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

DEAR SIR—I submit herewith the report of your analyst and his assistants, of the work performed in the department chemical and bacteriological laboratories, during the past year, ending Jan. 1, 1905.

During the year there has been a very decided increase in the number of specimens examined and the variety of investigations undertaken and incorporated into the routine of the laboratory work.

The chemical laboratory has been almost entirely in the hands of Mr. Henry Schulz, to whose careful and excellent work is due the improvement and extension of the work in this department.

As heretofore the major portion of our time has been devoted to the water and milk, and general food analyses have been, because of want of help and press of other things, left for the State Dairy and Food Commission. As a result of the close surveillance of the milk supply of the city the report shows the improvement that has been made. While our routine examinations do not look especially and particularly to the production of a sanitary product since they are confined to a determination of fats, total solids and the detection of preservatives, it must be noted that on the whole the milk now consumed in the city is a more cleanly and more wholesome product than has ever before been furnished.

The work of the sanitary and milk inspectors in visiting and examing conditions at the dairies has been proceeded with, and the product of the first handlers is much improved in consequence. Inspectors Harry Kiehl and James Cunningham have endeavored to educate the dairymen as to feeding and care of cattle and handling of the milk, and have succeeded in establishing a more intelligent and careful management of the milk, in that we obtain a better and more sanitary product.

The city's water supply continues as heretofore, quite excellent. No epidemics and only a few scattered cases of water-born diseases have occured in our city during the past year.

There are still within the corporate limits of the city a number of wells, most of which wield a water more or less polluted. We would urge that these be condemned and filled, and the city water substituted.

In the bacteriological laboratory the increase in the number of examinations made is very marked, there being an increase of nearly 75% over the examinations of 1903. However, we are not content, and would urge the profession to make more general use of the department laboratory.

The small epidemic of hydrophobia which prevailed in our city during the last months of 1903 and the early part of 1904 was, in consequence of an ordinance requiring the muzzling of dogs, stamped out, and during the last half of the year no cases were reported.

During the year several cases of trichinosis were reported in your department and in the laboratories the diagnosis were confirmed, both by finding the trichinae in the muscles of a human being, post mortem, and upon examination of pork. It seems that a more thorough and extensive examination of pork should be instituted, and inspected meats be labeled so as to avoid a repitition of this calamity.

At your suggestion the ice supply of the city was brought under examination to determine whether it was capable of exciting typhoid or typhoidal diseases. While the investigation was not exhaustive, it demonstrated the fact that our ice supply is potable and free from any gross pollution which might cause disease. The tabulated reports follow:

ICE ANALYSES.

Sample No.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Chloride.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Oxygen. Consumed.	Bacteria. Per cc.
1........	....	....	0.3	....	....	.27	432
2........	....	....	0.3	....	....	.17	877
3........	....	....	0.2	....	....	.09	414
4........	....	....	0.2	....	....	.13	121
5........	....	....	0.2	....	....	.22	168
6........	....	....	0.05	....	....	.04	67
7........	....	....	0.2	....	....	.14	100
8........	....	....	0.2	.06	0.15	.25	711
9........	....	....	0.2	.048	.025	.08	118
9........	....	....	0.2	.048	.025	.08	18
10........	....	....	0.4	.012	.01	.12	136
11........	....	....	0.2	.016	.008	.08	150
12........	....	....	0.3	.013	.02	.10	910
13........	Trace.	....	0.7	.032	.018	.08	760

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Diphtheria	382	384	383	329
Sputum	117	292	323	414
Blood (Widal test)	81	56	97	291
Miscellaneous	106	39	82	327
	686	711	925	1561

CHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR YEAR, BY MONTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Milk	608	586	626	569	579	494	397	456	521	575	393	378	6182
Cream	266	125	262	249	216	253	224	221	249	213	266	244	2788
City Water....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	......	13
Well Water...	9	4	2	9	6	6	15	6	5	5	7	......	74
Ice Water.....	1	......	......	......	......	......	11	......	1	2	......	......	15
Miscellaneous	5	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	......	......	......	5	31

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

Septic infections	114
Streptococcus	27
Staphlococcus	87
Gonorrhoea	42
Positive	24
Negative	18
Trichinea in meat	30
Miscellaneous	15

ANIMAL INOCULATIONS.

Guinea pigs—	
Typhoid—Milk	5
Tubercular urine	12
Cystic fluid	3
Ascetic fluid	2
Water	4
Rabbits—	
Pneumonia	6
Hydrophobia—	
For diagnosis	12
Positive	3
Negative	8
Undetermined	1

MILK INVESTIGATIONS—TABLE No. 1.

Number of milk dealers licensed during the year	1,000
Total samples of milk analyzed in 1903	6,182
Average per cent. of fat of 6,182 samples	3.97%
Number of samples below 3% butter fat	187
Per cent. below 3%	3.2 %
Number of samples from the street	1,425
Average per cent. of 1,425 samples from the street	3.61%
Number of samples below 3% from the street	78
Per cent. below 3%	5.4 %
Number of samples from the depots	4,280
Average per cent. of 4,280 samples	4.0 %
Number of samples below 3%	74
Per cent. below 3%	1.8 %
Number of samples brought in by private individuals	477
Average per cent. of fat of 477 samples	3.73%
Number of samples below 3%	30
Per cent. below 3%	6.2 %
Number of samples of cream tested	2,706
Average per cent. of 2,706 samples	24.02%
Number of arrests made in 1903	9
Amount of fines imposed	$200
Quarts of milk confiscated in 1903	1,312

LAKE WATER ANALYSES.

	Chloride.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Oxygen Consumed.
1	.2	None	None	.0015	.006	.15
2	.3	None	None	.002	.008	.16
3	.4	Trace	None	.001	.002	.12
4	.6	None	None	Trace	.002	.11
5	.3	None	None	.002	.010	.24
6	.4	None	None	.001	.004	.14
7	.4	None	None	Trace	.002	.16
8	.4	None	None	.001	.010	.13
9	.3	None	None	.002	.010	.14
10	.2	None	None	.001	.008	.14
11	.3	None	None	.005	.008	.16
12	.2	None	None	.002	.010	.12
13	.4	None	None	.002	.007	.16

MILK INVESTIGATIONS—TABLE No. 2.

	Samples tested from street.	Average per cent. of fat.	Samples tested from depot.	Average per cent. of fat.	Samples tested from private individuals.	Average per cent. of fat.	Samples of cream tested.	Average per cent. of fat.	Below standard from street and depot.	Quarts tested from street.	Quarts tested from depot.	Quarts dumped.	Dealers warned.	Dealers arrested.	Fines.	No action taken.
January	94	3.50	481	4.39	33	3.67	256	20.00	4	1712	22432	......	2	....	....	2
February	21	3.66	525	4.19	40	3.96	118	21.00	3	574	25208	......	....	1	$25.00	2
March	104	3.62	475	3.84	47	3.80	241	20.01	12	2246	23304	64	4	2	50.00	4
April	212	3.64	309	3.89	48	3.57	246	19.30	20	4133	17454	32	8	1	Costs.	10
May	134	3.64	379	3.63	66	3.29	216	21.50	30	3106	19356	384	7	....	....	11
June	105	3.45	334	3.67	55	3.65	253	19.90	27	2112	19206	416	3	2	50.00	9
July	198	3.35	172	3.69	27	3.80	224	19.00	19	4171	12606	64	14	1	25.00	2
August	119	3.67	294	4.08	43	3.73	217	19.80	14	1884	16456	192	6	1	25.00	1
September	72	3.94	421	3.93	28	3.95	249	21.10	5	1787	21724	......	1	....	....	4
October	288	3.70	262	4.55	25	4.00	200	20.20	14	5945	14976	64	10	1	25.00	1
November	36	3.60	329	4.08	28	3.69	252	18.70	2	698	19624	......	....	....	....	2
December	42	3.72	299	4.08	37	3.90	244	21.20	5	853	17344	96	....	....	....	2
	1425	3.61	4280	4.00	477	3.76	2716	20.10	157	29221	251690	1312	57	9	$200.00	50

We incorporate again the notes on laboratory methods and results, which we believe may be of assistance to physicians.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Sixth Floor, City Hall.
Telephone City Hall 37.

DIPHTHERIA DIAGNOSIS.

Directions for Taking Cultures.

No local antiseptic application should be made for at least two hours previous to taking the culture. The patient's throat should be cleared of any adherent food particles, etc.

1. Have the patient in a good light.

2. Remove swab from glass tube, and rub it gently but freely against any visible pseudo-membrane or exudate.

3. Rub the swab gently but freely against any visible exudate or pseudo-membrane in the throat or nose, revolving the swab between the fingers in such a manner as to bring it thoroughly in contact with the suspected area. In the absence of exudate, and when the exudate or pseudo-membrance can not be reached, as in some cases where it is confined to the larynx or under any other conditions, pass the swab back as far as possible and rub it freely as above described over any inflamed mucous membrane which may be present in the pharnyx or nares.

4. Without laying the swab down, remove the lid from the culture box, and rub that portion which has touched the exudate gently over the surface of the serum mixture.

5. Replace the swab in the glass tube and close the open end with the cap.

6. Do not use disinfectants in the mouth and throat for four hours before gathering the exudate.

7. Fill out the blank card accompanying this and return with outfit to the station from which it was procured.

8. Telephone to the department (City Hall 37) that the outfit has been returned, giving location of station, or the Outfits may be sent by the physician directly to the Laboratory.

Reports of results will be telephoned before noon of the next day.

9. Special Examinations: When requested, the Laboratory will examine during hours (8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8:30 A. M. to 12 M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 A. M. to 10 A. M.) the swabs from cases for diagnosis directly. When such an examination is desired, first make the culture as above described, then rub the swab on the suspected area in the nose or throat a second time, then return it to the swab tube without again rubbing it on the serum. It has been found that in about one-half of the cases finally proving positive after the ordinary incubation, a positive diagnosis can be made from the swab without waiting for incubation, thus saving from fifteen to twenty-four hours. A negative result from the swab is unreliable. In such cases, if the culture

has been brought into the Laboratory before 12 M., a five-hour incubation may be given and reported on at 5 P. M. except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. A negative result from this examination also is unreliable, and the regular over-night incubation must then be proceeded with.

OTHO FIELDER, M. D.,
Director of Bacteriological Laboratory,
Milwaukee Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Sixth Floor, City Hall.

Telephone Main 599.

TYPHOID DIAGNOSIS. WIDAL REACTION.

Directions for Taking the Blood.

1. Cleanse the skin of the lobe of the ear, avoiding the use of bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid or other strong reagent. Soap and water, followed by alcohol and ether, is recommended.

24. Prick the lobe deeply to ensure a free escape of blood, manipulating the lobe with the fingers, if necessary, to secure a sufficient amount. A surgical needle or pointed tenotome may be used for the puncture.

3. Avoiding the first two or three drops which exude, touch the freshly escaped blood with the loop of the wire accompanying the outfit several times, in order to secure one full drop. Since the Widal method is quantitative, care should be taken to fill the loop completely, but no more than one such loopful is required.

4. Deposit the whole drop of blood in the depression on the exposed surface of the foil accompanying the outfit, and allow it to dry completely; do not use heat to hasten the drying.

5. Cleanse the wire loop, fill out the accompanying card and repack the outfit, placing the filled-out card over the foil; enclose the whole in an envelope and mail to the Bacteriological Laboratory. (Postage 2 cents.)

A report will be mailed on the day following the receipt of the preparation, or a report by telephone may be obtained by calling up City Hall Ex. 37 not earlier than 11 A. M. If requested, a telegraphic report will be sent at the physician's expense.

Communications should be addressed to

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

City Hall, Sixth Floor.

Telephone City Hall 37.

MALARIAL DIAGNOSIS.

Directions for Taking the Blood.

Take the blood during a paroxysm if possible and before quinine is administered.

1. Cleanse the skin of the lobe of the ear, avoiding the use of bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid or other strong reagent. Soap and water, followed by alcohol and ether, is recommended.

2. Prick the lobe deeply to ensure a free escape of blood, manipulating the lobe with the fingers, if necessary, to secure a sufficient amount. A surgical needle or pointed tenotome may be used for the puncture.

3. Wipe off the first two or three drops which exude with a clean cloth, and touch the freshly escaped blood with the edge of a perfectly clean square coverslip, so as to secure a very small drop.

4. Draw the edge of the coverslip to which the drop is attached over the surface of another clean coverslip, at an angle of about thirty degrees, thus spreading the blood in a thin film on the second coverslip. There should not be an instant's delay between the operations described in paragraphs 3 and 4. Let the film dry thoroughly.

5. Make three or four such coverslip preparations from each case, place them in the small flat box and fill out the card supplied by the laboratory. Mail both card and box to the laboratory.

A report will be mailed on the day following receipt of the preparations, or a report by telephone may be obtained by calling up telephone City Hall 37, not earlier than 1 P. M. If requested, a telegraphic report will be sent at the physician's expense.

Communications should be addressed to

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

City Hall, Sixth Floor.

Telephone City Hall 37.

DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Directions for Collecting Sputum.

Outfits for the collection of sputum, including bottles containing five per

cent. carbolic acid, and blanks for particulars of cases with copies of these directions, will be found at the regular culture stations.

*Specimens will not be accepted unless submitted in the bottles provided for the purpose by the Laboratory.

Specimens will not be examined if leaking from the bottle has occurred.

Reports will not be forwarded unless the particulars of the case are sent with the specimen.

The expectoration discharged in the morning is to be preferred. If the expectoration be scanty, the entire amount discharged in twenty-four hours should be collected. Care should be taken that the contents of the stomach, articles of food, etc., are not discharged during the act of expectoration and collected instead of pulmonary sputum. Purulent, cheesy, and muco-purulent sputum most frequently contains the bacilli; pure mucus, blood or saliva do not as a rule contain the bacilli. When hemorrhage has occurred, some purulent, cheesy or muco-purulent sputmum should, if possible, be collected for the examination.

If examination of sputum for the bacteria of pneumonia, grippe, etc., are required, use these outfits, but drain out the carbolic acid solution thoroughly before the sputum is placed in the bottle.

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Milwaukee Health Department.

(See Other Side Also.)

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*These rules have been adopted because the examination of Tuberculosis sputum entails some danger to the examiner if indiscriminate outfits are used.

(For Directions See Other Side.)

TUBERCULOSIS.

Regular Outfits, Supplied by Culture Stations, Must be Used for Specimens.

(To be Filled Out by Physician.)

Date of Collecting Sputum..
Hours..........................A. M..................P. M.
Patient's Name ....
Age................Sex................Color...............
Patient's Address ....
Patient's Occupation ....
Is patient now working?..................................If so, where?
(Street and No.)..
Date of Earliest Symptoms..
Where was disease contracted? (Street and No.)..........................
SYMPTOMS: Cough?...........Fevers...........Expectorations?..........
Night Sweats? ....Hemorrhage?...................
Physical Signs: Consolidation?..................Cavities..................
Rales?..........................Loss of Weight?..................
Pulse ....Respiration ....

Clinical Diagnosis ....

Are other cases of tuberculosis present in the same family?....................

Are other cases of tuberculosis present in the same house?.....................

Remarks ....

Physician's Name ....

Physician's Address ....

(Please Fill Out Blanks in Detail for Every Specimen Sent In.)

During the year the necessity of providing animals for experimental work in diagnosis became imperative, and a well supplied and equipped animal room has become a permanent and important feature of the bracteriological laboratory for diagnosis.

For two years past reports more or less authorative have emanated from various parts of the state announcing the existance of hydrophobia in dogs and other animals in these part of our commonwealth. In June of this year the first suspicious case occuring in our city was reported to your department analyst. Since we were not equipped at the time to undertake the investigations looking to a positive diagnosis of the cases they were referred to the laboratory of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison, where Dr. Frost made the inoculation for diagnosis. The doctor reported three weeks later that the animals inoculated had developed symptoms and died of hydrophobia. The persons bitten by the rabid dog were given preventive inoculations at the Chicago Pasteur Institute, and their lives saved. Since that time your department laboratory has investigated many suspicious cases with the result that we have found among many a few positive cases. A detailed report is given elsewhere.

A communication calling your attention to this lamentable and serious condition, and informing you of the existence of a small epidemic of the disease in our city was submitted to you. Therein we recommended that measures be instituted looking to the eradication of the disease by the enactment of an ordinance providing for the muzzling or confinement of all dogs for such a period of time as was deemed necessary. The ordinance was not passed, the disease was not stamped out, and the cases are still being reported and some confirmed. We would again call your attention to this grave matter and urge the enforcement of some measures which shall enable us to prevent any further innoculation of animals, and especially the infection of human beings by rabid animals.

In addition to the routine work heretofore carried on in the laboratory we have this year added the following:

Suptum examinations and animal inoculation for diagnosis of pneumonia.

Sputum and nasal secretion examinations for diagnosis of influenza.

Agglutination tests for diagnosis of paratyphoid and paracolon infections.

Blood examinations for diagnosis of malaria.

Examinations of urinary sediment and animal inoculation for diagnosis of tuberculosis of the kidneys.

Agglutination tests for diagnosis of diarrhoea of infants due to Shiga bacillus.

Animal innoculation for diagnosis of hydrophobia.

Besides this the laboratory is ready to investigate any case due to infection by pathogenic bacteria when especially requested to do so, and when assured of the co-operation of the physician submitting the case.

Of research work but little has been done. The amount of routine work in diagnosis, since we have no trained assistant, takes so much time as to make such investigations impossible. Since work should be done, however, to determine the efficiency of the system of house disinfection at present in use in the department. It is most probably that, as at present employed, it is not always adequate. We are led to this conclusion by the fact that recurrences of infectious disease occur in the same family, or the same house after the lapse of a period of time exceeding the incubation period. To properly perform this work and thoroughly investigate the present method would necessitate the addition of some assistants to the working force of the laboratory. We hope this may receive your consideration.

The method and result of some investigations and experiments conducted to determine the nature of certain stains supposed to be blood, and especially to determine whether caused by human blood, were undertaken for the scientific interest attached to the work.

At the instignation of the local board of trade some work was undertaken and is still in progress, which has for its object the determination of the number and kind of bacteria found upon paper currency, and especially to determine whether or not pathogenic germs were present and visible. The amount of work done and the results obtained are not sufficient to warrant any statement at this time.

The report this year contains, in addition to the tables giving numbers and results of examinations conducted, brief accounts of the methods employed in the laboratory for the differentiation and identification of bacteria. Moreover in the case of the more important species examined we give briefly what we consider the significance of the reports submitted, in other words, the interpretation of the findings. These conclusions are reached by careful study of the laboratory records and the clinical histories of cases submitted. As here given they are deducted from the reports of many municipal laboratories, and especially from the reports of Dr. Herbert Winslow Hill, Director of the Boston Health Department Bacteriological Laboratory. To him we will give credit and acknowledge indebtedness. It is evident that a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the significance of the report submitted to the physician by the bacteriologist is essential and absolutely necessary in order that he may intelligently and with advantage employ such report in reaching his diagnosis. We hope these particular portions of the report may receive the physician's especial consideration.

LABORATORY METHODS AND RESULTS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Outfit for collection and transmission of samples.

This department provides for this purpose: 1st, a heavy glass homeopathic vial with paraffined cork stopper; 2nd, a circular which has printed upon one side instructions for collecting samples, and on the reverse, blank outline of data of the case to be filled by physicians; 3rd, these are enclosed in a pasteboard box.

These outfits may be obtained either at the laboratory or at any of the culture stations above designated. They are to be returned to the station or laboratory. If they are returned to the laboratory they are examined the same day; if to the station, they are collected and examined the next morning and reported upon before noon.

Method of Staining.

Smears are made on glass slides, several loopfuls, or, if present several caseous masses being used. This ensures the examination of a considerable amount of material and makes the finding more probable.

After fixing, smears are stained in hot Carbol Fuchsin from 3 to 5 minutes, washed and decolorized in 3 per cent acid alcohol (using 95 per cent. alcohol to which 3 per cent. hydrochloric acid has been added), then counterstained with methylene blue. The bacilli of tuberculosis stains red, all other bacilli blue, or not at all.

If requested, or if specimens from same patient have been submitted several times, the sputum is digested with solution of KOH centrifugated for 10 minutes, and the sediment examined.

For diagnosis of tuberculosis of the kidney the whole of a twenty-four hour sample of urine should be submitted. This is centrifugated and sediment examined. If bacteria are not found the sediment is injected into Guinea pigs introperitoneally. This is repeated at intervals of four or five days for a half dozen injections. After six weeks the pigs are killed and post-mortem held to determine whether or not there is tuberculosis of the peritoneum or viscera.

Interpretation of Results.

As in other bacteriological examinations, positive results mean much, negative results mean but little. It is possible that occasionally acid staining bacilli of the morphology of tubercle bacilli may be found in the sputum, but this is an exceeding rare occurrence, and in persons suffering from cough and disease of lung or larynx, the finding of germs in the sputum that stain as above described may be taken as positive evidence of the disease.

A single negative result does not necessarily mean that no bacilli were present in the sample of sputum submitted, but simply that they were not demonstrated. In like manner several negative results of several specimens, while it probably demonstrates the absence of the bacilli in the sputum, does not necessarily mean that the patient is not suffering from tuberculosis. Failure to find the bacilli may be due: 1st, to collection of saliva instead of the pulmonary expectoration, or, 2nd, to the presence of so few bactera that they escape detention, or, 3rd, to the fact that since there is at the time no breaking down of tissue the bacilli are not present in the sputum, or, 4th, that the disease is either acute miliary tuberculosis or the early stage of a chronic fibrinous tuberculosis, when they are often absent.

Hence, a positive clinical diagnosis should not be reversed because of negative microscopic findings in the sputum. Animal inoculation may be of service in reaching conclusions in a number of these cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

Outfit for Making Cultures.

The department furnishes for this purpose: 1st, an aluminum box containing Loeffler's blood serum sterilized and sealed with a rubber band to prevent drying or contamination; 2nd, a sterile swab of cotton on a wooden applicator enclosed in a glass tube and sealed with a rubber cap;

3rd, A circular of information for taking smears and making culture; 4th, a card having blanks to be filled out by physician and bacteriologist, giving date of case and results of laboratory examination. These are enclosed in a large manilla envelope.

These outfits may be obtained at the laboratory or at the culture stations, or when desired for diagnosis will be sent to the physician. They may be returned to the laboratory or to the culture station, or if for diagnosis, will be called for.

All cultures reaching the laboratory on the day they are made, are placed in the incubator at 37 degrees C. over night, and examined the next morning.

On request swab or five hours incubation examinations are made, as set forth in circular of information already given.

Method of Staining.

Smears are made on glass slides, fixed and stained with Loeffler's alkaline methylene blue for two minutes; washed and examined with a 1-12 oil immersion. The characteristic staining of the bacilli and their morphology, together with the evidence of snapping as seen in their arrangement are the differentiating factors in determination.

Interpretation of Results.

Results are reported either as positive, suspicious, no growth or negative.

A report of a positive result means that the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli have been found. It does not necessarily mean that the patient has diphtheria. Investigation by the departments of health of a number of cities have clearly demonstrated that from 1.5 to 3 per cent. of healthy individuals have these bacilli in their throats, but do not suffer from the disease. The fact that these patients do not have diphtheria is due either to absence of toxin, to bacterial inactivity or because the toxins are neutralized.

A suspicious report with request for another culture is given when a positive diagnosis can not be given, some bacteria being present whose morphology and staining properties closely simulate true diphtheria.

In all cases where there is no growth because of a dried medium of failure to implant the germs, or where there is gross contamination, a request is made for another culture. In these cases nothing definite can be learned from the report.

A negative report is given in all cases in which true diphtheria bacilli are not found. This does not necessarily mean that they are not present in the nose, throat or larynx, but simply that they are not found in the culture. Their absence from the culture in such cases is to be explained by the fact that the bacteria may have been in the larynx and culture taken from tonsil or some other part of respiratory tract, or even when present and transplanted, they may not develop. A single negative, then, does not mean much, and in suspicious cases three or four cultures should be taken before a clinically suspicious case is regarded as negative.

TYPHOID AND PARATHYPHOID FEVERS.

Dried blood method for making Widal Reactions is employed.

Outfit for Collecting and Transmitting Blood.

The department furnishes: 1st, an aluminum plate with a depression for receiving the blood; 2nd, a copper wire loop of given dimensions, for transferring an approximate quantity of blood from the skin of the patient to the plate; 3rd, a circular of information as to method of securing and transmitting the blood; 4th, a card with blanks to be filled in by physician and bacteriologist, with data of the case and result of the laboratory findings. These are enclosed in a heavy manilla addressed envelope. The whole outfit is designed and made of such weight that a two cent stamp will carry it through the mail.

Outfits may be obtained at the laboratory or the culture stations. They should be returned to the laboratory by mail, and not returned to culture stations.

Method of Examination.

The dried blood on the plate is mixed in loco with about ten drops of sterile water. A loop full of this diluted blood is transferred to a cover glass and a few bacilli typhosus (Eberths) are transferred from a twenty-four hour old agar culture to the drop and thoroughly disseminated. The drop is examined at once to determine that the bacteria are not too numerous or too few, and sufficiently motile. The hanging drop is then placed in the incubator for one hour and examined after another hour outside the incubator to ascertain lost motility or agglutination. If motility is lost and agglutination is complete the report is sent as positive.

If there is either lost motility or agglutination alone the report is atypical.

If there is neither loss of motility nor agglutination the report is negative.

Interpretation of Results.

A positive reaction results from the presence in the blood of the patient of certain chemical bodies resulting from the reaction of specific body forces to the toxine of the typhoid bacillus. These bodies may or may not be associated with the presence of the anatomic lesions and the symptoms making up the symptom complex and the signs known as typhoid fever. When these bodies have once been developed they may remain for months or years. The same reaction has been many times observed in other diseases, viz.: Paratyphoid, miliary tuberculosis and proteus infections.

This makes it necessary that complete histories should accompany each specimen submitted, so that the results may be judged accordingly. Very essential is the determination whether the patient has previously, and how long previously, suffered from any affection that may have been typical in nature.

An atypical reaction means nothing, subsequent reactions may be either positive or negative, and as often one as the other.

A negative reaction is of but little significance. The time, after the onset of the fever, at which the reaction is obtainable, may be at any time from the first few days until late in the disease, and sometimes not until after the recovery. Moreover the reaction is not constantly present, so that a negative may be found interposed between two positives. The necessity of taking several specimens and trying the reaction repeatedly in negative cases, especially when the clinical picture is clear, is evident.

For paratyphoid and paracolon reactions the same outfits are employed, the same methods used and practically analogous results obtained as with typhoid. The difference rests with the culture employed.

MALARIA.

Malaria occurs so rarely in the city of Milwaukee that no special outfit is supplied by the department. Glass slides are supplied on application, and instructions and cards submitted therewith, giving technique of taking blood and making cover glass preparations and for providing the data required for our records.

Method of Examination.

Cover glass preparations are returned to the laboratory, and at once fixed and stained by double stain method. The finding of the plasmodia malaria is positive evidence of the existence of the disease.

INFLUENZA.

No special outfit. Sputum oufit may be used.

Methods.

Secretions from nasal or bronchial membranes are sent to the labratory and examined by straining smears on glass slides by Smith method. Or cultures are made on glycerine agar, on the surface of which human blood has been smeared, and then examined.

RABIES.

General Instructions.

Animals suspected of rabies should not be killed, but confined, and notification sent to the department laboratories, so that the animal may be kept under surveillance, and thus possibly a probable diagnosis made at once. If animals die or are killed the whole body should at once be sent to the laboratories, so that it may immediately be placed on ice. If this can not be done, at least the head disarticulated low down between the shoulders should be submitted.

Method.

An emulsion is made by thoroughly macerating about one gram of the medulla (carefully exposed and removed) in about 100 c. c. of sterile water or bouillon. A few drops of this emulsion are injected beneath the dura mater of each of two rabbits. The dura is exposed by trephining at a point about in the midline and just posterior to the line connecting the eyes. The plate of bone is not replaced. A collodion dressing is applied. Rabbits inoculated from rabid animals pass through a state of excitation and convulsions, followed by paralysis and death in from sixteen to thirty-five days, some even later.

Post mortems are then conducted and blood cultures made to exclude the possibility of death from other infection. Reinoculations have frequently been made for confirmation.

PNEUMONIA.

Outfit.

No special outfit is provided. The sputum outfit may be used.

Method.

Smears are made on glass slides of the sputum, and stained directly with methylene blue to demonstrate the presence of the diplococcus. Since, however, this is not a differential stain, animal inoculations are employed, when a diplococcus presenting the morphology of diplococcus pneumonii is found.

One or two c. c. of the sputum are injected into the prominent posterior vein of the ear of a rabbit. Death results in about eighteen hours in positive cases, and cultures are recovered from the blood.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF DIPHTHERIA EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Positive.	Suspicious.	No. Growth.	Negative.	Total.
January	11	3	2	18	34
February	9	2	2	12	25
March	19	7	6	23	45
April	10	3	2	21	36
May	8	3	1	23	35
June	2	1	1	13	17
July	4	1	1	16	22
August	9	2	1	10	22
September	17	3	2	23	45
October	18	2	3	20	53
November	52	8	....	35	97
December	37	3	4	54	98
	198	38	25	268	529

MONTH.	Diphtheria.	Sputum.	Blood.	Pus.	Miscellaneous.	Animal Inoculation.	Total.
January	34	24	10	2	7	2	79
February	25	21	20	3	8	4	81
March	45	42	26	9	1	5	128
April	36	28	26	2	15	6	113
May	35	34	32	8	18	6	133
June	17	42	12	6	24	4	105
July	22	48	12	12	18	4	116
August	22	31	30	3	13	2	101
September	45	33	26	10	17	2	133
October	53	38	24	8	26	2	151
November	97	31	36	7	31	2	204
December	98	42	37	12	23	5	217
	529	414	291	82	201	44	1561

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF PARA-TYPHOID EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

MONTH.

MONTH.	Positive.	Atypical.	Negative.	Total.
January	....	....	5	5
February	1	....	9	10
March	2	3	8	13
April	2	1	10	13
May	1	2	13	16
June	1	....	5	6
July	1	....	5	6
August	....	2	13	15
September	1	2	9	12
October	2	2	6	10
November	1	3	13	17
December	2	4	7	13
	14	19	103	136

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TYPHOID EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

Blood. Eberth Bacilli.

MONTH.	Positive.	Atypical.	Negative.	Total.
January	3	1	1	5
February	4	2	4	10
March	2	2	9	13
April	5	2	6	13
May	4	2	10	16
June	1	1	4	6
July	2	....	4	6
August	5	1	9	15
September	4	1	9	14
October	4	2	8	14
November	6	2	11	19
December	3	4	17	24
	43	20	92	155

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

Sputum for Tuberculosis.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	6	18	24
February	8	13	21
March	17	25	42
April	11	17	28
May	18	21	34
June	21	21	42
July	25	23	48
August	15	16	31
September	16	17	33
October	15	23	38
November	13	18	31
December	17	25	42
	177	237	414

In conclusion I wish to call to your attention the fact that our present facilities for doing the bacteriological work are quite inadequate, and would urge that as soon as possible a larger and more thoroughly equipped bacteriological laboratory be provided. The increase of the work and the importance of it necessitate this.

Respectfully submitted,
OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Bacteriologist.

REPORT

OF

THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Sir—I have herewith the honor of submitting the twenty-eighth annual report of the vital statistics of the city of Milwaukee, for the year ending December 31, 1904.

DEATHS.

During the past year there were 4,182 deaths reported, representing an annual death rate of 12.87; this is lower than that of 1903, when the annual death rate was 12.99.

The following table will show the number of deaths by years since 1869, together with the officially estimated population and death rate:

Year.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000
1870	71,440	1,495	20.93
1871	75,000	1,452	19.36
1872	79,500	2,022	25.43
1873	83,000	1,878	22.62
1874	87,000	1,939	22.29
1875	91,500	1,506	16.46
1876	95,000	2,128	22.40
1877	100,000	2,198	21.98
1878	105,000	1,584	15.09
1879	110,000	1,978	17.98
1880	115,587	2,390	20.68
1881	122,000	2,697	22.10
1882	130,000	2,729	20.99
1883	138,000	2,532	18.35
1884	147,000	2,768	18.83
1885	156,000	2,796	17.92
1886	165,000	2,021	18.31
1887	175,000	3,257	18.61
1888	185,000	2,426	18.52
1889	195,000	3,188	16.35
1890	204,468	3,747	18.33
1891	214,000	4,689	21.91
1892	223,000	4,516	20.25
1893	232,000	4,462	19.23
1894	241,000	4,253	17.64
1895	250,000	3,885	15.54
1896	260,000	3,904	15.00
1897	275,000	3,606	13.11
1898	280,000	3,338	11.92
1899	285,000	3,843	13.48
1900	290,000	4,026	13.88
1901	295,000	3,833	12.99
1902	300,000	3,797	12.65
1903	315,000	4,091	12.99
1904	325,000	4,182	12.87

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the death rate shows a steady decrease during the last decade.

This shows that, although the city's population is steadily increasing, becoming more and more crowded and hygienic conditions becoming less and less favorable to a low death rate, the city's mortuary shows a great decrease in its death rate. This is in a large measure due to the fact that the regulations regarding public health are becoming more and more stringent, and the public is being educated to more thoroughly observe the laws of hygiene and contagion.

There were 1,491 deaths of children under five years of age, with a per cent. of 35.6 to the total deaths. This is slightly higher than that of 1903, when the per cent. was 34.3, but is the same as that of 1902. Nevertheless the per cent. shows a steady decrease since 1892 and is very gratifying indeed, for we can see here the effect of raising the standard of the milk supply in the city and in this way minimizing the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases among children.

The following table shows the total deaths, deaths of children under one year of age, deaths of children from one to five years of age, total deaths of children under five years of age and the per cent. of deaths among children under five years of age to the total deaths:

Years.	Total Deaths.	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	Total Under Five Years.	Per Cent. Under Five to Total Deaths.
1892	4,516	1,479	744	2,223	49.2
1893	4,462	1,653	664	2,317	51.9
1894	4,253	1,441	650	2,091	49.2
1895	3,885	1,339	486	1,825	46.9
1896	3,904	1,297	494	1,791	45.9
1897	3,606	1,077	425	1,502	41.6
1898	3,338	1,010	336	1,346	40.3
1899	3,843	1,113	428	1,541	40.1
1900	4,026	1,247	484	1,731	43.0
1901	3,933	1,001	329	1,330	34.7
1902	3,796	963	390	1,353	35.6
1903	4,091	1,103	300	1,403	34.3
1904	4,182	1,106	385	1,491	35.6
	51,735	15,829	6,115	21,944	42.2

The three diseases, which, as usual, carried away the greatest number of adults, were pulmonary tuberculosis, 428; organic heart disease, 360; and pneumonia, 493. The public is becoming more and more educated to the necessity of more strict regulations in regard to tuberculosis, and we feel confident that the legislature this year will enact a law which will bring the dread disease under more strict control.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1904 there were 8,190 births reported, representing a birth rate of 25.2, against 7,543 for 1903 with a rate of 23.94 and 7,406 for 1902 with a rate of 24.69. Of the total, 4,143 were males and 4,047 females. During the entire year only two colored babies were reported.

MARRIAGES.

During the past year 2,810 marriages were reported against 2,789 for 1903.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK E. DARLING, B. S., M. D.,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

TABLE A.

Showing by Months and Wards the Total Number of Cases of and Deaths from Diphtheria During Year 1904.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAl	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	5	....
Second	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	1	1	13	1
Third	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
Fourth	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	1	3	....	17	3
Fifth	1	....	4	....	2	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1
Sixth	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	12	....
Seventh	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....
Eighth	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	8	1
Ninth	3	2	1	....	2	2	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	4	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	19	6
Tenth	3	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	1	....		....	1		18	1
Eleventh	1	1	5	....	5	2	1	....	3	....		....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....		1	....	1	1	19	4
Twelfth	3	2	3	....	5	....	2	....		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	17	4
Thirteenth	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....		....	....	1	1	5	....		....	6	....	3	....	18	1
Fourteenth	2	2	3	....	1	....	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	4	1	1	....	21	5
Fifteenth	6	2	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	5	....	21	3
Sixteenth	2	....	1		1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....		14	2
Seventeenth	6	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....		....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	18	2
Eighteenth	6	4	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	2	....	8	1	4	....	27	5
Nineteenth	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	1	11	2
Twentieth	1	....	4	....	3	....	5	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	3	....	2	1	24	4
Twenty-first	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	8	2	2	....	2	....	17	3
Twenty-Second	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	3
Twenty-third	....	....	1	....	1	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1
Total	42	11	43	3	30	7	23	2	16	4	7	1	11	2	19	6	24	4	27	3	39	3	40	7	321	53

TABLE B.

Showing by Wards and Months the Total Number of Cases of and Deaths from Scarlet Fever During the Year 1904.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	3	....	3	....	2	..	2	..	5	....	2	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	17	1
Second	6	1	3	....	5	....	2	....	2	...	7	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	...	3	....	34	1
Third	....	....	3	...	3	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	10	....
Fourth	1	...	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	2	....	12	3
Fifth	....	....	....	..	....		5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	11	....
Sixth	7	....	1	1	2	....	4	....		....	2	....	1	....	1	....	9	1	4	1	2	....	1	....	34	3
Seventh	9	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
Eighth	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	..	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	6	..	9	2	29	3
Ninth	3	...	5	..	3	....	3	1	6	....	7	....	4		6	....	5	2	3	1	2	....	13	....	60	4
Tenth	2	....	6	....	4	1	1	....	3	....	3	....	6	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	8	....	6	....	45	1
Eleventh	1	....	2		....	....	3	1	4	1	6	....	4	....	2	....	2	..	6	....	11	..		.	41	2
Twelfth	5	....	7	..	4	..		....	1	....	....	..	....	...	1		....	....	5	..	9	....	6	1	38	1
Thirteenth	3	1	2	....	3	....	3	2	2	..	3	.	...	...	5	....	2	....	2	....	1	...	2	1	28	4
Fourteenth	6	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	17	2
Fifteenth	2	....	4	....	4	1	1	....	4		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	2	...	24	1
Sixteenth	8	....	6	....	5	....	3	....	6	..	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	6	....	41	....
Seventeenth	3	1	2	1	9	1		..		....	....		...	....	....	...	1	....	3	....	..	....	2	....	20	3
Eighteenth	3	....	4	....	14	....	5	1	9	2	7	1	1	1	3	....	2	....	4	....	3	1	4	1	59	6
Nineteenth	2		3	....	1	....	2	...	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	13	....	15	....	44	..
Twentieth	6	1	8	..	7	1	2		2	....	....	....	...	..	5	....	4	....	4	1	8	....	3	....	49	3
Twenty-first	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	....	...	..	2	....	....	....	2		2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	12	....
Twenty-Second	5	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	3	1	1	....	2	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	27	1
Twenty-third	1	1	....		1	....	1		....	1		....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	5	2
Total	80	6	68	2	74	4	45	6	52	6	53	4	25	2	31	....	38	3	45	3	80	1	81	4	672	41

TABLE C.

Showing by Months and Wards the Total Number of Cases of and Deaths from Typhoid During the Year 1904.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	1	....	.	....	1	..	1	..	....	....		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	7	....
Second	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	..	....	...	1	....	2	1
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		1	..	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	1	....	2	....
Fourth	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	..	....	....	1	..	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	5
Fifth	..	....	....	1	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	6	....
Sixth	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	6	2
Seventh	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	......	....	4	....
Eighth	1	....	1	.	....	....	....	...	2		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....		....	....	7	1
Ninth	....	...	..	....	...	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1		....	....	....	....	..	....	4	....	3	1	12	2
Tenth	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	2	....	8	...
Eleventh	1	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	.	1	....	....	..		....	7	1
Twelfth	1	1	1	....	....	..	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.	10	3
Thirteenth	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	...	2	....	...	....	2	....	6	1	16	2
Fourteenth	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	4	....	....	.	....		...	..	....	....	7	...	....	1	....	1	13	3
Fifteenth	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	...	...		..	...	1		....	....	....	....		....	1	....	....	.	3	....
Sixteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	.	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	2	6	3
Seventeenth	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	...	2	....	1	1	...	....	.	....	...	....	....	....	6	2
Eighteenth	....	..	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	1	..	...	..	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	2	3	11	7
Nineteenth	...	.	....	....	..	....	1	...	2	...	....	1	3	...	....	....	......	...	....	1	4	....	3	....	13	2
Twentieth	....	....	....	....	....	..	1		2	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	5	....	18	2
Twenty-first	....	....	3	....	...	1		....	....	....	.	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	2	10	4
Twenty-Second	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	2	....	11	1
Twenty-third	....	2	....	.	....	....	..		1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	3	2
Total	9	5	10	1	3	5	8	1	29	6	10	4	10	1	16	3	10	....	17	3	32	3	32	11	186	43

TABLE D.

Showing by Months and Wards the Total Number of Cases of and Deaths from Measles During the Year 1904.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	5	....	4	....	4	..	....	...	2	....	..	1	1	....	..	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	1
Second	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	...	3	...	1	1	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	...	....	....	7	1
Third	....	...	....	....	5	5		....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	...	...	....	....		....	5	5
Fourth	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	..	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	.	8	....
Fifth	.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....
Sixth	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	2	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Seventh	5	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...		...	....	....	..		..	....	....	10	..
Eighth	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2	1	....	4	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	3	5
Ninth	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	6	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	15	...
Tenth	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	...	...	6	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	11	....
Eleventh	1	....	1	...	2	1	1	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	..	12	1
Twelfth	....	....	.	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	...	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	1
Thirteenth	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Fourteenth	....	....	2	....	3	1	2	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	2
Fifteenth	5	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	7	....	....		....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....
Sixteenth	5	....	1	....	7	.	3	..	7	..	....	..	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	24	....
Seventeenth	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
Eighteenth	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Nineteenth	...	...	9	....	5	....	7	...	14	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	42	....
Twentieth	....	..	...	....	2	....	....	.			4	...	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1
Twenty-first	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	....		....	2	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Twenty-Second	....	....	1	....	4	1	3	....	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	......	....	20	1
Twenty-third	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	.	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	4	....
Total	23	....	29	....	49	8	24	....	53	1	43	4	19	2	9	4	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	251	19

TABLE E.

Showing by Months and Wards the Total Number of Cases of and Deaths from Small Pox During the Year 1904.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	7	....
Second	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fourth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	9	....
Fifth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	4	....
Sixth	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	14	....	20	....
Seventh	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Eighth	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	5	....
Ninth	8	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	25	....
Tenth	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	14	....	24	....
Eleventh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	17	....	8	....	30	....
Twelfth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	6	....
Thirteenth	37	....	10	....	8	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	66	1
Fourteenth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	15	....	45	....
Fifteenth	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	9	....
Sixteenth	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....
Seventeenth	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	5	....
Eighteenth	1	....	3	....	1	....	38	....	14	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	5	....	17	....	9	....	96	....
Nineteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	10	....	10	....	1	....	24	....
Twentieth	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	6	....	23	....
Twenty-first	16	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	25	....
Twenty-Second	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	7	....
Twenty-third	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	72	....	25	....	16	1	47	....	28	....	29	....	11	....	4	....	9	....	23	....	96	....	88	....	448	1

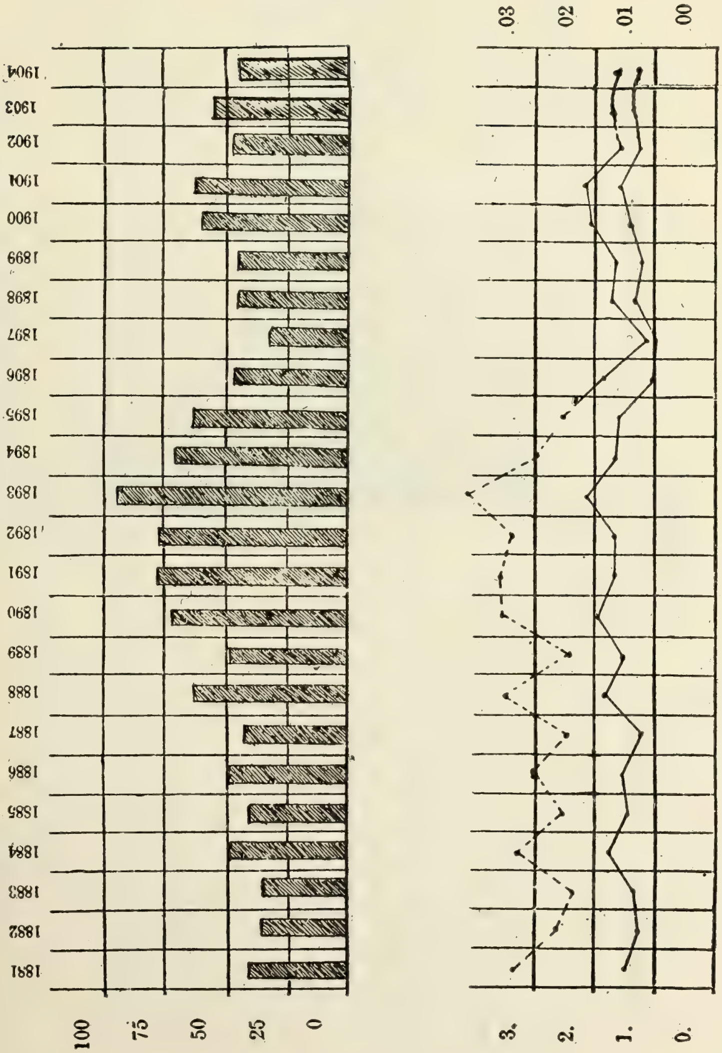
TABLE F.

Showing by wards the cases of and deaths from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, Measles and Small Pox for 1904.

WARDS.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Measles.		Small Pox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First	17	1	5	......	7	......	16	1	7	......
Second	34	1	13	1	2	1	7	1	3	......
Third	10	......	5	1	2	......	5	5	......	......
Fourth	12	3	17	3	5	5	8	......	9	......
Fifth	11	......	8	1	6	......	1	......	4	......
Sixth	34	3	12	......	6	2	6	......	20	......
Seventh	15	......	3	......	4	......	10	......	2	......
Eighth	29	3	8	1	7	1	3	5	5	......
Ninth	60	4	19	6	2	2	15	......	25	......
Tenth	45	1	18	1	8	......	11	......	24	......
Eleventh	41	2	19	4	7	1	12	1	30	......
Twelfth	38	1	17	4	10	3	8	1	6	......
Thirteenth	28	4	18	1	16	2	5	......	66	......
Fourteenth	17	2	21	5	13	3	11	2	45	......
Fifteenth	24	1	21	3	3	......	20	......	9	......
Sixteenth	41	......	14	2	6	3	24	......	12	......
Seventeenth	20	3	18	2	6	2	5	1	5	......
Eighteenth	59	6	27	5	11	7	8	......	96	......
Nineteenth	44	......	11	2	13	2	42	......	24	......
Twentieth	49	3	24	4	18	2	9	1	23	......
Twenty-first	12	......	17	3	10	4	4	......	25	......
Twenty-second	27	1	4	3	11	1	20	1	7	......
Twenty-third	5	2	2	1	2	2	4	......	1	......
Total	672	41	321	53	186	43	254	19	448	1

CHART No. 1.

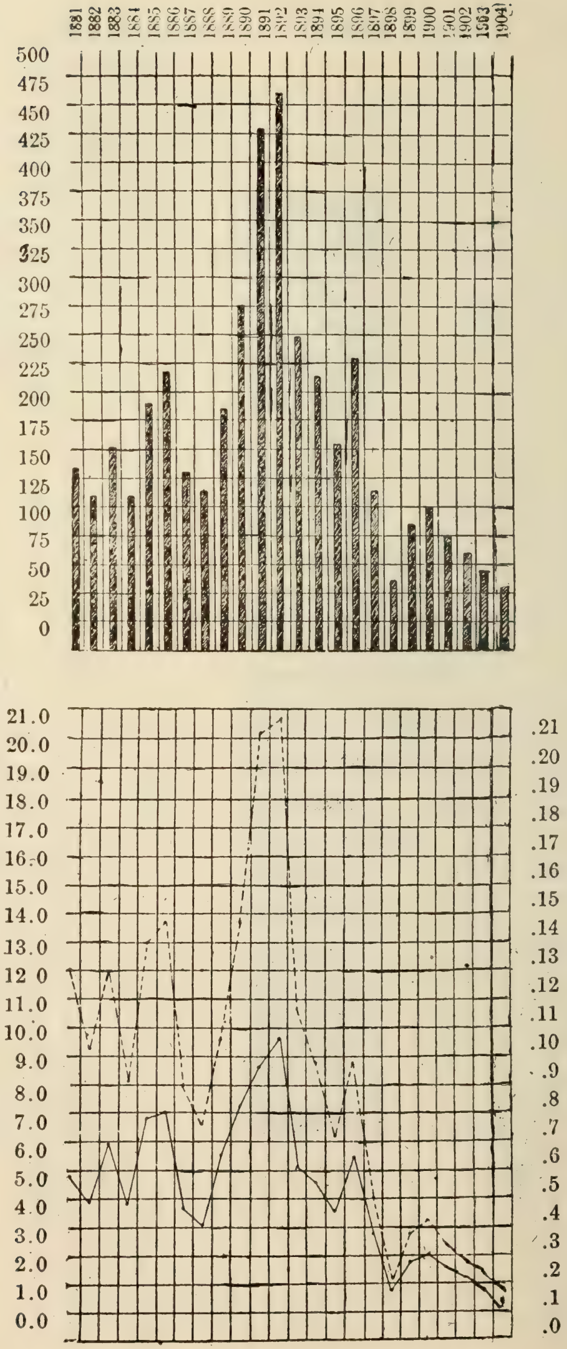
Showing Deaths from Typhoid Fever for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 2.

Showing Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.

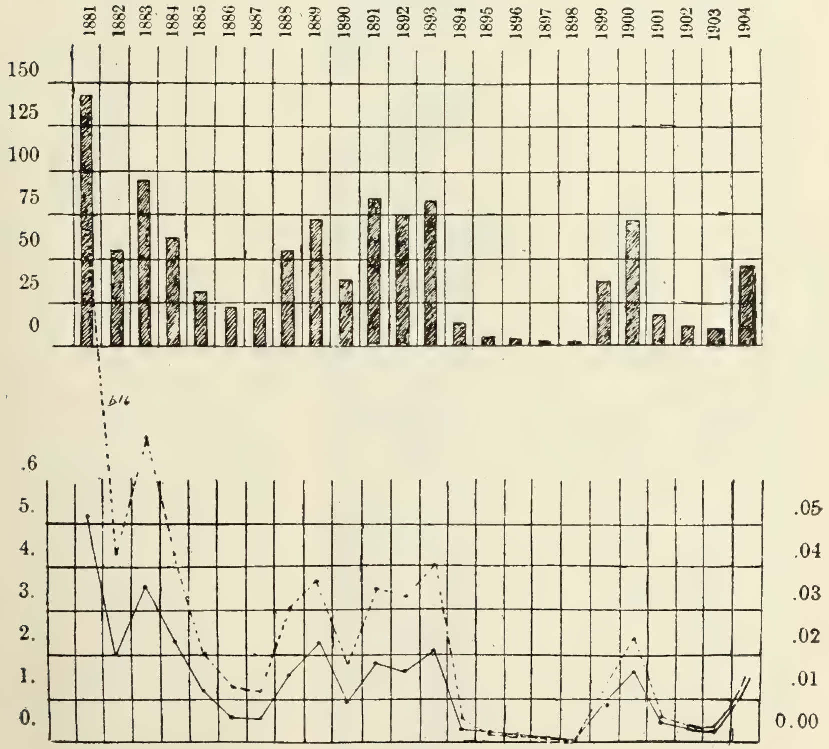


Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART No. 3.

Showing Deaths from Scarlet Fever for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.

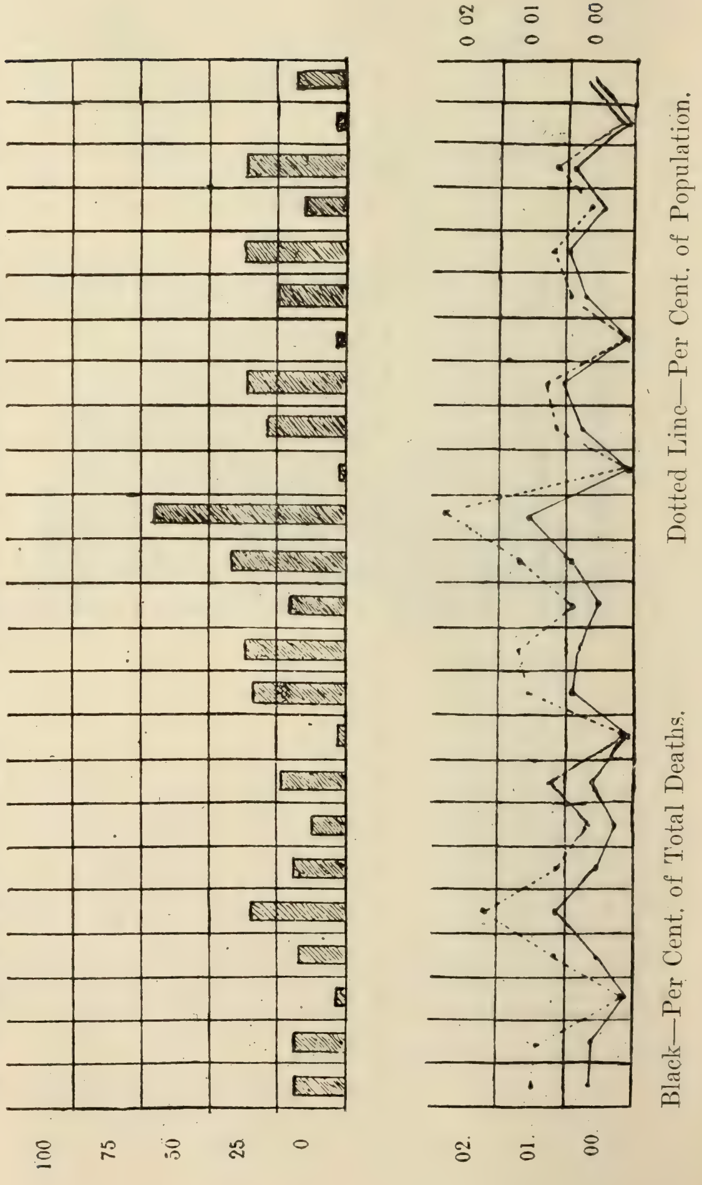


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 4.

Showing Deaths from Measles for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.

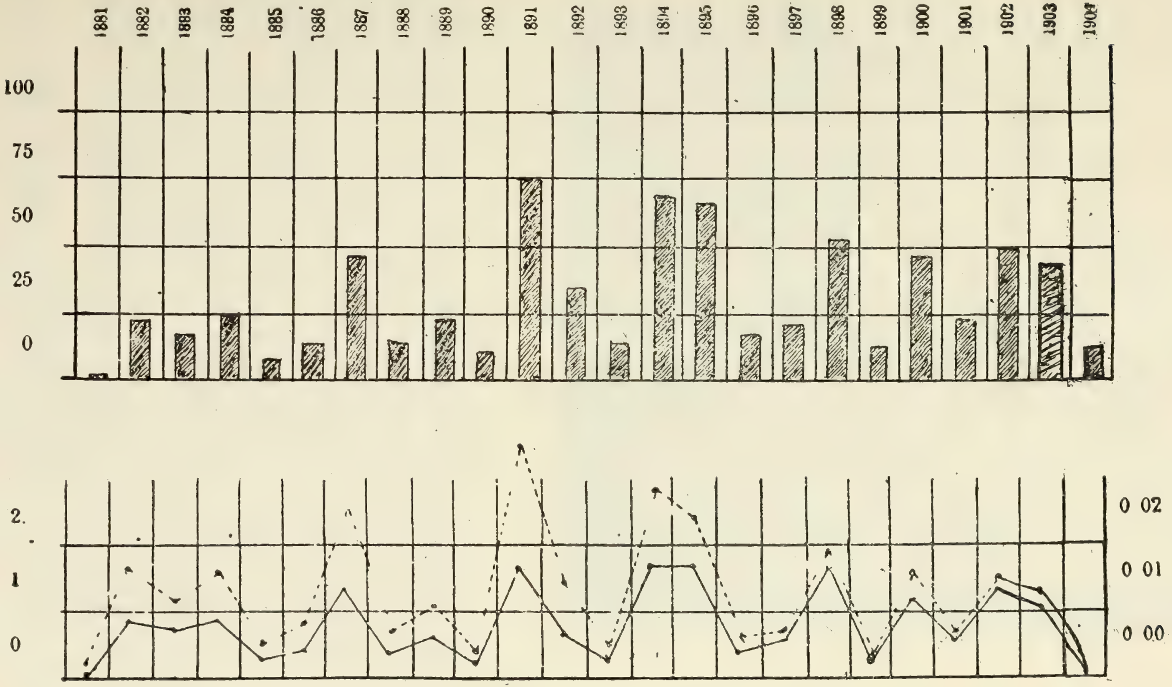


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 5.

Showing Deaths from Whooping Cough for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.

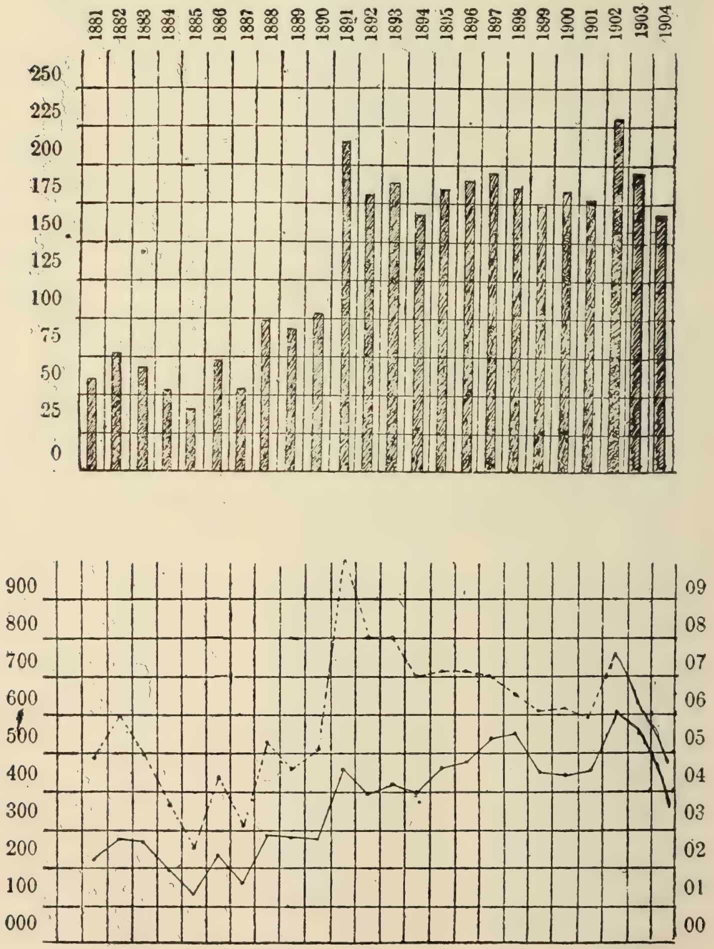


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 6.

Showing Deaths from Bronchitis for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.

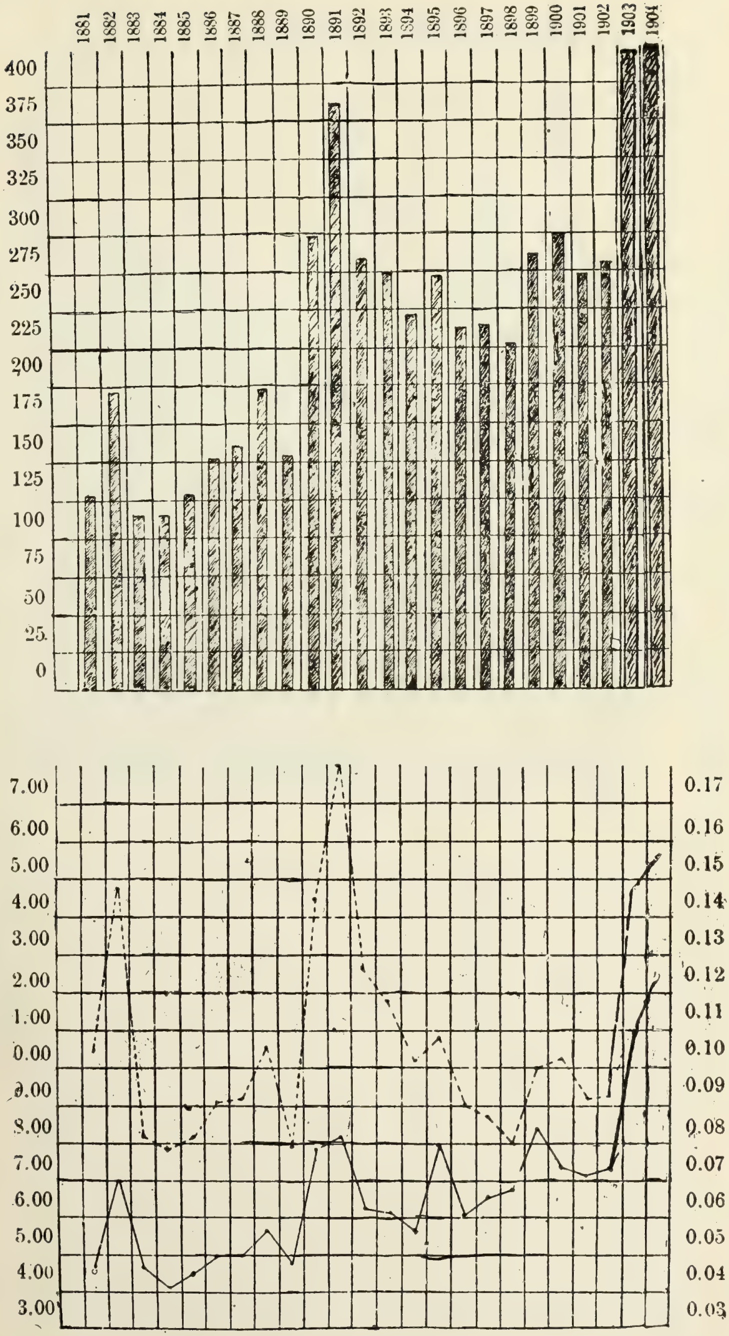


Black—Per Cent of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 7.

Showing Deaths from Pneumonia for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.

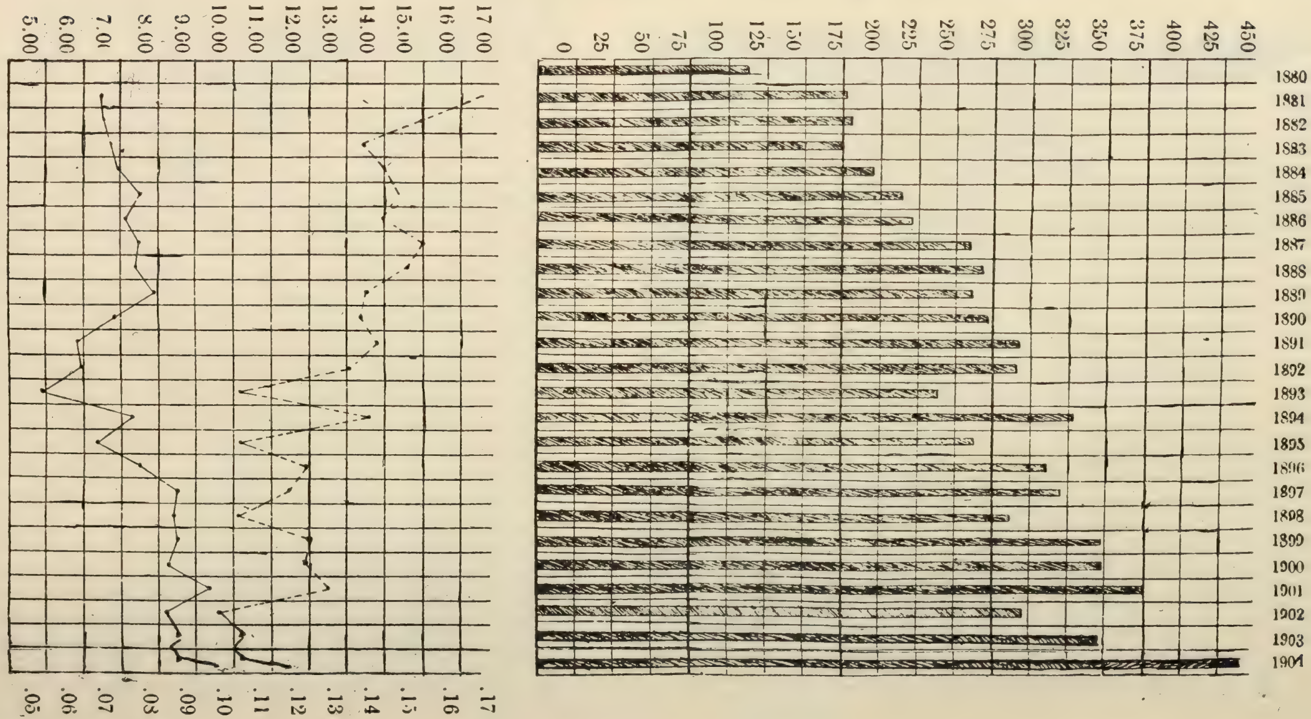


Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART No. 8.

Showing Deaths from Consumption for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.



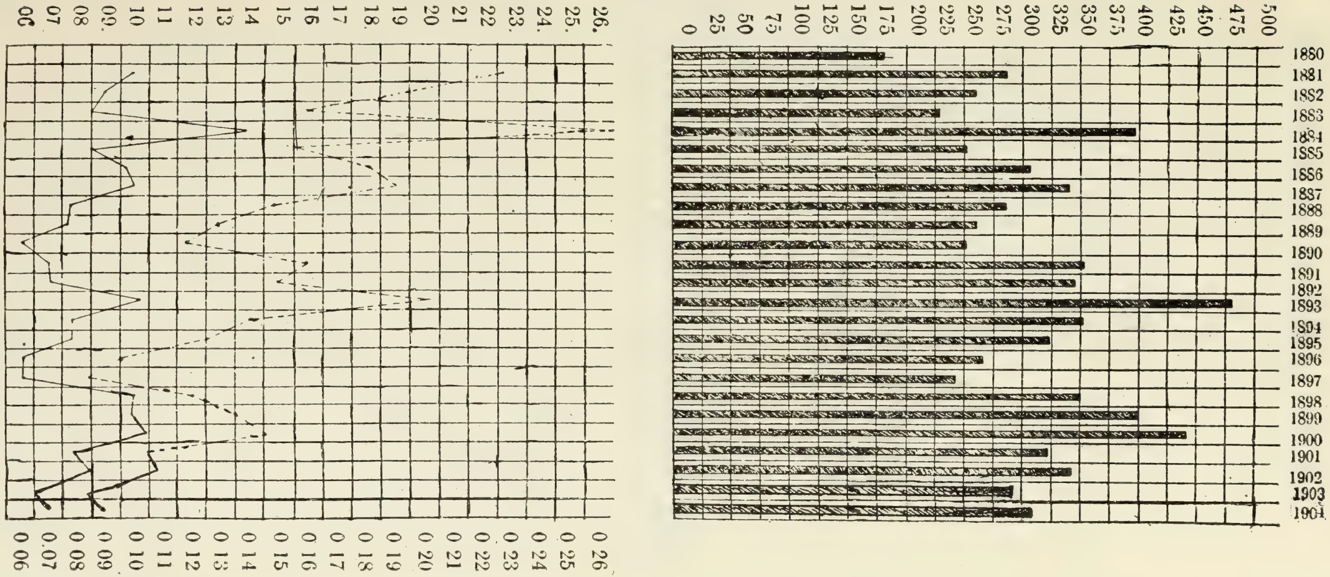
Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 Shows Deaths for Last Nine Months Only.

CHART No. 9.

Showing Deaths from Diarrhoea for 24 years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.



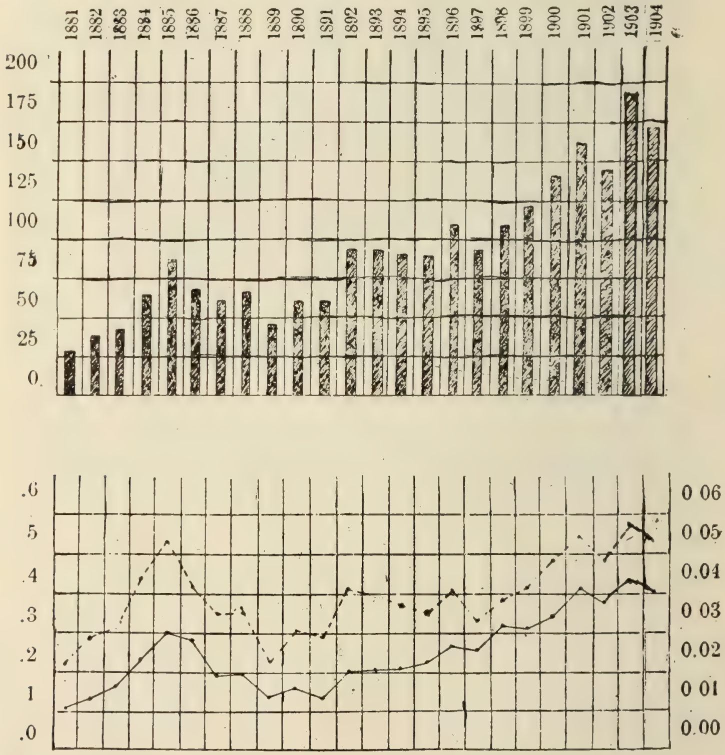
Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 Shows Deaths of Last Nine Months Only.

CHART No. 10.

Showing Deaths from Apoplexy for 24 years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.

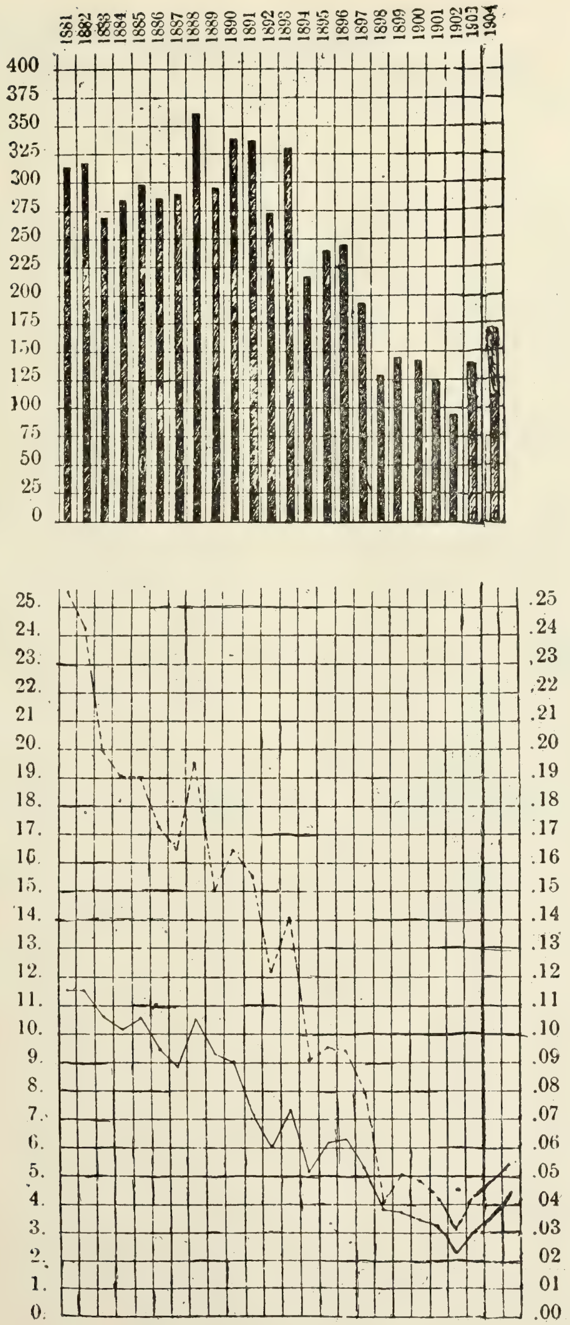


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 11.

Showing Deaths from Convulsions for 24 Years, 1881-1904, Inclusive.



Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Number of Deaths, According to Cause,
Annual Death Rate per 1000 for the Year was
For the Year 1903 there were 4,091 Deaths, Representing

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	4182	2278	1904	2195	1336	629	22	1987	558	1637
GENERAL DISEASES	1013	542	471	454	442	111	6	400	197	416
Typhoid Fever	43	31	12	18	24	1	....	14	7	22
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Measles	16	9	7	15	1	....	....	13	1	2
Scarlet Fever	41	25	16	41	....	....	....	34	3	4
Whooping Cough	6	3	3	6	....	....	....	5	1	....
Diphtheria and Croup	53	25	28	50	1	1	1	45	8	....
Grippe	36	18	18	10	16	10	....	8	5	23
Dysentery	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	58	26	32	25	30	2	1	22	12	24
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	428	247	181	202	204	19	3	183	99	146
Other forms of Tuberculosis	62	30	32	44	16	2	...	36	10	16
Cancer	224	103	121	20	131	72	1	21	44	159
Other General Diseases	44	24	20	21	19	4	....	17	7	20
LOCAL DISEASES	2911	1530	1381	1632	779	486	14	1518	328	1065
Meningitis	71	43	28	59	9	3	....	56	7	8
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	171	89	82	13	93	63	2	12	14	145
Paralysis	23	15	8	2	15	6	....	2	7	14
Convulsions of Infants	162	94	68	162	....	....	....	158	4	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	43	22	21	10	21	10	2	8	11	24
Organic Heart Disease	360	183	177	80	179	99	2	62	61	237
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	14	8	6	6	7	....	1	3	3	8
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	157	77	80	109	11	37	...	101	9	47
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	493	281	212	312	114	66	1	286	55	152
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	24	18	6	13	9	2	....	10	4	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	303	154	149	303	....	....	....	295	7	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	30	14	16	9	6	15	....	8	4	18
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	39	14	25	13	17	9	....	12	6	21
Peritonitis	36	11	25	14	17	4	1	14	14	8
Appendicitis	35	20	15	26	7	2	....	16	12	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System	158	85	73	50	80	25	3	42	29	87
Bright's Disease	179	89	90	48	101	28	2	38	41	100
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	31	17	14	8	15	8	....	3	10	18
Puerperal Septicaemia	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	1	5	6
Other Puerperal Diseases	18	1	17	2	16	....	....	6	6	4
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	8	4	4	8	....	....	....	6	1	1
Diseases of Locomotor System	5	3	2	....	2	3	....	....	....	5
Hydrocephalus	5	2	3	5	....	....	....	5	....	....
Other Malformations	17	10	7	17	....	....	....	17	....	....
Congenital Debility	357	205	152	357	....	....	..	357	....	....
Senile Debility	160	71	89	7	48	105	....	....	18	142
VIOLENCE	247	199	48	103	112	30	2	64	31	152
Suicide	68	57	11	21	39	6	2	11	9	48
Accidents	175	140	35	81	70	24	....	53	22	100
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	11	7	4	6	3	2	....	5	2	4
Homicide	4	2	2	1	3	....	....	..		4

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for the Year 1903. The
12.87 on an Estimated Population of 325,000.
an Annual Death Rate of 12.99 per 1000 Population.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
1106	222	87	47	29	103	62	148	170	173	137	165	180	181	184	179	186	198	196	206	135	69	15	3	1
57	29	25	16	11	48	16	67	98	99	70	63	66	64	65	60	47	36	32	26	10	6	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	5	11	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
6	6	2	....	....	1	....	....	....		....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
2	4	4	4	3	19	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
4	8	11	8	3	15	1	....	2	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
5	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	..	..
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	.	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	4	1	2	1	....	3	3	8	7	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	....	1	..	..	..
11	1	1	1	....	2	3	44	77	66	49	42	34	35	20	14	12	8	6	....	1	1	..	..	..
9	3	....	1	2	8	5	9	4	4	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..
1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	7	5	6	21	17	33	34	27	22	18	18	7	2	1	..	...
7	1	....	....	...	2	1	4	4	1	2	4	3	4	2	5	1	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..
1043	191	55	25	15	48	39	62	49	65	52	73	92	95	97	103	126	152	159	173	119	61	13	3	1
20	8	3	3	5	9	2	7	2	3	2	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	...	1	5	5	6	9	11	13	18	25	18	32	14	7	1	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	.	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	..	1	..	..
126	25	4	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	2	6	5	2	...	3	5	4	3	4	....	1	..	..	...
11	3	....	....	....	11	16	7	9	11	13	14	14	24	30	22	22	46	34	36	21	6	..	..	..
...	....	....	..	...	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
72	23	10	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	4	1	3	2	7	8	10	8	4	..	..	..
134	76	30	6	4	14	5	16	8	5	13	11	20	19	10	14	16	24	24	25	9	9	1	..	..
5	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	2	1	2	2	....	2	....	1	...	1	..	..	..
258	42	1	...	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	.	..	..	..	..
....	....	2	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	3	.....	5	3	4		1	..	..
5	....	....	...	...	...	...	1	....	4	....	2	6	1	3	5	2	1	4	1	[illegible]	1	..	..	..
1	....	....	1	1	5	....	4	4	4	1	2	4	1	3	...	4	.....	..	1	...	..	..	..	...
....	....	....	...	...	3	6	6	8	5	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	.	.	..	..	..	..
18	4	1	5	1	....	1	4	4	9	2	7	15	11	15	18	17	9	10	4	2	1	..	..	..
4	5	3	2	1	1	6	7	3	7	5	11	10	16	16	14	16	20	13	15	4	..	..	.	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	6	4	1	1	..	..	...
....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	5	5	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	.....	1	.....	2	...	...	1	..	..	..
3	1	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
17	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
355	2	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	. ..	....	....	....	...	1	5	30	34	49	29	9	2	1
5	1	6	6	3	7	6	18	23	9	14	28	22	22	22	14	13	10	5	6	5	2	..	..	..
....	....	....	1	...	....	1	2	6	...	6	11	5	11	10	3	4	5	...	1	2	..	..	..	..
5	1	6	5	3	7	5	16	16	7	7	17	17	11	12	11	9	5	5	5	3	2	..	..	..
1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....		1	1	....	....	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....		.	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	...	..

TABLE No. 2.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	368	205	163	190	109	68	1	165	42	161
GENERAL DISEASES	97	53	44	47	38	11	1	41	16	40
Typhoid Fever	5	3	2	1	3	1	....	1	1	3
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Small Pox	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever	6	3	3	6	....	....	....	5	....	1
Whooping Cough	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	11	6	5	11	....	....	....	11	....	....
Grippe	5	2	3	1	3	1	....	1	1	3
Dysentery	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	9	5	4	6	3	....	....	4	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33	22	11	18	13	1	1	15	7	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	3	3	3	2	1	...	3	1	2
Cancer	16	5	11	..	9	7	...	...	3	13
Other General Diseases	5	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	1	4
LOCAL DISEASES	256	140	116	137	66	53	..	122	26	108
Meningitis	4	3	1	4	....	...	...	2	1	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	18	7	11	....	11	7	....	....	....	18
Paralysis	4	2	2	1	1	2	....	1	2	1
Convulsions of Infants	20	12	8	20	....	....	....	18	2	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	...	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
Organic Heart Disease	35	24	11	5	21	9	....	5	4	26
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	......	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	...
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	13	5	8	9	1	3	...	8	2	3
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	49	30	9	29	9	11	....	29	5	15
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	4	1	4	1	....	....	1	....	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	7	3	4	7	....	....	....	7	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....
Peritonitis	5	1	4	4	1	....	....	3	1	1
Appendicitis	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Other Diseases of Digestive System	15	10	5	4	8	3	....	4	....	11
Bright's Disease	9	6	3	2	5	2	....	1	3	5
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	.. ..	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Malformations	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Congenital Debility	36	24	12	36	....	....	....	36	....	....
Senile Debility	18	4	14	....	4	14	...	....	3	15
VIOLENCE	15	12	3	6	5	4	....	2	..	13
Suicide	5	5	....	2	2	1	....	..	....	5
Accidents	10	7	3	4	3	3	....	2	....	8
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for January, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
92	17	9	5	3	12	5	11	13	13	14	11	20	16	13	17	18	15	17	21	12	11	3	..	..
4	7	4	5	1	5	1	6	8	7	7	3	7	7	6	7	4	2	3	2	2	1	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 3.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	389	214	175	174	146	65	4	166	54	169
GENERAL DISEASES	94	47	47	33	50	9	2	32	21	41
Typhoid Fever	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Small Pox	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Whooping Cough	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	3	2	1	3	....	...	....	3	....	....
Grippe	9	5	4	3	4	2	....	3	1	5
Dysentery	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	. ..	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	11	4	7	4	6	....	1	4	2	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	20	19	12	25	1	1	14	13	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	3	3	4	2	....	...	3	....	3
Cancer	17	10	7	2	10	5	...	...	3	14
Other General Diseases	5	...	5	1	3	1	....	1	2	2
LOCAL DISEASES	276	152	124	133	88	53	2	128	31	117
Meningitis	5	3	2	5	....	...	...	5	....	....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	16	10	6	....	8	8	....	....	2	14
Paralysis	......	..	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....
Convulsions of Infants	17	12	5	17	....	....	....	17	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	2	1
Organic Heart Disease	36	17	19	14	16	6	....	10	9	17
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	......	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	. ..
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	18	8	10	13	....	5	...	13	....	5
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	69	45	24	36	21	11	1	34	7	28
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	4	....	1	2	1	....	1	...	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	1	3	1	2	1	....	2	....	2
Peritonitis	......	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Appendicitis	4	1	3	3	1	....	....	2	2	....
Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	12	4	3	10	2	1	3	5	8
Bright's Disease	17	7	10	2	13	2	....	3	1	13
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
Puerperal Septicaemia	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	...	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	.. ..	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Malformations	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Congenital Debility	30	16	14	30	....	....	..	30	....	....
Senile Debility	26	10	16	2	8	16	...	....	2	24
VIOLENCE	16	13	3	6	8	2	....	4	2	10
Suicide	7	7	....	1	5	1	....	1	1	5
Accidents	9	6	3	5	3	1	....	3	1	5
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	3	2	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for February, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
92	12	7	4	2	8	10	10	12	17	16	14	17	20	21	16	14	22	21	23	20	6	4	1	..
6	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	6	11	7	7	4	6	6	6	7	3	6	2		1			
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	1						1		1					1	1		1							
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1														2		2								
85	11	4	2		4	7	5	5	6	8	6	11	9	14	10	7	19	14	20	19	5	4	1	
3	2																							
										2		1	1	2	1		3		2	2	2			
15	1		1																					
							1			1					1									
1					4	5			1	1	1	2		6		1	6	3	2	2	1			
13															1			1	2	1				
18	7	3				1	3	2		1	3	3	3	1	4	3	4	4	6	2		1		
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TABLE No. 4.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	SEX		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	439	244	195	226	145	67	1	205	41	193
GENERAL DISEASES	106	53	53	48	42	16	....	43	12	51
Typhoid Fever	5	2	3	1	4	....	....	3	1	1
Malaria	......	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Measles	8	5	3	8	....	....	....	6	....	2
Scarlet Fever	4	2	2	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
Whooping Cough	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...
Diphtheria and Croup	7	4	3	7	....	...	....	6	1	....
Grippe	9	2	7	3	3	3	....	2	....	7
Dysentery	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Other Epidemic Diseases	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	1	2	2	2	2	....	....	2	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	23	18	17	21	3	....	15	5	21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	3	1	4	....	....	...	3	1	....
Cancer	21	8	13	1	11	9	...	1	3	17
Other General Diseases	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
LOCAL DISEASES	310	172	138	168	91	50	1	157	25	128
Meningitis	8	4	4	6	2	....	..	6	1	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	23	15	8	3	17	3	....	2	2	19
Paralysis	4	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	3
Convulsions of Infants	26	12	14	26	....	....	....	26	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	6	4	2	....	5	1	....	....	2	4
Organic Heart Disease	27	15	12	6	11	9	1	6	1	20
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	2
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	18	7	11	10	1	7	...	10	....	8
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	74	43	31	50	17	7	....	44	5	25
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	2	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	11	8	3	11	....	....	....	11	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	3	2	1	....	2	1	....	1	1	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Peritonitis	2	...	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	....
Appendicitis	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
Other Diseases of Digestive System	15	10	5	2	11	2	....	2	2	11
Bright's Disease	20	10	10	6	11	3	....	5	2	13
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	....
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	3	1	2	1	2	....	....	1	1	1
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	...	1	1	....	....	....	1	...	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	1	...	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Congenital Debility	35	21	14	35	....	....	...	35	....	....
Senile Debility	20	9	11	....	5	15	...	....	2	18
VIOLENCE	22	19	3	10	11	1	....	5	4	13
Suicide	11	10	1	6	5	....	....	4	....	7
Accidents	11	9	2	4	6	1	....	1	4	6
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for March, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
105	30	10	9	2	9	5	14	16	14	19	16	16	21	17	20	21	27	17	30	12	8	1	..	..
10	4	5	2	1	3	2	3	9	13	8	5	7	7	4	2	4	7	3	5	...	1	1	..	..
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95	26	5	5	1	6	3	8	6	1	8	7	7	12	11	16	17	18	14	25	12	7	..	..	..
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3	5	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	1	1	3	....	1	..	..	..
21	11	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	....	3	2	3	3	2	3	...	4	2	2	2	2	.	..	..
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TABLE No. 5—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	373	202	171	189	125	57	2	165	55	153
GENERAL DISEASES	92	45	47	38	38	15	1	30	20	42
Typhoid Fever	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever	6	4	2	6	....	....	....	5	....	1
Whooping Cough	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Grippe	6	4	2	1	4	1	....	1	1	4
Dysentery	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	6	3	3	2	3	1	....	2	2	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	44	23	21	20	20	3	1	12	15	17
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	....	4	4	....	....	...	4	....	....
Cancer	21	7	14	....	11	10	...	2	2	17
Other General Diseases	2	1	1	2	....	...	....	2	....	....
LOCAL DISEASES	260	139	121	145	77	37	1	131	31	98
Meningitis	8	5	3	6	2	....	..	7	1	....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	17	11	6	1	10	6	....	1	....	16
Paralysis	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Convulsions of Infants	12	9	3	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	3	2	3	1	1	....	3	....	2
Organic Heart Disease	35	19	16	8	21	6	....	5	6	24
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	22	13	9	15	2	5	...	11	2	9
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	46	21	25	33	7	6	....	31	3	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	19	7	12	19	....	....	....	18	1	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	2
Peritonitis	5	2	3	1	4	....	....	2	2	1
Appendicitis	5	5	....	3	2	....	....	2	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	14	5	9	7	4	2	1	6	4	4
Bright's Disease	17	7	10	4	7	6	....	2	5	10
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	3	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Puerperal Diseases	3	....	3	1	2	....	....	1	2	....
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	......	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	......	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Malformations	......	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congenital Debility	28	18	10	28	....	....	....	28	....	....
Senile Debility	11	7	4	1	5	5	....	....	1	10
VIOLENCE	19	17	2	5	9	5	....	3	4	12
Suicide	5	5	....	1	2	2	....	....	1	4
Accidents	14	12	2	4	7	3	....	3	3	8
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for April, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
94	21	5	3	4	8	7	22	12	16	8	13	17	15	21	22	21	16	18	12	11	7	..	..	..
8	1	2	....	1	5	....	7	7	7	5	5	7	6	6	10	4	3	3	2	2	1	..	..	..
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16	10	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	2	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 6.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	365	210	155	188	123	54	....	177	51	137
GENERAL DISEASES	107	66	41	48	46	13	....	51	17	39
Typhoid Fever	6	6	....	3	3	....	....	1	1	4
Malaria	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Small Pox	.....	.. ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
Measles	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Scarlet Fever	6	4	2	6	....	....	....	5	1	...
Whooping Cough	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	4	2	2	4	....	...	....	4	....	
Grippe	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1
Dysentery	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	4	2	2	2	2		....	2	....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50	30	20	22	25	3	....	29	8	13
Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	4	4	5	3	....	...	5	3	....
Cancer	21	11	10	2	11	8	...	1	2	18
Other General Diseases	5	5	...	3	2	....	....	3	1	1
LOCAL DISEASES	243	130	113	131	72	40	..	122	31	90
Meningitis	16	10	6	11	4	1	....	10	3	3
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	14	9	5	4	5	5	....	2	1	11
Paralysis	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Convulsions of Infants	13	9	4	13	....	....	....	13	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	3
Organic Heart Disease	32	17	15	6	17	9	....	5	5	22
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	18	7	11	14	2	2	...	13	1	4
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	51	27	24	32	13	6	....	31	8	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	.. .	1	1	....	....	....	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	12	4	8	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	2	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	...	2
Peritonitis	5	3	2	1	3	1	....	1	1	3
Appendicitis	3	1	2	2	....	1	....	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	9	4	5	1	6	2	....	1	1	7
Bright's Disease	15	9	6	3	8	4	....	4	4	7
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	......	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.
Diseases of Locomotor System	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Hydrocephalus	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Malformations	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Congenital Debility	25	15	10	25	....	....	..	25	....	....
Senile Debility	12	6	6	....	6	6	...	....	2	10
VIOLENCE	15	14	1	9	5	1	....	4	3	8
Suicide	5	4	1	3	2	....	....	....	2	3
Accidents	10	10	....	6	3	1	....	4	1	5
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	......	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for May, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
75	27	15	4	4	10	5	13	16	19	10	15	17	17	18	18	17	16	20	13	11	4	1	..	..
3	3	3	3	2	5	....	11	14	9	4	8	4	8	7	7	4	3	4	2	3	...	..	..	..
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72	24	11	1	2	5	4	2	2	9	4	7	10	8	10	8	11	13	16	11	8	4	1	..	..
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TABLE No. 7.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
Total—All Causes	275	140	135	140	85	49	1	130	43	102
General Diseases	65	34	31	32	28	5	....	24	19	22
Typhoid Fever	4	3	1	1	3	....	....	1	....	3
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	4	2	2	3	1	....	....	3	1	.
Scarlet Fever	4	4	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	1
Whooping Cough	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Grippe	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dysentery	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	1	1	....	....	1	.	....	....	1	....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	14	16	14	15	1	....	12	8	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	3	3	5	1	....	...	3	1	2
Cancer	13	6	7	3	6	4	...	1	6	6
Other General Diseases	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....
Local Diseases	195	95	100	101	52	42	....	101	22	72
Meningitis	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	16	6	10	2	4	10	....	1	1	14
Paralysis	2	2	..	....	1	1	....	1	....	1
Convulsions of Infants	7	5	2	7	....	....	....	7	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Organic Heart Disease	28	13	15	2	16	10	....	2	7	19
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	14	8	6	13	....	1	...	13	....	1
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	31	17	14	23	3	5	....	23	1	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	2	1	1	1	....	2	1	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	13	5	8	13	....	....	....	12	1	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
Peritonitis	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....
Appendicitis	2	1	1	2	....	...	....	....	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	11	4	7	4	6	1	....	4	2	5
Bright's Disease	11	5	6	2	9	.. .	....	1	2	8
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	3	2	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	1	1	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Other Malformations	......	. ..	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Congenital Debility	27	16	11	27	....	....	..	27	....	....
Senile Debility	13	9	4	....	4	9	...	....	3	10
Violence	15	11	4	7	5	2	1	5	2	8
Suicide	3	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	3
Accidents	11	8	3	6	3	2	....	5	2	4
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Homicide	1	....	1	...	1					1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for June, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
63	18	10	....		13	5	10	11	14	10	15	8	11	16	4	8	16	11	21	8	2	1	..	..
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61	15	8	....	....	5	2	2	4	6	3	7	2	9	10	4	6	11	9	21	7	2	1	..	..
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7	5	6	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	....	.	..	..
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TABLE No. 8.—Showing Deaths According to Cause.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	300	160	140	169	86	42	3	143	43	114
GENERAL DISEASES	80	44	36	39	33	8	....	33	17	30
Typhoid Fever	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
Grippe	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	9	4	5	2	6	1	....	1	3	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	23	13	20	15	1	....	21	6	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	2	4	5	1	....	...	2	1	3
Cancer	20	10	10	3	11	6	...	2	5	13
Other General Diseases	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
LOCAL DISEASES	196	100	96	118	45	30	3	100	24	72
Meningitis	4	3	1	4	....	....	....	3	....	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	10	5	5	....	7	2	1	1	2	7
Paralysis	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	...	1	1
Convulsions of Infants	13	6	7	13	....	....	....	12	1	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Organic Heart Disease	39	19	20	9	13	17	...	6	5	28
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	3	2	1	2	1	....	...	2	1	....
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	19	8	11	15	2	2	....	12	3	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	32	16	16	32	....	....	....	30	2	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	......	1	1
Peritonitis	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	2
Appendicitis	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Other Diseases of Digestive System	13	7	6	7	3	3	....	2	2	9
Bright's Disease	12	6	6	5	5	2	....	4	2	6
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2	2	....	....	2	...	....	....	....	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Other Malformations	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Cóngenital Debility	23	14	9	23	....	....	..	23	....	....
Senile Debility	7	4	3	....	4	3	...	....	8	7
VIOLENCE	23	15	8	12	8	3	....	10	2	11
Suicide	6	4	2	....	5	1	....	2	2	2
Accidents	17	11	6	12	3	2	....	8	....	9
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for July, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
76	16	3	3		9	4	16	18	15	10	16	16	9	12	16	14	11	13	10	9	4	..	..	..
4	2	....	1	....	4	2	7	10	9	5	5	8	5	6	3	3	1	1	3	1	....	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 9.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	330	164	166	189	99	42	....	184	45	101
GENERAL DISEASES	67	40	27	25	33	9	....	24	18	25
Typhoid Fever	3	3	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	1
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whooping Cough	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	6	3	3	5	1	....	....	3	3	....
Grippe	......	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dysentery	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	3	1	2	....	3	....	....	1	....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	17	13	14	15	1	....	13	10	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	....	1	1	....	...	1	1	....
Cancer	18	10	8	....	11	7	...	2	4	12
Other General Diseases	4	4	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	3
LOCAL DISEASES	238	106	132	153	55	30	....	156	21	61
Meningitis	9	6	3	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	12	4	8	....	6	6	....	1	1	10
Paralysis	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	....
Convulsions of Infants	7	6	1	7	....	....	....	7	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	2	2	2	1	1	....	2	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	29	13	16	4	18	7	....	4	7	18
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	16	11	5	8	7	1	....	7	4	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	75	32	43	75	....	....	....	75	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	3	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	1	2	....	1	2	....	1	....	2
Peritonitis	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Appendicitis	4	2	2	1	3	....	....	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	9	5	4	1	7	1	....	1	2	6
Bright's Disease	9	1	8	2	4	3	....	1	2	6
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	.....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Malformations	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Congenital Debility	38	14	24	38	....	....	....	38	....	....
Senile Debility	8	2	6	....	2	6	....	....	1	7
VIOLENCE	24	17	7	11	10	3	....	4	5	15
Suicide	6	4	2	2	4	....	....	......	2	4
Accidents	17	12	5	8	6	3	....	4	3	10
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Homicide	1	1	....	1	....	....	...	..	.	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for August, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
125	13	2	2	2	7	6	12	18	8	10	6	15	15	12	17	11	9	10	16	10	4	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 10.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	346	188	158	204	107	33	2	186	49	111
GENERAL DISEASES	81	41	40	39	37	4	1	39	14	28
Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	4	3	1	3	....	1	....	2	2	....
Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	22	15	19	17	1	....	17	7	13
Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	4	6	7	3	....	....	7	....	3
Cancer	21	10	11	4	14	2	1	6	4	11
Other General Diseases	5	1	4	3	2	....	....	4	1	....
LOCAL DISEASES	241	129	112	156	57	27	1	140	33	68
Meningitis	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	12	5	7	2	7	3	....	1	1	10
Paralysis	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Convulsions of Infants	9	5	4	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	2	....
Organic Heart Disease	18	7	11	7	7	4	....	5	2	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	6	2	4	1	1	4	....	1	1	4
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	22	16	6	14	6	2	....	10	3	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	2	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	65	36	29	65	....	....	....	62	2	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	5	2	3	2	....	3	....	2	....	3
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	7	3	4	3	4	....	....	2	3	2
Peritonitis	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	3	....
Appendicitis	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	15	8	7	6	6	3	....	6	4	5
Bright's Disease	19	10	9	2	15	1	1	3	7	9
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	4	2	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	3
Puerperal Septicaemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Puerperal Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Malformations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congenital Debility	34	19	15	34	....	....	...	33	1	....
Senile Debility	10	5	5	1	4	5	...	....	1	9
VIOLENCE	23	18	5	8	13	2	....	6	2	15
Suicide	4	3	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	4
Accidents	17	14	3	8	8	1	....	6	2	9
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Homicide	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	..		2

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for September, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
115	26	3	6	1	8	3	10	10	15	12	19	9	16	15	9	10	16	17	10	11	3	2	..	..
6	1	....	2	1	6	2	4	6	10	7	8	4	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	..	..
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2	3	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	. .	.	..	..
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2		1	1	....	1	....	1	....		1	5	..	1	2	1	...	.....	.	..	1	....	.	..	..
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TABLE No. 11.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	322	193	129	187	87	46	2	168	39	115
GENERAL DISEASES	61	31	30	33	25	3	....	27	10	24
Typhoid Fever	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	1
Malaria	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
Grippe	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Dysentery	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	17	13	17	12	1	....	16	5	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	..	3	3	....	....	...	1	2	....
Cancer	13	7	6	2	9	2	...	2	2	9
Other General Diseases	5	2	3	3	2	...	....	1	....	4
LOCAL DISEASES	232	139	93	142	49	39	2	134	25	73
Meningitis	9	5	4	8	1	....	....	8	....	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	6	4	2	....	3	2	1	1	1	4
Paralysis	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
Convulsions of Infants	11	9	2	11	....	....	....	10	1	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	2	...	2	1	....	....	....	3
Organic Heart Disease	24	11	13	6	9	9	....	5	4	15
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	9	7	2	7	1	1	...	6	1	2
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	24	16	8	13	7	4	....	11	6	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	38	25	13	38	....	....	....	38	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	7	3	4	4	....	3	....	4	....	3
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	7	1	6	3	2	2	....	3	...	4
Peritonitis	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Appendicitis	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
Other Diseases of Digestive System	13	8	5	3	6	3	1	3	3	7
Bright's Disease	20	10	10	8	9	3	....	7	4	9
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	5	4	1	....	3	2	....	....	2	3
Puerperal Septicaemia	......	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	......	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Hydrocephalus	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Malformations	......	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congenital Debility	34	22	12	34	....	....	....	34	....	....
Senile Debility	12	7	5	2	2	8	....	....	....	12
VIOLENCE	28	22	6	11	13	4	....	7	3	18
Suicide	9	7	2	4	5	....	....	2	1	6
Accidents	19	15	4	7	8	4	....	5	2	12
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	1	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for October, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
105	11	5	5	4	8	4	9	16	12	7	9	13	14	10	13	15	10	17	18	10	5	1	1	..
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103	10	2	5	2	5	2	4	5	4	1	6	3	6	7	7	9	7	15	13	9	5	1	1	..
4	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
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8	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
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5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..
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36	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
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1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	3	4	....	3	....	....	....	..	..	..
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....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	....	....	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 12.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	304	157	147	156	97	48	3	137	45	122
GENERAL DISEASES	68	37	31	29	28	10	1	22	17	29
Typhoid Fever	3	1	2	1	2	....	....	1	1	1
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Scarlet Fever	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	....
Diphtheria and Croup	3	1	2	2	....	....	1	3	....	....
Grippe	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Dysentery	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	7	3	4	5	2	.	....	4	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26	16	10	14	11	1	....	9	7	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	......	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Cancer	21	10	11	1	13	7	...	....	7	14
Other General Diseases	3	2	1	2	...	1	....	2	....	1
LOCAL DISEASES	207	95	112	115	53	38	1	105	26	76
Meningitis	2	2	...	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	16	7	9	....	9	7	....	2	1	13
Paralysis	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Convulsions of Infants	14	5	9	14	....	....	....	14	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	4	....	1	3	....	....	1	2	1
Organic Heart Disease	22	10	12	9	9	4	....	6	4	12
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	15	8	7	11	1	3	...	10	1	4
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	29	11	18	20	5	4	....	21	1	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	14	9	5	14	....	....	....	14	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Peritonitis	8	1	7	4	3	1	....	4	3	1
Appendicitis	5	1	4	4	1	....	....	2	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	12	5	7	5	6	1	....	4	2	6
Bright's Disease	15	10	5	6	7	1	1	3	5	7
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	4	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	3
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	...	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	...	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Hydrocephalus	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Malformations	......	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congenital Debility	22	11	11	22	....	....	..	22	....	....
Senile Debility	14	3	11	1	1	12	...	....	1	13
VIOLENCE	29	25	4	12	16	....	1	10	2	17
Suicide	3	3	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	2
Accidents	26	22	4	12	14	....	....	9	2	15
Other Causes—Ill-Defined		....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for November, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
76	11	9	3	4	3	1	11	14	13	10	16	15	11	12	13	17	15	16	14	10	8	1		1
6	2	2	1		1		5	6	4	6	5	4	3	2	5	3	5	3	3		2			
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70	9	5	1	3	1	1	4	4	9	4	8	6	6	7	6	13	9	12	11	10	6	1		1
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1						1			2	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	4			1				
														1			1							
7	2	2											1		1		1			1				
11	5	3		1								1	1		1	1	1		3		1			
12	2																							
											1							1						
																		2						
				1	1		1	2	1					1					1					
							1	1	2	1														
2			1					1	1			1			2	1		1		1	1			
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		2	1	1	1		2	4			3	4		3	2	1	1	1						

TABLE No. 13.—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condit'n				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	371	201	170	183	127	58	3	161	51	159
GENERAL DISEASES	95	51	44	43	44	8	....	34	16	45
Typhoid Fever	11	8	3	5	6	....	....	1	3	7
Malaria	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Scarlet Fever	4	3	1	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
Whooping Cough	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Diphtheria and Croup	7	....	7	7	....	....	....	7	....	....
Grippe	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	2
Dysentery	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Epidemic Diseases	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	3	1	2	2	1	.	....	2	....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	20	12	15	15	2	....	10	8	14
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	6	1	3	3	1	...	4	....	3
Cancer	22	9	13	2	15	5	...	4	3	15
Other General Diseases	4	2	2	2	2	....	....	...	1	3
LOCAL DISEASES	257	133	124	133	74	47	3	122	33	102
Meningitis	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	11	6	5	1	6	4	....	....	2	9
Paralysis	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
Convulsions of Infants	13	4	9	13	....	....	....	13	....	....
Other Diseases of Nervous System	8	5	3	....	4	3	1	....	2	6
Organic Heart Disease	35	18	17	4	21	9	1	3	7	25
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	19	10	9	12	1	6	....	12	....	7
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	63	36	27	39	17	7	....	33	9	21
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	16	8	8	15	....	1	....	15	1	....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	1	3	....	2	2	....	....	1	3
Peritonitis	3	1	2	1	1	....	1	2	1	....
Appendicitis	4	3	1	3	...	1	....	3	....	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	7	9	7	7	2	....	6	2	8
Bright's Disease	15	8	7	6	8	1	....	4	4	7
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Puerperal Septicaemia	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	...	1
Diseases of Locomotor System	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Other Malformations	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
Congenital Debility	25	15	10	25	....	....	....	25	....	....
Senile Debility	9	5	4	....	3	6	....	....	2	7
VIOLENCE	18	16	2	6	9	3	....	4	2	12
Suicide	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	....	3
Accidents	14	14	....	5	6	3	....	3	2	9
Other Causes—Ill-Defined	1	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for December, 1904.

AGE																								
Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
88	20	9	3	3	8	7	10	14	17	11	15	17	16	17	14	20	25	19	18	11	7	1	1	..
5	4	2	....	2	4	1	6	10	11	4	8	4	3	13	6	6	2	3	1	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	2	3	1	2	....	....	....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	..	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
1	....	....	....	1	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
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1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	4	4	5	3	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	..
1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	2	..	2	2	1	5	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	....	1		1	....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
82	16	6	3	1	4	5	2	4	5	6	5	12	12	3	6	12	23	16	16	10	6	1	1	..
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	..
....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	1	3	. .	...	..	1	..
...	....	....	....	....	....		...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	..	..
10	2	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	2	...	....	....	...	....	....	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	10	1	4	3	. .	..	..	..
....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
12	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	..	..	..
18	8	4	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	3	1	3	2	....	2	4	5	4	1	1	2	.	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	..	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..	..	..
12	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	.	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	3	...	....	. .	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..
2	....	....	2	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	..	..	..
...	....	1	1	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	....	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
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....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..
1	...	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....		..	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..
25	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	..	..
1	...	1	....	....	....	...	2	....	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..		....	....	....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	....		1	2	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	..
....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..

TABLE No. 14.—Showing by Wards the Estimated Population, Some of the More Important

WARDS.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Monthly Death Rate.	Deaths Under One Year of Age.	Deaths One to Five Years of Age.
First	9,600	105	11.67	20	6
Second	10,000	108	10.80	21	12
Third	5,500	84	15.29	28	12
Fourth	10,000	141	14.10	26	16
Fifth	10,300	143	13.88	32	11
Sixth	14,000	144	10.29	33	5
Seventh	7,300	69	9.45	16	3
Eighth	11,200	144	12.86	26	6
Ninth	18,700	193	10.32	50	20
Tenth	18,200	162	8.90	37	7
Eleventh	25,800	311	12.05	110	37
Twelfth	14.700	212	14.43	64	23
Thirteenth	20,000	188	9,40	54	13
Fourteenth	24,200	417	17.23	207	64
Fifteenth	13,900	128	9.21	24	11
Sixteenth	10,800	130	12.04	16	4
Seventeenth	12,000	143	11.50	45	13
Eighteenth	16,300	175	10.72	56	17
Nineteenth	12,600	119	9.44	23	14
Twentieth	20,800	221	10.62	49	36
Twenty-first	15,000	145	9.66	37	12
Twenty-second	13,200	127	9.62	45	14
Twenty-third	10,000	94	9.40	15	5
Hosptals	....	465	....	61	30
Total	325.000	4,182	....	1,106	385

Total Deaths, Annual Death Rate and Number of Deaths from Causes, for the Year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.															
Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Small Pox.	Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer.	Nervous System.	Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Nephritis.	Diarrhoeal, Under 5 Years.	Violence.	WARDS.
....	1	1	....	....	....	11	8	7	13	1	13	9	4	10	First
1	1	1	....	1	....	5	3	15	17	4	12	4	14	8	Second
....	5	....	....	1	....	7	3	10	10	13	11	5	2	4	Third
3	....	1	....	1	....	20	6	18	15	....	20	7	7	11	Fourth
1	....	....	....	1	....	17	6	20	14	4	16	5	14	10	Fifth
1	....	2	....	....	....	19	10	16	20	5	13	4	7	13	Sixth
....	....	....	1	....	....	6	5	4	7	4	10	1	4	9	Seventh
1	1	3	....	1	....	24	7	18	13	5	16	11	5	6	Eighth
1	....	4	....	6	....	29	10	24	20	10	24	7	12	7	Ninth
....	....	1	....	1	....	23	12	22	17	4	18	5	12	3	Tenth
1	1	1	1	4	....	38	14	38	24	16	50	11	27	10	Eleventh
3	2	1	....	4	....	24	9	18	16	7	29	9	20	12	Twelfth
2	....	4	....	1	1	35	9	28	19	4	20	11	14	9	Thirteenth
2	2	1	2	5	....	40	7	34	19	31	71	10	61	11	Fourteenth
....	....	1	....	3	....	13	4	16	21	5	5	11	7	9	Fifteenth
1	....	....	....	2	....	12	9	15	14	6	14	6	3	10	Sixteenth
1	1	3	....	2	....	8	6	18	13	6	12	10	17	8	Seventeenth
1	....	4	1	1	....	13	10	24	18	4	20	7	14	6	Eighteenth
2	....	....	....	2	....	19	4	21	11	....	16	5	8	4	Nineteenth
2	1	3	....	4	....	36	9	23	25	4	31	5	17	10	Twentieth
4	....	....	....	3	....	24	13	13	10	2	14	7	6	4	Twenty-first
....	1	1	1	3	....	18	5	17	4	4	13	1	8	13	Twenty-second
3	....	4	....	1	....	13	7	14	11	4	6	7	4	6	Twenty-third
13	....	5	....	6	....	26	48	37	23	14	39	21	25	55	Hospitals
43	16	41	6	53	1	490	224	470	374	157	493	179	312	247	Total

TABLE No. 15.

Showing by Months the Number of Deaths Occurring in the Various Public and Private Institutions, Hospitals, Reformatories, etc., for the Year 1904.

HOSPITALS.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	June.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
St. Joseph's	4	5	5	6	4	6	2	2	6	2	4	5
Children's	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
St. Vincent's	4	1	2	....	2	5	11	4	4	11	1	....
Emergency	5	2	3	1	2	3	6	5	1	4	4	6
St. Mary's	5	6	7	5	4	5	7	3	2	2	4	4
Milwaukee	8	5	6	9	5	7	8	4	6	7	9	9
Trinity	5	2	5	1	4	3	5	6	5	4	4	4
Lakeside	2	....	3	....	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	....
Malone's	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin Iudstrial School for Girls	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Riverside Sanitarium	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....
Knowlton	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	....	1
Sacred Heart	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Post Graduate	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....
Others	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Notre Dame	....	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Portestant Home for the Aged	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Isolation Hospital	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
Home for Aged, 2000 Wells St	....	....	6	1	3	....	3	....	3	1	5	3
Milwaukee Infants' Home	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
St. Mary's Sanitarium	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Side Police Station	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
House of Mercy	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Mount Sinai	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	3	1
St. John's Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Hanover	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
House of Correction	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total	40	36	45	37	32	35	46	35	37	41	41	40

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the Nativity of Those Dying in the City During 1904.

UNITED STATES.	
Milwaukee	1,971
Wisconsin other than Milwaukee	254
New York	82
Illinois	45
Pennsylvania	21
Massachusetts	10
Michigan	25
Ohio	18
Vermont	20
Indiana	6
New Jersey	5
Kentucky	4
Iowa	7
Maine	4
Missouri	9
Minnesota	11
Virginia	3
Maryland	2
Florida	1
Louisiana	1
Kansas	1
Texas	1
North Carolina	1
Long Island	1
California	1
New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6
Mississippi	1
North Dakota	1
Rhode Island	4
U. S., unknown, not stated	57
Total	2,578

FOREIGN.	
Germany	1,036
Poland	172
Ireland	115
England	43
Bohemia	35
Norway	22
Austria	33
Canada	36
Holland	18
Russia	15
Scotland	22
Italy	12
Switzerland	7
Sweden	7
Hungary	1
Mexico	1
Demerara	1
Nova Scotia	1
Belgium	2
Wales	6
Netherlands	1
Denmark	6
Atlantic Ocean	1
Greece	1
Bavaria	1
New Brunswick	2
Sicily	1
Prussia	1
France	2
Saxony	1
Roumania	1
Europe	1
Total	1,604
Grand Total	4,182

TABLE No. 17.

Showing by Months the Disposition in the Various Cemeteries, and Otherwise, of the Bodies of Those for Whom Burial or Removal Permits were Issued, During the Year 1904.

CEMETERIES, ETC.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Permits for Still Births.	Permits for Bodies Brought to City.	Grand Total.
Union	70	84	99	71	72	72	64	66	66	66	47	83	860	91	130	1081
Forest Home.........	48	44	53	57	45	34	28	40	37	38	43	54	521	30	189	740
Calvary	90	90	114	92	88	66	82	84	79	83	82	87	1037	91	20	1148
Polish Union	46	44	63	61	47	27	39	51	58	41	47	40	564	63	4	631
Pilgrims Rest	24	37	25	20	32	24	25	23	37	26	21	31	325	39	7	371
Wanderers Rest	21	18	18	10	14	9	11	16	17	17	15	22	188	23	9	220
Trinity	15	11	11	10	16	9	3	10	11	9	8	14	127	8	2	137
Greenwood	1	....	1	2	3	...	4	4	1	....	....	1	17	2	5	24
Spring Hill	2	1	2	2	....	2	1	1	....	4	3	2	20	1	....	21
Second Home	2	3	1	2	3	....	1	4	1	....	2	2	21	2	4	27
St. Francis	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	6	....	....	6
County Farm	5	2	5	3	5	3	1	4	3	3	3	1	38	16	....	54
For Shipment	33	48	41	37	38	27	35	24	33	28	27	33	404	5	11	420
For Anatomical Purposes	7	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	13	2	....	15
Cremation	4	5	4	6	1	2	5	1	3	3	5	1	40	....	8	48
Greenfield	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total............	368	389	439	373	365	275	300	330	346	322	304	371	4182	373	389	4944

TABLE No. 18.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Actor	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Actress	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Agent	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	15
Artist	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Baggageman	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Baker	1	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	7
Banker	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	3
Barber	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Bartender	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	5
Bell Boy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bill Distributors	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blacksmith	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	11
Boilermaker	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	4
Bookbinder	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
Bookkeeper	1	....	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	....	1	....	15
Boxmaker	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Boathouse Keeper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Brakeman	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Brass Finisher	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Brewer	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	1	12
Bricklayer	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	4
Bridgetender	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4
Broker	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Broom Maker	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bottle Washer	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Butcher	....	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	....	2	....	2	10

TABLE No. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cabinet Maker	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	4
Candy Maker	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
City Clerk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Captain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Carpenter	2	1	10	2	5	5	2	5	4	5	3	4	48
Car Inspector	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Car Repairer	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Carriage Trimmer	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cashier	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Casket Maker	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cigar Maker	3	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	8
Clerk	3	2	1	5	5	3	2	1	1	1	3	4	31
Coachman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Coal Dealer	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Coal Heaver	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Collector	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
Commercial Traveler	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	6
Conductor	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4
Contractor	....	....	2	1	1	....	2	2	1	1	2	1	13
Cook	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	4
Cooper	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	3	10
Cutter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Decorator	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
Dentist	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Deputy Sheriff	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Distiller	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Dress Maker	....	....	3	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	10
Driver	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Druggist	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	4
Dyer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Elevator Man	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Engineer	2	1	1	1	2	....	1	....	2	1	2	3	16
Engraver	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Express Driver	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2

TABLE No. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Factory Girl	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Farmer	6	6	3	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	3	5	36
Finisher	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fireman	1	....	1	3	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	8
Fish Dealer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Fitter	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Flagman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Foreman or Woman	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	9
Gardener	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
Gasfitter	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Glove Maker	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Grocer	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Harness Maker	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	....	5
Hide Dealer	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hotel Keeper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Horse Shoer	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
House Keeper	58	82	76	63	70	60	47	49	44	48	60	57	714
Hydrant Inspector	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Insurance Agent	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	1	2	10
Iron Worker	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	6
Janitor	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Junk Dealer	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Jeweler	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Laborer	26	26	45	25	27	15	17	19	19	28	25	29	301
Lake Captain	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Lake Pilot	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Laundryman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Laundress	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Lawyer	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3
Lineman	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Lithographer	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Liveryman	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Live Stock Broker	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Locksmith	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

TABLE No. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Lumberman	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Machinist	4	5	4	2	4	4	2	2	7	3	4	5	46
Mail Carrier	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Maltster	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Manager	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3
Manufacturer	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
Mason	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	....	2	1	2	11
Merchant	1	4	4	7	2	3	4	1	2	1	....	1	30
Midwife	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Milkman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Miller	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Milliner	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	4
Millwright	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Minister	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Motorman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Moulder	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	....	1	1	2	22
Musician	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	5
None	18	16	24	24	10	9	11	20	27	12	20	15	206
Notary	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Nurse	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	3
Office Boy	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Office Girl	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Oiler	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Organist	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Packer	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Painter	4	5	1	2	3	....	2	2	4	2	5	3	33
Paper Hanger	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Pattern Maker	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Pedler	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	5
Photographer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Physician	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	4
Plumber	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Policeman	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Polisher	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Presser	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Pressman	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Printer	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Property Man	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rag Picker	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Real Estate	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	4
Sailor	2	....	2	....	2	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	11
Salesman	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	....	8
Saleswoman	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Saloonkeeper	4	3	5	2	1	3	3	2	....	....	1	1	25
Scavanger	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
School Boy or Girl	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	....	18
Sculpturer	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Seamstress	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	5
Servant	3	2	....	2	....	....	3	....	2	2	....	3	17
Sexton	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shoemaker	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	9
Stevedore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Stenographer	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4
Stone Cutter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Stock Dealer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Student	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	1	1	....	10
Superintendent	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3
Switchman	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	7
Tailor	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	14
Tanner	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	2	2	....	2	1	12
Teacher	4	2	1	2	....	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	21
Teamster	2	4	....	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	21
Time Keeper	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tinner	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	7
Trollerman	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Trunk Maker	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Typesetter	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Undertaker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2

TABLE No. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Upholsterer	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4
Vessel Owner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Wagonmaker	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Waiter	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Watchmaker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ward-man	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Watchman	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3
Wheelsman	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wood Finisher	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wood Turner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Wool Sorter	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total													2,098

	BIRTHPLACE OF BOTH PARTIES.										COLOR.		CEREMONY.								
	Milw.		Wis. Outside Milw.		Other of U S.		Foreign.		Not Given.				Religious.			Civil.					
	H.	W.	H.	W.	H.	W.	H	W.	H.	W.	H.	W.	Prot.	Cath.	Jewish.	J. P.	Judge	Court Com.	Official.	Spiritu'l.	Total.
January	51	57	30	29	17	28	77	59	.....	2	1	1	88	50	10	19	6	1	1	.....	175
February	42	66	33	36	30	21	75	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	80	4	23	4	.....	.....	.....	180
March	27	41	14	15	20	15	39	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	9	4	26	4	.....	.....	.....	100
April	51	81	33	26	34	27	76	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	22	10	72	4	.....	.....	.....	194
May	56	85	41	28	22	10	79	75	.....	.....	1	1	90	70	1	36	1	.....	.....	.....	198
June	108	149	60	59	52	59	144	98	1	.....	.....	.....	203	100	10	49	3	.....	.....	.....	365
July	89	136	54	47	43	36	127	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	96	12	41	13	.....	2	.....	313
August	60	87	44	33	41	50	101	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	43	8	60	12	2	.....	.....	246
September	74	84	37	23	32	27	89	97	.....	1	.....	.....	119	71	.....	29	13	.....	.....	.....	232
October	65	101	42	45	44	35	116	85	.....	1	.....	.....	113	77	7	55	15	.....	.....	.....	267
November	110	144	43	48	57	46	139	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	134	3	70	6	.....	.....	.....	349
December	44	80	32	28	38	27	75	56	2	.....	.....	.....	90	52	13	29	5	1	1	.....	191
Total	777	1111	463	417	430	381	1137	897	3	4	2	2	1321	804	82	509	86	4	4	.....	2810

BIRTHS, 1904.

Table Showing Reported Births, as to Color, Sex and by Whom Reported, by Months.

COLOR SEX REPORTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White	648	616	760	694	668	638	630	756	696	751	631	700	8188
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Male	338	318	359	325	360	335	334	365	357	375	329	348	4143
Female	310	298	401	369	308	303	297	391	340	376	302	352	4047
Physician	245	240	342	328	327	280	304	320	310	337	278	319	3630
Midwife	403	376	418	366	341	358	327	436	387	414	353	381	4560
Total	648	616	760	694	668	638	631	756	697	751	631	700	8190

Births, Reported by Wards, for the Year 1904.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
First	4	13	15	5	10	12	5	9	9	9	11	10	112
Second	5	10	12	15	8	12	14	13	3	12	21	10	135
Third	64	21	7	9	23	6	11	34	14	15	21	25	250
Fourth	9	14	14	14	14	16	19	18	9	17	8	13	165
Fifth	4	9	24	11	14	18	16	21	19	20	11	13	180
Sixth	15	23	34	21	30	31	34	24	20	36	20	35	353
Seventh	1	5	7	7	4	4	2	5	5	4	4	2	50
Eighth	10	11	19	15	21	13	15	21	20	12	10	24	191
Ninth	34	47	38	42	31	48	32	49	33	36	32	33	455
Tenth	21	25	23	41	30	36	24	24	36	34	31	36	361
Eleventh	51	57	66	73	51	62	61	57	78	75	56	52	739
Twelfth	42	35	44	37	37	26	32	43	43	50	28	40	457
Thirteenth	42	46	43	31	44	31	39	45	47	55	40	49	512
Fourteenth	84	82	98	89	87	60	87	100	110	101	96	77	771
Fifteenth	15	9	24	16	22	18	13	24	22	9	20	21	213
Sixteenth	10	8	16	12	15	9	10	15	9	14	11	5	134
Seventeenth	13	13	22	23	15	24	27	22	25	16	12	14	226
Eighteenth	35	33	29	32	19	26	21	31	21	29	36	32	344
Nineteenth	31	22	28	32	25	31	26	36	27	31	21	28	330
Twentieth	33	33	40	34	30	40	36	42	33	54	30	48	453
Twenty-first	43	17	39	33	40	32	36	36	21	41	23	31	392
Twenty-second	35	27	34	29	25	28	15	24	35	30	21	37	340
Twenty-third	13	12	25	16	16	18	17	12	14	15	22	16	196
Not stated	34	44	60	57	49	37	39	51	34	36	41	49	531
Total	648	616	760	694	668	636	631	756	697	751	631	700	8190

Nativity of Father.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	114	95	154	144	123	128	123	147	115	136	113	125	1517
Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee	82	72	149	100	84	85	98	82	79	82	80	97	990
Others of United States	49	57	79	76	73	69	57	65	67	100	67	81	840
Germany	231	225	277	196	229	214	209	252	246	253	194	221	2747
Other European Countries	168	159	190	169	149	136	121	205	181	172	176	172	1998
Unknown or Not Stated	4	8	11	9	10	6	23	5	9	8	1	4	98
Total	648	616	760	694	668	638	631	756	697	751	631	700	8190

Nativity of Mother.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	136	155	170	170	162	156	148	177	161	191	136	159	1921
Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee	97	83	106	111	100	102	108	121	89	110	91	102	1220
Others of United States	51	47	88	186	65	78	55	62	71	79	63	85	940
Germany	213	197	250	86	203	181	184	230	240	226	169	193	2372
Other European Countries	149	134	145	139	135	116	120	163	132	144	172	161	1710
Unknown or Not Stated	2	.....	1	2	3	5	16	3	4	1	.....	.....	27
Total	648	616	760	694	668	638	631	756	697	751	631	700	8190

REPORT

OF

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I have the honor to submit a report of the work of the inspectors for the year ending April 10, 1905.

The accompanying tables give in detail the work done by the department for improving the sanitary condition of the city.

Much of the inspectors' time has been consumed in combatting communicable diseases, principally small-pox, the mildness of the prevailing type making it very difficult to control. During the year 1904 there were 448 known cases with only one death (a hidden case). Of these cases about one-fourth were reported by physicians, the remainder being found by inspectors in a house to house search in districts of suspected contagion. Nearly all of the cases were removed to the Isolation hospital, all persons known to have been exposed were vaccinated, the houses carefully disinfected, after which the "bread winners" were permitted to pursue their usual vocations. The only restrictions placed upon these families being the use of schools and library for fourteen full days, during which time the inspectors called every second day. The few cases remaining at home were placed under absolute quarantine, a guard being maintained day and night until fourteen days after complete recovery.

All places from which typhoid fever cases were reported were carefully inspected to discover, if possible, the source of infection.

All funerals of persons dead of diptheria or scarlet fever were attended by an inspector to see that they were strictly private.

The rigid enforcement of the ordinance regulating cow stables within the city has resulted in greatly improving the condition of the stables, besides inducing many to remove their dairies into the country, as licenses were withheld until all orders had been complied with.

There have been but two horses afflicted with glanders reported and disposed of, and the barns cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the department.

The meat and food inspectors have confiscated 10,070 pounds of meat which, if in good condition, would have been worth $619.79; and 3,438 pounds of fish valued at $183.68; dressed poultry, 1,477 pounds, valued at $143.39; fruit, 1,594 pounds valued at $39.46; vegetables, 24,008 pounds, valued at $95.; flour, 1,500 pounds valued at $250:; and candy, 23 pounds valued at $1.60.

During the year the department has examined 5,705 samples of milk, 2,706 samples of cream; 477 samples brought in by private individuals, also 30 samples of meat for trichinae, and 13 samples of lake water as well as 74 samples of well water.

The ice for domestic purposes is brought from country lakes, as all of the ice harvested from the waters in Milwaukee county is supposed to be used exclusively for cooling purposes.

The inspectors have made 26,690 written reports, including re-inspections, of which 2,642 were citizens' complaints. From these reports the department has issued 2,456 orders to clean vaults, 3,555 general orders to provide sewers and 446 cease orders.

The following tables show the various kinds of orders issued:

ORDERS PERTAINING TO BAKERIES.

Clean bake shop	17
Clean floor	5
Clean rising boards or tables	2
Clean towels	1
Close bake shop	1
Extend chimney	1
Provide floor	2
Provide cement or hardwood floor	17
Repair bake shop	1
Whitewash bake shop	18

BUTCHER SHOPS.

Clean butcher's offal from yard	1
Connect butcher shop	1
Provide cement floor	3
Reline ice box	1
Repair slaughter house	3

ORDERS PERTAINING TO BARNS

Cease drying bedding	1
Cease hauling garbage in wagon	1
Clean barns	9
Clean and whiten milk room	1
Clean cow yard	1
Clean tank	2
Cover tank	2
Connect barn to sewer	10
Repair barn	1
Whitewash barn	30

ORDERS PERTAINING TO PLUMBING.

A.

Clean sewer	88
Connect rear house	5
Connect ice box	9
Connect roof conductors	17
Connect sink	15
Cover catch basin	1
Provide sewer	2
Repair and relay sewer	22
Seal sewer	1

B.

Clean sink and water pipe	4
Provide sink	2
Remove sink	1
Repair sink	7
Repair sink waste pipe	13
Repair sink trap	1
Tile drain in basement	1
Trap sink	13
Test plumbing	1

C.

Clean slop hopper	8
Provide slop hopper	8
Provide catch basin	1
Remove slop hopper	1
Repair slop hopper	1

D.

Clean water closet	60
Connect water closet	1
Provide light and ventilation for water closet	1
Provide water closets	1276
Provide water for water closet	44
Remove pan closet	7
Remove waste pipe	1
Repair water closets	38

E.

Clean catch basin	3
Provide catch basin	1
Repair catch basin	3

F.

Renew plumbing	11
Repair plumbing	87
Repair water pipe	2

ORDERS PERTAINING TO VAULTS AND URINALS.

A.

Disinfect vault	3
Fill vault	1473
Provide water-tight vault	4

B.

Clean urinal	2
Provide urinal	12
Provide dry earth closet	11
Provide custodian	1
Repair urinal	6

ORDERS TO CEASE COMMITTING NUISANCE.

Cease cleaning cuspidors on street	4
Cease burying rubbish	1
Cease draining on street	2
Cease locking water closet	1
Cease turning off water	1
Cease burning hides and scrapings	1
Cease burning manure	2
Cease contaminating river by tar and oil	3
Cease draining fish barrel on sidewalk	2
Cease drying grain	1
Cease loading grain	1
Cease keeping dogs	1
Cease mixing garbage	6
Cease throwing slops and waste water in alley	14
Cease throwing slops in yard	5
Cease throwing manure	1

ORDERS PERTAINING TO GARBAGE AND MANURE NUISANCES.

A.

Clean garbage box	1
Clean garbage chute	3
Provide garbage chute	3
Provide ash chute	1
Provide ash box	117
Provide cover for garbage box	11
Provide garbage box	411
Remove garbage chute	1
Remove garbage box	17
Remove mixed garbage	25
Repair garbage box	2

B.

Provide manure box	173
Provide cover for manure box	42

Remove manure	280
Repair manure box	45

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Bank house	1
Bank lot	1
Boil water before using	20
Clean alley	42
Clean man hole	1
Clean and repair furnace	1
Clean and disinfect wooden drain	1
Clean and fill cistern	5
Clean basement cellar and premises	36
Clean cistern	69
Clean room	1
Clean pen for poultry	21
Clean shed	4
Clean stairs	1
Clean stable	1
Clean well	1
Clean yard	161
Close barber shop	1
Confine dog	57
Confine poultry	1
Cover cistern	9
Cover well	11
Destroy sputum	1
Destroy dog	2
Destroy ivy	2
Disinfect basement	1
Disinfect under sidewalk	1
Drain basement and cellar	22
Drain meter box	1
Enclose barn	1
Extend chimney	6
Fill basement and cellar	3
Fill cess pool	4
Fill cistern	83
Fill ditch	2
Fill or drain lot	16
Fill or drain basement	2
Fill well	91
Provide retaining wall	3
Provide eave gutters for house or barn	30
Provide floor	4
Provide vegetable platform	1
Provide tight pavement	2
Provide water	3

Remove bones	1
Remove dead horse	1
Whitewash barber shop	2
Whitewash pen for poultry	2

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. CURTIS,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT

OF

SECRETARY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith the financial report of the Health Department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND.

Jan. 25.	Printing, blank books and stationery	$452 70
	Postage	145 92
	Board and treatment of patients, Pasteur Institute	342 00
	Butter, milk and eggs	14 18
	Services of nurses	22 00
	Ice	10 80
	Telephone service, Oct. 1 to Dec. 12, 1903	32 96
	Supplies, material and repairs	212 07
Feb. 1.	January pay roll	3,979 19
8.	Livery hire	328 00
	Coal	1 00
	Milk and Bread	16 35
	Supplies, etc.	181 50
23.	Groceries, meat, milk, bread, etc	214 04
	Coal	218 15
	Services of nurses	23 33
	Ice	5 50
	Supplies, repairs, etc	487 16
Mch. 1.	February pay roll	3,702 86
7.	Advertising	1 73
	Groceries	53 91
	Coal and wood	64 40
	Lighting, gas, fourth quarter, 1903	39 20
	Telephone service, first quarter, 1904	38 50
	Printing and stationery	84 00
	Rent of Wis. Gen. Hospital, Sept. 15 to Dec. 16, 1903	375 00
	Telephone toll service	10 25
	Supplies, repairs, etc	27 80
21.	Groceries, meat, milk, bread, etc	153 04
	Services of nurses	54 68
	Ice	6 25
	Printing	105 50
	Postage	13 36
	Coal	531 00
	Supplies, repairs, etc	229 45
April 1.	March pay roll	3,445 37

4.	Expenses of investigation of eastern cities	87 65
	Advertising	1 73
	Stationery	16 00
April 18.	Groceries and milk	71 38
	Livery hire, January	135 00
	Lighting, gas, first quarter	41 60
	Services of nurse	17 50
	Ice	6 75
	Supplies, repairs, etc	74 93
25.	Services	11 25
May 2.	Groceries, meat, milk, butter, etc	117 93
	2 fire alarm boxes	250 00
	Livery hire, February	113 00
	Coal	27 60
	Service of nurses	26 00
	Telephone toll service	3 25
	Stationery	59 00
	Supplies, repairs, etc	222 86
	Ice	7 80
2.	April pay roll	3,267 93
16.	Printing	117 50
	Groceries, meat and milk	166 57
	Services of nurses	42 67
	Rent of Wis. Gen. Hospital, Dec. 15 to March 16, 1904	375 00
	Ice	6 50
	Supplies, repairs, etc	189 88
	Postage	46 72
31.	Groceries, butter, eggs, etc	59 61
	Professional services	100 00
	Coal	64 88
	Supplies, etc.	105 88
June 1.	May pay roll	3,399 62
13.	Books and stationery	9 20
	Groceries, meat, milk, etc	171 35
	Coal	4 50
	Ice	6 50
	Telephone service, second quarter	38 50
	Postage	10 36
	Supplies, etc.	93 95
27.	Advertising	4 30
	Printing	114 80
	Groceries, meat and bread	88 35
	Livery hire, March, April and May	340 00
	Services of nurses	34 00
	Telephone toll service	3 40
	Supplies, repairs, etc	389 84
July 1.	June pay rolls	3,348 85
25.	Groceries, meat, milk, etc	293 37

July 25.	Professional services	10 00
	Postage	18 36
	Lighting, gas, second quarter	31 20
	Services of nurses	18 68
	Ice	6 50
	Printing	57 25
	Supplies, repairs, etc	165 86
Aug. 1.	July pay rolls	3,540 65
8.	Postage	14 36
	Coal and wood	34 25
	Groceries and meat	40 51
	Ice	10 00
	Telephone service, third quarter	38 50
	Supplies, repairs, etc	38 85
22.	Printing	90 30
	Groceries, meat, milk, etc	153 25
	Ice	25 20
	Stationery	9 50
	Postage	6 36
	Supplies, repairs, etc	156 83
Sept. 1.	August pay roll	3,227 79
6.	Postage	10 36
19.	Groceries, meat, milk, etc	91 34
	Coal	51 98
	Livery hire, June, July	216 00
	Ice	6 75
	Supplies, repairs, etc	379 69
Oct. 3.	Printing	5 25
	Coal	25 90
	Supplies, etc.	127 00
4.	September pay roll	3,221 53
	Rent of Wis. Gen. Hospital, March 15 to Aug. 16	625 00
24.	Groceries, meat, milk, etc	250 01
	Services of nurses	22 01
	Ice	6 50
	Stationery	31 25
	Supplies, repairs, etc	176 02
31.	Advertising	1 70
	Coal	37 25
	Postage	10 36
	Printing	80 90
	Supplies and repairs	24 84
Nov. 1.	October pay roll	3,300 16
14.	Printing	182 00
	Groceries and milk	60 92
Nov. 14.	Lighting, gas, third quarter	22 32
	Services of nurses	24 00
	Telephone toll service	4 75

		Supplies, material and repairs	86 47
	28.	Advertising	19 55
		Postage	27 00
Dec.	1.	November pay roll	3,946 12
	12.	Groceries, meat, butter, etc	250 10
		Livery hire, August, September and October	267 00
		Services of nurses	20 00
		Ice	19 65
		Telephone service, fourth quarter	38 50
		Supplies, repairs, etc	357 76
	27.	Advertising	25 16
		Services of nurses	72 67
		Groceries and meat	26 38
		Coal	115 19
		Ice	6 50
		Printing	91 69
		Lumber and mason work on dog pound	270 00
		Supplies, material and repairs	753 61
1905.			
Jan.	3.	December pay roll	4,037 03
		Professional services	10 00
	9.	Labor on dog pound	125 00
		Stationery	28 50
	23.	Printing	74 38
		Water	70 00
		Work done by Board of Public Works	103 23
			$57,339 89

RECAPITULATION.

Pay rolls	$42,417 10
Groceries, meat, milk, butter, etc	2,292 59
Coal and wood	1,176 10
Rent of Wisconsin General Hospital	1,375 00
Ice	131 20
Lighting, gas	134 32
Telephone service	186 96
Telephone service toll	21 65
Advertising, printing, books and stationery	1,663 89
Professional services and treatments	462 00
Services of nurses	377 54
Postage	303 16
Livery hire for ambulance, etc	1,399 00
Supplies, material and repairs	4,934 38
Work on dog pound	395 00
Water	70 00
	$57,339 89

GARBAGE DISPOSAL FUND.

Jan. 25.	Coal	$1,802 86
	Supplies and material	331 50
Feb. 1.	Rent of land for burying garbage, December	300 00
	January pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	5,314 00
	January pay roll, disposing garbage	3,173 72
23.	Coal	40 20
	Supplies, material and repairs	137 56
Mch. 1.	February pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	4,938 75
	February pay roll, disposing garbage	1,778 84
	February pay roll, loading garbage for shipment	212 94
7.	Garbage boxes	129 75
	Coal	232 35
	Telephone service, first quarter	36 00
	Supplies, material and repairs	181 75
21.	Supplies, material and repairs	4 95
	Garbage box	43 25
April 1.	March pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	5,786 00
	March pay roll, disposing garbage	3,092 41
	March pay roll, loading garbage for shipment	42 00
4.	Coal	671 11
18.	Supplies and material	48 05
May 2.	Coal	695 47
	Supplies, material and repairs	196 71
	April pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	5,375 00
	April pay roll, disposing garbage	2,157 35
	April pay roll, loading garbage for shipment	193 34
16.	Coal	382 53
	Supplies and material	20 35
31.	Coal	1,288 32
	Supplies, material and repairs	389 80
June 1.	May pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	5,219 00
	May pay roll, disposing garbage	3,224 11
13.	Coal	131 67
	Telephone service, second quarter	36 00
	Supplies, material and repairs	37 76
27.	Garbage boxes and covers	238 50
	Coal	734 72
	Supplies, material and repairs	144 63
July 1.	June pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	6,146 50
July 1.	June pay roll, disposing garbage	3,569 60
25.	Garbage boxes	173 00
	Coal	64 68
	Supplies, material and repairs	100 60
Aug. 1.	July pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	5,999 00
	July pay roll, disposing garbage	3,570 58
8.	Coal	889 13
	Garbage box bottoms	175 00

		Telephone service, third quarter	36 00
		Supplies, material and repairs	112 72
	22.	Coal	677 94
		Supplies, material and repairs	209 53
Sept.	1.	August pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	6,023 00
		August pay roll, disposing garbage	3,690 29
	19.	Coal	1,826 41
		Supplies, material and repairs	277 45
Oct.	3.	Coal	344 12
		Supplies, material and repairs	120 36
	4.	September pay roll, collecting garbage	5,737 75
		September pay roll, disposing garbage	3,780 57
	24.	Coal	156 19
		Supplies, material, etc	25 07
	31.	Coal	473 93
		Supplies and material	90 75
Nov.	1.	October pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	5,599 75
		October pay roll, disposing garbage	3,768 43
	14.	Supplies and material	22 87
	28.	Supplies	19 65
		Coal	724 43
Dec.	1.	November pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	5,369 00
		November pay roll, disposing garbage	3,452 77
	12.	Material, etc.	103 00
		Telephone service, fourth quarter	36 00
	27.	Coal	743 84
		Supplies, material and repairs	269 47
		C. Turner, disposing garbage, Dec. 1 to 24, less 15 per cent. retained	1,122 00
1905.			
Jan.	2.	December pay roll, collecting garbage and animals	5,574 75
		December pay roll, disposing garbage	595 39
		December pay roll, loading garbage for shipment	531 50
	12.	December pay roll, disposing garbage (hoist)	75 00
			$121,041 27

RECAPITULATION.

Pay rolls, collecting garbage and animals	$67,082 50
Pay rolls, disposing garbage	35,929 06
Pay rolls, loading garbage for shipment	979 78
C. Turner, disposing garbage	1,122 00
Coal	11,879 90
Garbage boxes, covers and bottoms	759 50

Telephone service	144 00
Supplies, material and repairs	2,844 53
Rent of land for burying garbage	300 00
	$121,041 27

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK B. SCHUTZ,
Secretary.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Health

OF

MILWAUKEE.

(TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT.)

APRIL, 1906.

MILWAUKEE:
CANNON PRINTING COMPANY.
1906.

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APRIL 1906.

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1906.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRED. C. BOGK,
J. R. KUSCHBERT,
F. C. SCHUMACHER,
JOS. RITTLEAT,
JOHN KLAESNER,
GUSTAV RAETZ,
H. STOETZER,

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

Health Department of the City of Milwaukee

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING APRIL 16, 1906.

Commissioner of Health,

F. M. SCHULTZ, PH. G. M. D.

Medical Assistants to the Commissioner of Health,

ARTHUR J. PATEK, M. D. LOUIS F. JERMAIN, M. D.

W. C. WITTE, M. D.,

CHARLES J. COFFEY, M. D., JAMES J. HACKETT, M. D.

Bacteriologist,

OTHO FIEDLER, *M. D.*

Chemist,

CHAS. M. SCHOEN, *M. D.*

Registrar of Vital Statistics,

FRANK E. DARLLING, B. S., M. D.

Secretary,

FRANK B. SCHULTZ,

Clerk,

GEO. E. ADAMS.

Registration Clerk,

MISS HENRIETTA WINDFELDER.

Stenographer and Clerk,

MISS HELEN WILSON.

Stenographer,

MISS N. H. TAYLOR.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued.

T. H. Curtis, Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Ferd. Mack, Jr., Chief of Disinfecting Corps.
F. J. Carney, Meat Inspector.
E. F. Allee, Meat Inspector.
Phil. Stock, Meat Inspector.
Ed. McGrath, Meat Inspector.
Jas. Skiba, Complaint Clerk.

Sanitary Police.

H. Kiehl, Milk Inspector,
J. F. Cunningham,
E. Seaman,
Peter McHugh,
J. Mahkorn,
C. F. Kruckenberg,
Jacob H. Schultz,
John H. Houlehan,
Sidney Hartwell,
J. Campbell,
Felix Machalak,
J. M. Calligan,
O. Klein,
Joe Derfus,
John Dolge.

Matron to City Isolation Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

Miss Vera Balegoski.

Cook to City Isolation Hospital,

Sarah Haisler.

Janitor to City Isolation Hospital.

Mike Haisler.

REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration the annual report of this department, consisting of the following; the report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, the Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection, the Secretary, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Superintendent of the Collection and Disposal of Garbage, for the year ending April 17th, 1906, being the twenty-ninth annual report of the department.

Respectfully submitted,
F. M. SCHULTZ, M. D.
Commissioner of Health.

REPORT

OF

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1.

F. M. Schhulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health.

Dear Sir:—I herewith submit a report of the patients treated for variola at the Isolation Hospital No. 1 during the year ending December 31st, 1905.

No. of patients admitted to hospital	193
No. of relatives accompanying patients,	42
No. of patients never vaccinated,	103
No. of patients unsuccessfully vaccinated,	78
No. of patients successfully vaccinated,	12
No. of deaths,	2
No. of patients under fifteen years of age,	89
No. of patients under twenty-five years of age,	58
No. of patients from twenty-five to fifty,	42
No. of patients over fifty,	4
No. of male patients,	136
No. of female patients,	57
No. of days of treatment,	4747
Average number of days of treatment per patient,	24½

The number of patients treated was just half that of last year.

Throughout the past year, except during the month of March, there was a steady decrease in the number of patients admitted to the hospital. This condition was especially marked during the last six months of the year, when only twenty seven patients were received.

As during previous years, the disease prevailed chieflly among chlldren; over 46% of the victims being under fifteen years of age.

Only six per cent of the patients admitted had ever been successfully vaccinated.

The record of the past six months would seem to indicate that the campaign of quarantine and vaccination which has been so persistently carried on for the past few years, had at last borne fruit, and that the city is about to enjoy a period of comparative freedom from the disease.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. J. COFFEY, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

REPORT

OF

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2.

Following is a list of patients, diseases, and deaths at Milwaukee Health Department Hospital No. 2, for year ending December 31st, 1905:

MONTH.	Diphtheria		Scarletina		Measles		Erysipelas	
	No. Cases	Deaths	No. Cases	Deaths	No. Cases	Deaths	No. Cases	Deaths
January	3	1	7	0	0	0	1	0
February	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
March	7	1	9	0	1	0	1	0
April	2	0	9	0	1	0	2	0
May	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
June	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	3	2	3	0	1	0	1	0
August	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
September	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
October	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
November	11	1	4	0	0	0	1	0
December	5	0	3	0	5	1	1	0
Total for year	48	6	52	0	8	1	8	0

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2.

Following is a list of diseases and number of days treatment of each at Milwaukee Health Department Hospital No. 2 for the year ending December 31st, 1905:

MONTH.	Diphtheria		Scarletina		Measles		Erysipelas		
	No. Cases	Days Treated	No. Cases	Days Treated	No. Cases	Days Treated	No. Cases	Days Treated	
January	3	18	7	170	0	0	1	5	
February	0	0	10	228	0	0	0	0	
March	7	74	9	236	1	4	1	5	
April	2	13	9	211	1	10	2	20	
May	2	20	4	86	0	0	0	0	
June	3	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	Parotitis, 2-12 days
July	3	43	3	37	1	10	1	3	
August	4	25	1	30	0	0	0	0	
September	1	14	0	0	0	0	1	44	Whooping Cough, 52 days
October	7	110	2	52	0	0	0	0	Whooping Cough, 2-64 days
November	11	119	4	119	0	0	1	20	
December	5	53	3	820	5	84	1	13	
Total each disease	48	538	52	1251	8	108	8	110	

Total days treatment	2,135
Total number cases	121
Total number deaths	7

REPORT

OF

CITY BACTERIOLOGIST AND CHEMIST.

REPORT OF CITY BACTERIOLOGIST AND CHEMIST.

Honorable F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Dear Sir:—We submit herewith report of your Bacteriologist and Chemist of the work performed in department chemical and bacteriological laboratories during the past year, ending December 31st, 1905.

An examination of tables will again show marked increase during the year in the number of specimens examined and in the variety of investigations undertaken and incorporated under the routine of laboratory work. As heretofore, our time has been devoted almost entirely, on the chemical side, to the examination of water and milk. With but few exceptions examinations of other foods have been of such specimens as were submitted to the laboratory by private individuals, or taken by the inspectors subsequent to complaints of citizens.

Food analyses, concerned more particularly with commercial fraudulence than with injury to health, have been left to the State Dairy and Food Commission, which carries on this work.

The work of the sanitary and milk inspectors continues, as heretofore, most excellent, and the improvement in cleanliness and in the sanitary condition of our city supply is due, in large measure, to inspectors Harry Kiehl and James Cunningham, who by their labors in the field have done so much to instruct the dairymen in the production and handling of milk; and have succeeded in securing a more intelligent and careful management of this product.

During the year the city's water supply was brought under suspicion of contamination. A large number of cases of intestinal infections and a considerable number of cases of typhoid fever, occurring during the month of May, lead to exhaustive chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water. Samples were taken from various points and depths of the lake, from the harbor outlet to the intake, and from city mains in different localities.

The results of these analyses appear in the appended tables. The findings of your laboratories have been corroborated in the State Hygienic Laboratory and by a number of other impartial experts in this and other cities.

It is supposed that the heavy rains which occurred during April carried out large quantities of sewage into the lake, and this quantity, greater than at previous time because the river had not been flushed for some time. In conjunction with this large amount of sewage, emptying into the lake from the river, we had for some weeks, almost constantly, southwesterly winds which facilitated the transfer of this sewage to the intake. The harbor itself, was, during this period, practically filled with sewage water; and under the influence of the winds, this was carried out through the fair weather opening in the government pier, to, and beyond the intake. Whether the condition is to be permanent or only temporary remains to be seen. The advent of cold weather prevented our getting samples from the lake. Samples taken from the laboratory tap continue to show contamination. It will be interesting to continue the work until Spring, to elucidate this point. Even if conditions improve, we must recognize that they can be but temporary. Our water has been polluted and with a return of the conditions then operative, it will become so again.

In the bacteriological laboratories the work has increased during the past year in every variety of specimens examined. While we are improving we still have much more to accomplish. We ought to receive more work from the profession in the city, and if the facilities offered were brought to their attention we would no doubt be more useful.

During December cases of trichinosis were again reported to the Laboratories, and we are again inspecting pork for the parasite. The major part of this work will probably appear in the next report.

The year has seen great improvements in the laboratory equipment and in its facilities for work. The moving of the bacteriological laboratories to the seventh floor, and by a stairway connecting the chemical laboratory with them, has much facilitated the work. We still need a few pieces of apparatus very badly. When we shall have secured these we shall deem ourselves very excellently equipped for the work of the department.

The following circular of information concerning the infectious diseases—typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever, were gotten out under your direction, and are here incorporated.

LAKE WATER ANALYSES.

	Chloride.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Oxygen Consumed.
1......	0.50	None	None	.004	.006	.14
2.......	0.40	None	None	.030	.012	.16
3.......	0.50	None	None	.006	.012	.16
4.......	0.60	None	None	.008	.015	.20
5.......	0.40	None	None	.040	.020	.16
6.......	0.60	Present	None	.020	.010	.19
7.......	0.50	Trace	None	.052	.024	.19
8.......	0.35	Trace	None	.012	.020	.15
9.......	0.35	None	None	.002	.008	.11
10.......	0.45	Trace	None	.013	.018	.15
11.......	0.35	Small amt.	Trace	.021	.012	.15
12.......	0.52	Present	Present	.016	.018	.145
13.......	0.40	Present	None	.014	.022	.12
14.......	0.35	None	None	.012	.009	.16
15.......	0.35	None	None	.012	.008	.16
16.......	0.35	Present	None	.016	.009	.19
17.......	0.36	Trace	None	.012	.008	.13
18.......	0.30	Trace	None	.016	.007	.20
19.......	0.35	Trace	None	.016	.008	.15
20.......	0.40	Present	None	.007	.018	.18
21.......	0.35	Trace	Present	.017	.009	.16
22.......	0.40	Trace	None	.020	.020	.18
23.......	0.38	Trace	None	.016	.010	.16
24.......	0.35	Trace	None	.013	.008	.14
25.......	0.42	None	Trace	.012	.010	.16
26.......	0.40	Trace	Trace	.002	.008	.12
27.......	0.30	None	None	.008	.010	.14
28.......	0.35	Trace	None	.010	.008	.16

MILK INVESTIGATIONS — TABLE NO. 1.

Number of milk dealers licensed during the year	2007
Total number of milk analyzed in 1905	5322
Average per cent. of fat of 5322 samples	3.86%
Number of samples below 3% butter fat	138
Per cent. below 3%	2.6%
Number of samples from the street	1403
Average per cent. of 1403 samples from the street	3.74%
Number of samples below 3% from the street	63
Per cent. below 3%	4.5%
Number of samples from the depots	3446
Average per cent. of 3446 samples	3.9%
Number of samples below 3%	52
Per cent. below 3%	1.5%
Number of samples brought in by private individuals	473
Average per cent. of fat of 473 samples	3.7%
Number of samples below 3%	23
Per cent. below 3%	4.9%
Number of samples of cream tested	3081
Average per cent. of 3081 samples	20.46%
Number of arrests made in 1905	10
Amount of fines imposed	$250
Quarts of milk confiscated in 1905	1216

Chemical Analysis for Year by Months.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Milk	469	289	500	507	385	386	427	395	443	310	426	353
Cream	237	229	287	241	269	231	266	217	204	274	296	322
City water	1	2	2	1	14	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Well water	3	3	9	5	19	10	6	3	5	3	5	3
Ice water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	4	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	3

Milk Investigations—Table No. 2.

	Samples tested from street	Average per cent of fat	Samples tested from depot	Average per cent of fat	Samples tested from private individuals	Average per cent of fat	Samples of cream tested	Average per cent of fat	Below standard from street & depot	Quarts tested from street	Quarts tested from depot	Quarts dumped	Dealers warned	Dealers arrested	Fines	No action taken
January	68	3.82	401	4.17	44	3.78	237	19.1	2	1505	19806	256	1	....	....	1
February	23	3.68	266	3.96	21	3.92	229	19.8	1	342	15488	....	....	....	....	....
March	133	3.60	367	3.90	109	3.60	287	9.3	19	2822	21060	320	10	....	....	10
April	119	3.64	388	3.60	26	3.42	241	20.3	15	2661	21284	....	....	2	50.00	....
May	114	3.55	230	3.81	41	3.63	269	21.8	7	2799	15676	....	6	....	....	6
June	103	3.69	283	3.82	24	3.64	231	20.9	11	1978	16192	....	6	....	....	6
July	114	3.68	313	3.86	35	3.66	266	20.8	15	2135	18080	192	2	....	....	....
August	154	3.93	241	3.83	53	3.86	217	20.6	11	3222	14112	256	4	....	....	4
September	281	3.77	162	3.33	32	4.12	204	20.4	11	6245	11008	....	5	2	25.00	3
October	12	3.8	298	3.89	10	4.45	274	20.7	6	214	17920	128	....	....	....	....
November	113	3.84	313	4.14	55	3.57	304	20.9	7	2225	19424	64	7	2	75.00	5
December	169	3.72	184	4.21	23	4.21	322	20.4	10	3070	15680	....	6	4	100.00	2
Total	1403	3.7	3446	3.9	473	3.7	3081	20.4	115	29218	205730	1216	47	10	$250.00	37

MEMORANDA ON DIPHTHERIA.

Issued by the Milwaukee Health Department.

NATURE OF DISEASE.

Diphtheria is an acute, infectious disease, due to the presence, growth and activity of a certain bacterium or germ (Bacillus Diphterai) in the nose, throat or other portions of the respiratory tract, resulting in the formation of poisons or toxins which are absorbed into the system.

MODE OF INFECTION.

Most commonly the germ enters the system with the air breathed. However, since it grows readily in milk or some other foods, it may, in times of epidemic especially, be introduced by the ingestion of such contaminated food. Or it is transferred from clothing which has been in contact with a patient and has been soiled by him, to the person of another handling those articles.

Every case of diphtheria may be traced directly or indirectly to some other previous case. If therefore proper measures be instituted and executed to prevent the dissemination of the germs, secondary or succeeding cases should not arise. Epidemics are always due to carelessness in the management of patients first afflicted.

NATURE OF INFECTION.

The germs, which cause diphtheria, are rather tenacious of life, are difficult to kill, endure drying and freezing, but sunshine and heat and many of the common disinfectants readily destroy them.

ISOLATION.

Children are more susceptible than adults, hence are more likely to become infected than older people. But no age is exempt, anyone may contract the disease. For this reason whenever a case of diphtheria is diagnosed in a family all members of the household except the one who is to assume the care of the patient, or the nurse, should be excluded from the room in which the patient is confined. It is always best to remove patients suffering from diphtheria to a hospital. The Health Department maintains a most excellent one, thoroughly equipped with a corps of nurses and a physician in attendance, to which any person suffering from the disease will, upon application, be removed and treated at the expense of the city.

When patients are not removed to the hospital they should be confined to some one room in the house, preferably an upper room, and if possible, rather isolated, and especially not connected with the living rooms of the house. The room selected should be light, large, easily ventilated, and should receive the direct sunlight. All the furniture, especially all rugs and hangings, lace curtains, pictures, etc., should be removed, and only plain furniture, and not more of this than is absolutely necessary, should be allowed to remain.

If possible one member of the family or a nurse should assume complete care of the patient, and should, while discharging this duty during the whole period of the illness, have no association with any members of the family or others, but remain always, day and night, in the room with the patient. On the other hand no one must be allowed (this means members of the family) to enter the sick room until patient has completely recovered, and having used the precautionary measures set forth below, is allowed to leave his room.

The air in the sick room, should, if possible, be moist, and when this can be done a basin of water should be kept constantly boiling in the room to accomplish this end.

DISINFECTION OF SECRETIONS, ETC.

Remembering that the germs of the disease are found on the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, pharynx and other parts of the respiratory tract it is most important that all secretions from these membranes should be carefully collected, handled, and as quickly as possible so treated and disposed of as to ensure no liability of disseminaton and the absolute and certain destruction of any infective agent. The secretions may be received in receptacles which should be so constructed as to be easily cleaned, and if necessary, boiled. Such receptacles should contain one of the antiseptics given in the addenda and secretions should be kept in contact with such solution for at least half an hour before being otherwise disposed of. If secretions are received on pieces of cloth they must be either burned after use, or soaked in the carbolic acid solution 1-20, of bichloride 1-500 or in the cresol solution for half an hour, and then boiled before washing.

If the patient, during application of medicine to the throat, should cough into the face of the attendant or nurse, the latter should immediately and thoroughly wash the face and hands in the 1-2000 bichloride. The clothing of the attendant or nurse should be easily washable, and in the event of becoming soiled by discharges likely to contain the germs, should be changed, and the soiled garments must be treated as is below directed for bed linen, etc.

All dishes (especially all spoons, knives, forks, cups, etc., which come in contact with the lips and are most liable to carry germs and all others as well) should be used by the patient alone, and must not be removed from the room until they have been submerged in one of the antiseptic solutions for half an hour, or boiled for the same period of time in water to which soda has been added. It is best if they be reserved for the especial and sole use of the patient and are not removed from the room.

Bed linen, clothing of patient and nurse or attendant, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc., should be soaked in one of the antiseptic solutions for an hour before being removed from the room, and then boiled for at least half an hour more before they are sent to the laundry or added to the family washing.

DISINFECTION OF PERSON.

After the recovery of the patient isolation should not be abondoned too early. Before he associates with members of the family or others, the patient and his attendant or nurse should thoroughly bathe in hot water using soap freely, and then take a sponge bath in a solution of bichloride 1-2000, or alcohol 25-50%. The hair must be thoroughly shampooed. Such a bath and shampoo must be repeated on alternate or every day until three baths have been taken. After the third bath clean clothing from outside the room should be put on, the mouth, pharynx and nostrils should be rinsed several times with salt water or Dobell's Solution, and then the patient may mingle with other members of the household.

HOUSE DISINFECTION.

The room occupied by the patient must, before any one enters it, be thoroughly disinfected by means of formaldehyde gas, or by burning sulphur. All bedding must be left and spread out, all clothes of patient and nurse must be treated likewise, so as to completely as possible expose all surfaces to the direct actions of the disinfecting gas. The room is closed, and if possible, all cracks and crevices stuffed to keep as much of the gas as is possible in the room and allow it to act for at least twelve hours, better twenty-four hours.

The woodwork and floors, and when it can be done, the walls should be wiped with cloths saturated with a 1-500 solution of bichloride or the cresol solution, and the room thoroughly aired and sunned for several days.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

During the progress of a case of diphtheria in any household all other members, and especially children, must be under constant and careful observation. At the first appearance of any inflammatory condition of the throat, nose or larynx the attention of the physician should be at once called to the fact.

As a matter of routine the department recommends the administration of immunizing doses of anti-toxine to all members of the family, especially the children, and at the first appearance of a sore throat or false membrane, a full dose of the same.

If these rules are carefully carried out, the physician's orders obeyed, and proper precautions exercised, we believe that the appearance of a second case in the same family or house will be of a rare occurrence, and that the spread of the contagion to others will be quite impossible.

F. M. SCHULZ, M. D.
Commissioner of Health.

ADDENDA.

DILUTE SOLUTION OF CRESOL.

Crude cresol 1 part.
Soft soap, 1 part.
Water, 38 parts.

Use for all evacuations of bowels, urine, vomit, sputum, etc., by mixing thoroughly with an equal part of the solution and allowing to stand one hour.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Must be freshly prepared and have a strong chlorine odor. Use two heaping teaspoonfulls of the powder to every pint of the excrement and stir well with a stick. Leave for half an hour.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

Use tablets 7½ grains. One tablet to a pint of water gives 1-1000 solution. One tablet to five quarts of water gives 1-10000 solution.

CARBOLIC ACID SOLUTION.

Three teasponfuls to the quart give approximately 1% solution.

MEMORANDA ON SCARLET FEVER.

Issued by the Milwaukee Health Department.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

Scarlet fever is an acute infectious disease, produced, in all probability by the presence, growth and activity of some particular specific organism on the mucous membranes, and possibly elsewhere, and the production and absorption of the poison or toxine resulting therefrom, into the system.

MODE OF INFECTION.

While the infective agent or germ has not been discovered, we are able to state quite positively that it enters the body through the air passages, though it is probable that it may be taken into the system with foods, both liquid and solid. It finds lodgement and grows upon the mucous membrane of the throat, and possibly enters the circulation through the tissues. The germ is probably present in the discharges, or secretions, from the nose or throat of those suffering from the disease, and undoubtedly occurs in the urine of patients and in the dry scales of the skin which are thrown off from the bodies of those convalescent.

The disease is most contagious, hence most likely to be transmitted and contracted by others, during the early stages, when the specific organism or germ is thrown off in the secretions from the nose and throat. Every case of scarlet fever is derived either directly or indiretcly from some other previous case, and if proper measures are instituted and carefully employed it is probable that most, if not all, secondary or resulting cases could be averted.

NATURE OF INFECTIVE AGENT.

The infective agent or germ, whatever it may be, is most tenacious of life, so that unless the greatest care is exercised, and most thorough and radical measures employed for the purpose of preventing contagion and destroying the infective agent, a recovered case or a house in which a case has occurred may be a source of danger even for a number of years thereafter, and a focus for the infection of others.

ISOLATION.

Children are more susceptible than adults, and are more likely to fall victims to the dread disease. But no age is exempt, and in adults (older people) the disease is likely to be more severe than in the young. While only a certain per cent of individuals are susceptible, and therefore only a certain number of those exposed contract the disease, it is impossible to determine beforehand who are immune, and who susceptible to the contagion. It is therefore most essential to the safety of other members of a household, and to society at large, that on the first positive recognition of the presence of this disease the patient suffering therefrom should be at once effectually isolated, and such isolation maintained with vigor until all danger of communicating the disease to others has passed.

It is best for all concerned if these cases are removed and treated at a hospital. The health Department maintains an excellent hospital, thoroughly equipped and provided with trained nurses and an attendant physician, who unless the patient desires the services of his own physician, assumes care of the patients who enter there.

The hospital is maintained by the city at the city's expense, and any one suffering from any contagious disease, will, upon request and recommendation of a physician, be removed from his home to the institution, received and treated there during the whole period of illness and convalescence and returned with absolutely no expense whatever to himself or friends.

When patients are not removed to a hospital it is most imperative that they should be as thoroughly and completely isolated in their homes. To this end a room is to be selected, preferably in the upper part of the house, and as isolated as possible, airy and easily ventilated. To prepare it for the reception of the patient and his stay there until completely recovered, all unnecessary furniture, rugs, carpets, curtains, upholstered goods, dressers, bureaus, etc., should be removed, and only such articles kept as are absolutely necessary to its occupancy by the patient and his attendant or nurse.

When a nurse cannot be provided some one member of the family should assume complete care of the patient. No others of the family, or friend, or neighbor should be allowed to enter the sick room, and the nurse must not leave it. There should be absolutely no association or personal contact between the patient and the nurse on the one hand and any others, either of the family or out of it, on the other.

DISINFECTION OF SECRETIONS.

From recent reports it is very probable that scarlet fever is most contagious during the early stages of the disease when the soreness of the throat is most pronounced. The infective agent, whatever its nature, is probably to be found in the mucous secretions thrown off from the inflamed membranes. For this reason it is very important that these secretions, and any article with which they come in contact shall be subjected to such treatment as shall destroy or kill any micro-organism or germ they may contain. Therefore all secretions from the mouth or throat, or nose of the patient must be received in pieces of cloth or old linen, and burned at once. If they are received in handkerchiefs or towels, these must be soaked in 10% carbolic acid or in the cresol solution, or 1-1000 bichloride for half an hour, and then boiled for an equal period of time before being sent to the laundry or added to the family washing. If the expectoration is received in a vessel this should be of such construction as to be easily boiled. It should contain a quantity of one of the antiseptic solutions, and before being emptied after reception of material must have stood for half an hour after thorough stirring with the antiseptic acting on the spittle.

The infective agent is also contained in the urine, and for this reason the urine must be received in a vessel containing about a pint of one of the antiseptic solutions, thoroughly mixed with this and then allowed to stand an hour before being thrown into the closet.

Dishes used for the patient are to be reserved for his individual use and should be left in the sick room, at any rate should not be removed from this room or brought in contact with the other dishes of the household until after thorough disinfection by placing them in one of the antiseptic solutions for half an hour, then boiling for half an hour.

Bed linen of both patient and attendant or nurse must be soaked in the antiseptic solution for half an hour and then boiled for half an hour before being sent to the laundry or being brought in contact with other articles of the family washing.

Since the (desquemated epithelium) scales of skin which fall off during the period of convalescence (recovery) may, and probably do contain the infective agent or germ, care must be taken in handling the bed linen and clothing during this period, so as not to scatter these scales. If such articles are carefully rolled up and individually placed in the antiseptic solution this danger is avoided.

Isolation must be maintained at least until the patient has entirely ceased scaling (this usually occurs last on the feet) but had best be observed in a few days longer, and most certainly until any undue discharges from nose or ears have ceased.

DISINFECTION OF PERSON.

Before the patient or his nurse or attendant again associate with the members of the household or others the following measures should be employed:

They must bathe in hot soap water followed by a sponge bath of either 1% carbolic acid, 1-2000 bichloride or 25-50% alcohol. The hair should be shampooed. This bath is to be repeated twice on alternate (every other) days. After the third bath the patient is to put on clean clothes which have not been kept in the sick room, and having rinsed the mouth, pharynx and nose with salt solution or Dobell's Solution, may mingle with others.

DISINFECTION OF HOME.

The sick room and all rooms opening into it should then be disinfected. All bedding, clothing and other articles which have been in the room during its occupancy by the patient must be left, and should be so placed and arranged as to allow the disinfectant to come directly in contact with all surfaces. Formaldehyde is used by the Health Department. The rooms are to be left closed for at least twelve hours, better two days, after fumigation. After this the walls, woodwork and floor should be wiped off with cloths saturated with one of the antiseptic solutions. The room, after being thoroughly aired and sunned, may be again occupied.

If these rules are carefully followed—the doctor's orders obeyed, and disinfection thoroughly done. secondary cases should not arise, and the disease should gradually be eradicated.
lution. One tablet to five quarts of water gives 1-10000 solution.

F. M. SCHULZ, M. D.
Commissioner of Health.

ADDENDA.

DILUTE SOLUTION OF CRESOL.

Crude cresol 1 part.
Soft soap, 1 part.
Water, 38 parts.

Use for all evacuations of bowels, urine, vomit, sputum, etc., by mixing thoroughly with an equal part of the solution and allowing to stand one hour.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Must be freshly prepared and have a strong chlorine odor. Use two heaping teaspoonfulls of the powder to every pint of the excrement and stir well with a stick. Leave for half an hour.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

Use tablets 7½ grains. One tablet to a pint of water gives 1-1000 so-

CARBOLIC ACID SOLUTION.

Three teasponfuls to the quart give approximately 1% solution.

MEMORANDA ON TYPHOID FEVER.

Issued by the Milwaukee Health Department.

Typhoid fever is an acute infectious disease caused by the presence, multiplication and activity of the typhoid bacillus (a certain germ or bacterium) in the intestinal tract. The germ gains entrance to the body by the ingestion of contaminated food, most commonly water or milk, sometimes in oysters, occasionally in fresh uncooked vegetables which have been washed in contaminated water. At times, especially during an epidemic if sanitary measures are not enforced, it may be found in almost any article of diet, having been deposited thereon by flies which have previously been in contact with the discharges of typhoid fever patients. This last mode of infection and spread of the disease was probably the most common method of infection in the army during the Spanish-American war.

The germ causing typhoid fever is quite tenacious of life and hard to kill. It will survive after long drying—it remains alive for a long time even in water which has been frozen, and it has been found alive on the clothing of patients months after their recovery.

During the last few years there have been but few, and these scattered cases of typhoid in our city. This is explained by the fact that we have an excellent water supply, so that no cases arise from this source, and that we maintain such a constant and watchful care of the milk supply, that not more than one or two cases can thus originate before the fact is known and the source of infection controlled and eliminated.

The cases which occur in the city probably originate in infected oysters or vegetables, or are such as have originated outside of the city, commonly from an impure water, and only developed in the city.

Every case of typhoid fever has its origin in and may be traced directly or indirectly to some previous case. Hence, if proper precautions are taken and the proper measures instituted in the care of any case, secondary cases should not arise.

MODES OF INFECTION.

The germs are chiefly excreted, thrown off from the body of the patient in the evacuations of the bowels and in the urine, though they may be found in the sputum and in the nasal discharges. The least particle or any such material may be the means of infection of another person, so that if any such excretion, accidentally or otherwise gets upon bedding or furniture, or dishes or food, such articles may be the means of conveying the disease to others. Water used to cleanse such articles, or flies coming in contact with them may carry the germs of the disease. These facts make the following rules imperative:

ISOLATION OF PATIENT.

If possible, patients suffering from typhoid fever should be removed to a hospital, where they not only receive better treatment, but where such measures are employed and care exercised that the disease is not spread to others. When this is not possible, the patient should be removed and kept in some room of the house as far removed from the

the other living rooms as possible, and not directly communicating with them, preferably on the upper floor. The room should be large, light, and well ventilated. It must not be kept too warm. All unnecessary furniture and furnishings should be removed. There should be no carpet, no lace curtains. A nurse or some one member of the family should assume complete care of the patient, and other members of the household should not enter the sick room.

The person entrusted with the care of the patient should wear such clothing as is readily and easily washable, and must be most cleanly. After being in attendance on the patient, handling bed linen, feeding him, etc., the hands must be thoroughly washed, with aid of brush, in soap and hot water, and then disinfected in dilute cresol solution. (See Addenda). This precaution must be especially observed before eating or drinking .

TREATMENT OF EVACUATIONS.

Patients suffering from typhoid should never use water closets. All evacuations of bowel or bladder, or secretions from mouth or nose, should be received in easily cleaned vessels and never thrown out or into closets until after disinfection. The vessels used for the reception of the excreta should contain about a pint of the dilute cresol solution, and after receiving the stool or urine a pint more should be added. After thoroughly stirring to break up any pieces of faeces it should be left standing an hour before it is thrown into the closet.

If urine, or faeces, or sputum, should accidentally fall upon the floor or furniture, the mass should be covered with cresol solution and left for an hour before washing.

For catching sputum or wiping mouth or nose it is best to use old pieces of linen or cotton, or gauze, which should be burned after use. Water used for bathing patients should be disinfected by the addition of chloride of lime before being thrown into the sewer.

TREATMENT OF BEDDING, CLOTHES AND OTHER ARTICLES

Dishes used by the patient should be used by him alone, and had best not be removed from the room. They should be submerged for an hour in the cresol solution, or boiled for half an hour in soda solution before being washed.

Bed linen and clothes of both patient and nurse should always be disinfected before removal from the room. They should be soaked in the cresol solution or a 1-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury for two hours before being washed or brought in contact with the other articles of the laundry.

DISINFECTION OF PERSON.

When the patient is reported recovered, and before he and the attendant mingle with others, they should receive an antiseptic bath, bichloride of mercury 1-10000, or after a hot water bath in which soap has been freely used, 25-50% alcohol. The hair should be washed, and clothing not previously in the room should be put on. All that has been worn in the room must be disinfected before removal from it.

DISINFECTION OF DWELLINGS.

After removal of a patient to the hospital, or after his recovery or after death, the sick room and other rooms of the house used by him or his attendant must be thoroughly disinfected. All bedding, clothing, furniture, etc., which was in the room during the patient's occupancy of it is to be left. Clothing and linen to be spread out as much as possible, drawers of dressers, etc., are to be opened. The health Department is to do the disinfection, and is to be notified when everything is ready. After disinfection the room is to be left closed for twenty-four hours and then thoroughly aired for several days. The walls, if possible, and all woodwork, floors, casings, etc., are to be washed with cresol solution, or 1-1000 bichloride solution. The washable clothing and linen are to be soaked in the cresol solution for one hour, and then washed.

If these regulations are carefully and strictly maintained and the doctor's orders obeyed, second cases should not arise, and the disease should be stamped out.

F. M. SCHULZ, M. D.
Commissioner of Health.

ADDENDA.

DILUTE SOLUTION OF CRESOL.

Crude cresol 1 part.
Soft soap, 1 part.
Water, 38 parts.

Use for all evacuations of bowels, urine, vomit, sputum, etc., by mixing thoroughly with an equal part of the solution and allowing to stand one hour.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Must be freshly prepared and have a strong chlorine odor. Use two heaping teaspoonfulls of the powder to every pint of the excrement and stir well with a stick. Leave for half an hour.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

Use tablets 7½ grains. One tablet to a pint of water gives 1-1000 solution. One tablet to five quarts of water gives 1-10000 solution.

CARBOLIC ACID SOLUTION.

Three teasponfuls to the quart give approximately 1% solution.

We incorporate again the notes on laboratory methods and results, which we believe may be of assistance to physicians.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Sixth Floor, City Hall.
Telephone City Hall 41.

DIPHTHERIA DIAGNOSIS.

Directions for Taking Cultures.

No local antiseptic application should be made for at least two hours previous to taking the culture. The patient's throat should be cleared of any adherent food particles, etc.

1. Have the patient in a good light.

2. Remove swab from glass tube, and rub it gently but freely against any visible pseudo-membrane or exudate.

3. Rub the swab gently but freely against any visible exudate or pseudomembrane in the throat or nose, revolving the swab between the fingers in such a manner as to bring it thoroughly in contact with the suspected area. In the absence of exudate, and when the exudate or pseudo-membrane can not be reached, as in some cases where it is confined to the larynx or under any other conditions, pass the swab back as far as possible and rub it freely as above described over any inflamed mucous membrane which may be present in the pharynx or nares.

Without laying the swab down, remove the lid from the culture box, and rub that portion which has touched the exudate gently over the surface of the serum mixture.

5. Replace the swab in the glass tube and close the open end with the cap.

6. Do not use disinfectants in the mouth and throat for four hours before gathering the exudate.

7. Fill out the blank card accompanying this and return with outfit to the station from which it was procured.

8. Telephone to the Department (City Hall 41) that the outfit has been returned, giving location of station, or the Outfits may be sent by the physician directly to the Laboratory.

Reports of results will be telephoned before noon of the next day.

9. Special Examinations: When requested, the Laboratory will examine during hours (8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8:30 A. M. to 12 M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 A. M. to 10 A. M.) the swabs from cases for diagnosis directly. When such an examination is desired, first make the culture as above described,

then rub the swab on the suspected area in the nose or throat a second time, then return it to the swab tube without again rubbing it on the serum. It has been found that in about one-half of the cases finally proving positive after the ordinary incubation, a positive diagnosis can be made from the swab without waiting for incubation, thus saving from fifteen to twenty-four hours. A negative result from the swab is unreliable. In such cases, if the culture has been brought into the Laboratory before 12 M., a five-hour incubation may be given and reported on at 5 P. M. except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. A negative result from this examination also is unreliable, and the regular over-night incubation must then be proceeded with.

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Milwaukee Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Sixth Floor, City Hall.
Telephone 41.

TYPHOID DIAGNOSIS. WIDAL REACTION.

Directions for Taking the Blood.

1. Cleanse the skin of the lobe of the ear, avoiding the use of bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid or other strong reagent. Soap and water, followed by alcohol and ether, is recommended.

2. Prick the lobe deeply to ensure a free escape of blood, manipulating the lobe with the fingers, if necessary, to secure a sufficient amount. A surgical needle or pointed tenotome may be used for the puncture.

3. Avoiding the first two or three drops which exude, touch the freshly escaped blood with the loop of wire accompanying the outfit several times, in order to secure one full drop. Since the Widal method is quantitative, care should be taken to fill the loop completely, but no more than one such loopful is required.

4. Deposit the whole drop of blood in the depression on the exposed surface of the foil accompanying the outfit, and allow it to dry completely; do not use heat to hasten the drying.

5. Cleanse the wire loop, fill out the accompanying card and repack the outfit, placing the filled-out card over the foil; enclose the whole in an envelope and mail to the Bacteriological Laboratory. (Postage 2 cents.)

A report will be mailed on the day following the receipt of the preparation, or a report by telephone may be obtained by calling up City Hall Ex. 41 not earlier than 11 A. M. If requested, a telegraphic report will be sent at the physician's expense.

Communications should be addressed to

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Milwaukee Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

City Hall, Sixth Floor.
Telephone City Hall 41.

MALARIAL DIAGNOSIS.

Directions for Taking the Blood.

Take the blood during a paroxysm if possible and before quinine is administered.

1. Cleanse the skin of the lobe of the ear, avoiding the use of bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid or other strong reagent. Soap and water, followed by alcohol and ether, is recommended.

2. Prick the lobe deeply to ensure a free escape of blood manipulating the lobe with the fingers, if necessary, to secure a sufficient amount. A surgical needle or pointed tenotome may be used for the puncture.

3. Wipe off the first two or three drops which exude with a clean cloth, and touch the freshly escaped blood with the edge of a perfectly clean square coverslip, so as to secure a very small drop.

4. Draw the edge of the coverslip to which the drop is attached over the surface of another clean coverslip, at an angle of about thirty degrees, thus spreading the blood in a thin film on the second coverslip. There should not be an instant's delay between the operations described in paragraphs 3 and 4. Let the film dry thoroughly.

5. Make three or four such coverslip preparations from each case, place them in the small flat box and fill out the card supplied by the laboratory. Mail both card and box to the laboratory.

A report will be mailed on the day following receipt of the preparations, or a report by telephone may be obtained by calling up telephone City Hall 41, not earlier than 1 P. M. If requested, a telegraphic report will be sent at the physician's expense.

Communications should be addressed to

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Milwaukee Health Department.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

City Hall, Sixth Floor.
Telephone City Hall 41.

DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Directions for Collecting Sputum.

Outfits for the collection of sputum, including bottles containing five per

cent. carbolic acid, and blanks for particulars of cases with copies of these directions, will be found at the regular culture stations.

*Specimens will not be accepted unless submitted in the bottles provided for the purpose by the laboratory.

Specimens will not be examined if leaking from the bottle has occurred.

Reports will not be forwarded unless the particulars of the case are sent with the specimen.

The expectoration discharged in the morning is to be preferred. If the expectoration be scanty, the entire amount discharged in twenty-four hours should be collected. Care should be taken that the contents of the stomach, articles of food, etc., are not discharged during the act of expectoration and collected instead of pulmonary sputum. Purulent, cheesy, and muco-purulent sputum most frequently contains the bacilli; pure mucus, blood or saliva do not as a rule contain the bacilli. When hemorrhage has occurred, some purulent, cheesy or muco-purulent sputum should, if possible, be collected for the examination.

If examination of sputum for the bacteria of pneumonia, grippe, etc., are required, use these outfits, but drain out the carbolic acid solution thoroughly before the sputum is placed in the bottle.

OTHO FIEDLER, M. D.,
Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory,
Milwaukee Health Department.

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*These rules have been adopted because the examination of Tuberculosis sputum entails some danger to the examiner if indiscriminate outfits are used.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Regular Outfits, Supplied by Culture Stations, Must be Used for Specimens.
(To be Filled Out by Physician.)

Date of Collecting Sputum..
Hours..........................A. M.......................P. M.
Patient's Name ....
Age................ Sex.................. Color............
Patient's Address ....
Patient's Occupation ....
Is the patient now working? ....If so, where?
(Street and No.)..
Date of Earliest Symptoms ....
Where was disease contracted? (Street and No.)..........................
SYMPTOMS: Cough?............ Fevers........... Expectorations........
Night Sweats? .... Hemorrhage? ....
Physical Signs: Consolidation?..................Cavities.................
Rales? ....Loss of Weight? ....
Pulse ....Respiration ....

Clinical Diagnosis ....

Are other cases of tuberculosis present in the same family? ....

Are other cases of tuberculosis present in the same house? ....

Remarks ....

Physician's Name ....

Physician's Address ....

(Please Fill Out Blanks in Detail for Every Specimen Sent in.)

LABORATORY METHODS AND RESULTS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Outfit for collection and transmission of samples.

This department provides for this purpose: 1st, a heavy glass homeopathic vial with paraffined cork stopper; 2nd, a circular which has printed upon one side instructions for collecting samples, and on the reverse, blank outline of data of the case to be filled by physicians; 3rd, these are enclosed in a paste board box.

These outfits may be obtained either at the laboratory or at any of the culture stations above designated. They are to be returned to the station or laboratory. If they are returned to the laboratory they are examined the same day; if to the station, they are collected and examined the next morning and reported upon before noon.

Method of Staining.

Smears are made on glass slides, several loopfuls, or, if present several caseous masses being used. This ensures the examination of a considerable amount of material and makes the finding more probable.

After fixing, smears are stained in hot Carbol Fuchsin from 3 to 5 minutes, washed and decolorized in 3 per cent acid alcohol (using 95 per cent. alcohol to which 3 per cent. hydrochloric acid has been added), then counterstained with methylene blue. The bacilli of tuberculosis stains red, all other bacilli blue, or not at all.

If requested, or if specimens from same patient have been submitted several times, the sputum is digested with solution of KOH centrifugated for 10 minutes, and the sediment examined.

For diagnosis of tuberculosis of the kidney the whole of a twenty-four hour sample of urine should be submitted. This is centrifugated and sediment examined. If bacteria are not found the sediment is injected into Guinea pigs introperitoneally. This is repeated at intervals of four or five days for a half dozen injections. After six weeks the pigs are killed and post-mortem held to determine whether or not there is tuberculosis of the peritoneum or viscera.

Interpretation of Results.

As in other bacteriological examinations, positive results mean much, negative results mean but little. It is possible that occasionally acid staining bacilli of the morphology of tubercle bacilli may be found in the sputum, but this is an exceeding rare occurrence, and in the persons suffering from cough and disease of lung or larynx, the finding of germs in the sputum that stain as above described may be taken as a positive evidence of the disease.

A single negative result does not necessarily mean that no bacilli were present in the sample of sputum submitted, but simply that they were not demonstrated. In like manner several negative results of several specimens, while it probably demonstrates the absence of the bacilli in the sputum, does not necessarily mean that the patient is not suffering from tuberculosis. Failure to find the bacilli may be due: 1st, to collection of saliva instead of the pulmonary expectoration, or 2nd, to the presence of so few bacteria that they escape detection, or 3rd, to the fact that since there is at the time no breaking down of tissue the bacilli are not present in the sputum, or 4th, that the disease is either acute miliary tuberculosis or the early stage of a chronic fibrinous tuberculosis, when they are often absent.

Hence, a positive clinical diagnosis should not be reversed because of negative microscopic findings in the sputum. Animal inoculation may be of service in reaching conclusions in a number of these cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

Outfit for Making Cultures.

The department furnishes for this purpose: 1st, an aluminum box containing Loeffler's blood serum sterilized and sealed with a rubber band to prevent drying or contamination; 2nd, a sterile swab of cotton on a wooden applicator enclosed in a glass tube and sealed with a rubber cap; 3rd, A circular of information for taking smears and making culture; 4th, a card having blanks to be filled out by physician and bacteriologist, giving date of case and results of laboratory examination. These are enclosed in a large manilla envelope.

These outfits may be obtained at the laboratory or at the culture stations, or when desired for diagnosis will be sent to the physician. They may be returned to the laboratory or to the culture station, or if for diagnosis, will be called for.

All cultures reaching the laboratory on the day they are made, are placed in the incubator at 37 degrees C. over night, and examined the next morning.

On request swab or five hours incubation examinations are made, as set forth in circular of information already given.

Method of Staining.

Smears are made on glass slides, fixed and stained with Loeffler's alkaline methylene blue for two minutes; washed and examined with a 1-12 oil immersion. The characteristic staining of the bacilli and their morphology, together with the evidence of snapping as seen in their arrangement are the differentiating factors in determination.

Interpretation of Results.

Results are reported either as positive, suspicious, no growth or negative.

A report of a positive result means that the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli have been found. It does not necessarily mean that the patient has diphtheria. Investigation by the departments of health of a number of cities have clearly demonstrated that from 1.5 to 3 per cent. of healthy individuals have these bacilli in their throats, but do not suffer from the disease. The fact that these patients do not have diphtheria is due either to absence of toxin, to bacterial inactivity or because the toxins are neutralized.

A suspicious report with request for another culture is given when a positive diagnosis can not be given, some bacteria being present whose morphology and staining properties closely simulate true diphtheria.

In all cases where there is no growth because of a dried medium of failure to implant the germs, or where there is gross contamination, a request is made for another culture. In these cases nothing definite can be learned from the report.

A negative report is given in all cases in which true diphtheria bacilli are not found. This does not necessarily mean that they are not present in the nose, throat or larynx, but simply that they are not found in the culture. Their absence from the culture in such cases is to be explained by the fact that the bacteria may have been in the larynx and culture taken from tonsil or some other part of respiratory tract, or even when present and transplanted, they may not develop. A single negative, then, does not mean much, and in suspicious cases three or four cultures should be taken before a clinically suspicious case is regarded as negative.

TYPHOID AND PARATHYPHOID FEVERS.

Dried blood method for making Widal Reactions is employed.

Outfit for Collecting and Transmitting Blood.

The department furnishes: 1st, an aluminum plate with a depression for receiving the blood; 2nd, a copper wire loop of given dimensions, for transferring an approximate quantity of blood from the skin of the patient to the plate; 3rd, a circular of information as to the method of securing and transmitting the blood; 4th, a card with blanks to be filled in by physician and bacteriologist, with data of the case and result of the laboratory findings. These are enclosed in a heavy manilla addressed envelope. The whole outfit is designed and made of such weight that a two cent stamp will carry it through the mail.

Outfits may be obtained at the laboratory or the culture stations. They should be returned to the laboratory by mail, and not returned to culture stations.

Method of Examination.

The dried blood on the plate is mixed in loco with about ten drops of sterile water. A loop full of this diluted blood is transferred to a cover glass and a few bacilli typhosus (Eberths) are transferred from a twenty-four hour old agar culture to the drop and thoroughly disseminated. The drop is examined at once to determine that the bacteria are not too numerous or too few, and sufficiently motile. The hanging drop is then placed in the incubator for one hour and examined after another hour outside the incubator to ascertain lost motility or agglutination. If motility is lost and agglutination is complete the report is sent as possitive.

If there is either lost motility or agglutination alone the report is atypical.

If there is neither loss of motility nor agglutination the report is negative.

Interpretation of Results.

A positive reaction results from the presence in the blood of the patient of certain chemical bodies resulting from the reaction of specific body forces to the toxine of the typhoid bacillus. These bodies may or may not be associated with the presence of the anatomic lesions and the symptoms making up the symptom complex and the signs known as typhoid fever. When these bodies have once been developed they may remain for months or years. The same reaction has been many times observed in other diseases, viz.: Paratyphoid, miliary tuberculosis and proteus infections.

This makes it necessary that complete histories should accompany each specimen submitted, so that the results may be judged accordingly. Very essential is the determination whether the patient has previously, and how long previously, suffered from any affection that they may have been typical in nature.

An atypical reaction means nothing, subsequent reactions may be either positive or negative, and as often one as the other.

A negative reaction is of but little significance. The time, after the onset of the fever, at which the reaction is obtainable, may be at any time from the first few days until late in the disease, and sometimes not until after recovery. Moreover the reaction is not constantly present, so that a negative may be found interposed between two positives. The necessity of taking several specimens and trying the reaction repeatedly in negative cases, especially when the clinical picture is clear, is evident.

For paratyphoid and paracolon reactions the same outfits are employed, the same methods used and practically analogous results obtained as with typhoid. The difference rests with the culture employed.

MALARIA.

Malaria occurs so rarely in the city of Milwaukee that no special outfit is supplied by the department. Glass slides are supplied on application, and instructions and cards submitted therewith, giving technique of taking blood and making cover glass preparations and for providing the data required for our records.

Method of Examination.

Cover glass preparations are returned to the laboratory and at once fixed and stained by double stain method. The finding of the plasmodia malaria is positive evidence of the existence of the disease.

INFLUENZA.

No special outfit. Sputum outfit may be used.

Methods.

Secretions from nasal or bronchial membranes are sent to the laboratory and examined by staining smears on glass slides by Smith method. Or cultures are made on glycerine agar, on the surface of which human blood has been smeared, and then examined.

RABIES.

General Instructions.

Animals suspected of rabies should not be killed, but confined, and notification sent to the department laboratories, so that the animal may be kept under surveillance, and thus possibly a probable diagnosis made at once. If animals die or are killed the whole body should at once be sent to the laboratories, so that it may immediately be placed on ice. If this can not be done, at least the head disarticulated low down between the shoulders should be submitted.

Method.

An emulsion is made by thoroughly macerating about one gram of the medulla (carefully exposed and removed) in about 100 c. c. of sterile water or bouillon. A few drops of this emulsion are injected beneath the dura mater of each of two rabbits. The dura is exposed by trephining at a point about in the midline and just posterior to the line connecting the eyes. The plate of bone is not replaced. A collodion dressing is applied. Rabbits inoculated from rabid animals pass through a state of excitation and convulsions, followed by paralysis and death in from sixteen to thirty-five days, some even later.

Post mortems are then conducted and blood cultures made to exclude the possibility of death from other infection. Reinoculations have frequently been made for confirmation.

PNEUMONIA.

Outfit.

No special outfit is provided. The sputum outfit may be used.

Method.

Smears are made on glass slides of the sputum, and stained directly with methylene blue to demonstrate the presence of the diplococcus. Since, however, this is not a differential stain, animal inoculations are employed, when a diplococcus presenting the morphology of diplococcus pneumonii is found.

One or two c. c. of the sputum are injected into the prominent posterior vein of the ear of a rabbit. Death results in about eighteen hours in positive cases, and cultures are recovered from the blood.

BACTERIOLICAL EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

MONTH	Diphtheria	Sputum	Typhoid	Para-Typhoid	Animal Inoculations	Pus	Water and Ice	Mis-cellan ous	Total
January	100	35	15	4	11	7	1	16	189
February	40	30	10	5	3	12	1	20	121
March	81	43	3	3	2	14	2	22	141
April	41	44	34	13	2	14	6	12	166
May	56	28	49	37	2	21	38	21	252
June	22	28	14	......	......	4	40	12	120
July	31	39	19	3	3	8	25	4	132
August	19	38	21	8	2	6	18	6	118
September	22	42	12	4	2	3	12	6	102
October	112	36	11	3	3	2	30	12	209
November	132	28	16	4	2	12	8	11	214
December	126	48	17	6	2	18	4	22	243
Total.......	752	439	221	90	33	121	185	164	2007

DIPHTHERIA.

MONTH	Positive	Suspicious	No Growth	Negative	Total
January	35	5	6	54	100
February	10	2	2	26	40
March	23	2	2	24	51
April	15	2	4	20	41
May	20	2	3	31	56
June	1	1	1	19	22
July	9	2	....	20	31
August	5	....	....	14	19
September	7	1	1	13	22
October	58	6	....	48	112
November	52	7	2	71	132
December	48	8	2	68	126
Total	283	38	23	408	752

SPUTUM.

	Positive	Negative	Total
January	17	18	35
February	18	12	30
March	20	23	43
April	24	20	44
May	14	14	28
June	16	12	28
July	15	24	39
August	15	23	38
September	14	28	42
October	11	25	36
November	7	21	28
December	19	29	49
Total	190	249	439

PARA-TYPHOID AND COLON.

	Positive	Atpyical	Negative	Total
January	1	1	2	4
February	..	1	4	5
March	..	..	3	3
April	1	2	10	13
May	1	..	36	37
June	..	..	..	..
July	1	..	2	3
August	1	2	2	8
September	..	2	2	4
October	1	..	2	4
November	1	1	2	4
December	2	1	3	6
Total	9	10	71	90

TYPHOID.

	Positive	Atypical	Negative	Total
January	1	2	12	15
February	1	2	7	10
March	1	..	2	3
April	18	3	13	34
May	19	3	27	49
June	2	1	11	14
July	5	1	13	19
August	5	3	13	21
September	2	2	8	12
October	2	2	2	11
November	4	2	10	16
December	4	3	10	17
Total	64	23	134	221

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS BY YEARS.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Diphtheria	382	384	383	329	752
Sputum	117	292	323	414	439
Blood	81	56	97	291	301
Miscellaneous	106	37	82	327	505
Total	686	711	925	1561	2007

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTH.	Animal Inoculation.	Bacteriological examination of ice water.	Pus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	11	1	7	16	35
February	3	1	12	20	36
March	2	2	14	23	41
April	2	6	14	12	34
May	2	38	21	21	82
June	..	40	4	12	56
July	3	25	8	4	40
August	2	18	6	6	32
September	1	12	3	6	22
October	3	30	2	12	47
November	2	8	12	12	34
December	2	4	18	22	46
Total	33	185	121	166	505

REPORT

OF

THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health.

SIR:—I have herewith the honor of submitting the twenty-ninth annual report of the vital statistics of the city of Milwaukee, for the year ending DeDcember 31st, 1905:

DEATHS.

During the yar just past there were 4,084 deaths recorded, representing an annual death rate of 12.19; as against 4,182 deaths for the year 1904, when the annual death rate was 12.87.

The following table will show the number of deaths by years since 1869, together with the officially estimated population and death rate.

Year.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000
1870	71,440	1,495	20.93
1871	75,000	1,452	19.36
1872	79,500	2,022	25.43
1873	83,000	1,878	22.62
1874	87,000	1,939	22.29
1875	91,500	1,506	16.46
1876	95,000	2,128	22.40
1877	100,000	2,198	21.98
1878	105,000	1,584	15.09
1879	110,000	1,978	17.98
1880	115,587	2,390	20.68
1881	122,000	2,697	22.10
1882	130,000	2,729	20.99
1883	138,000	2,532	18.35
1884	147,000	2,768	18.83
1885	156,000	2,796	17.92
1886	165,000	2,021	18.31
1887	175,000	3,257	18.61
1888	185,000	2,426	18.52
1889	195,000	3,188	16.35
1890	204,468	3,747	18.33
1891	214,000	4,689	21.91
1892	223,000	4,516	20.25
1893	232,000	4,462	19.23
1894	241,000	4,253	17.64
1895	250,000	3,885	15.54
1896	260,000	3,904	15.00
1897	275,000	3,606	13.11
1898	280,000	3,338	11.92
1899	285,000	3,843	13.48
1900	290,000	4,026	13.88
1901	295,000	3,833	12.99
1902	300,000	3.797	12.65
1903	315,000	4,091	12.99
1904	325,000	4.182	12.87
1905	335,000	4.084	12.19

This shows that as usual, although the city's population is increasing steadily, the annual death rate is steadily decreasing, which of course is due to the more strict enforcement of the rules of hygiene and the rapid progress in the practice of medicine.

The following table will show the number of deaths from the more important causes for the past twelve years.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Typhoid Fever........	70	63	46	31	46	47	59	63	48	54	43	68
Measles	69	1	29	36	2	26	36	17	36	1	16	4
Scarlet Fever.........	12	5	4	3	2	36	70	16	10	9	41	24
Whooping Cough......	69	60	15	19	53	9	46	21	49	43	6	24
Diphtheria	237	179	198	106	61	109	124	100	85	64	58	43
Pulm. Tuberculosis....	354	288	335	346	316	372	373	400	320	362	428	403
Cancer	107	139	158	164	166	194	196	206	208	212	224	206
Meningitis	107	82	96	70	108	123	72	93	93	90	71	82
Apoplexy	90	90	108	92	107	120	139	160	144	181	171	166
Convulsions	250	239	246	191	127	144	140	124	94	132	162	158
Organic Heart Disease.	143	161	185	212	190	228	227	197	254	295	360	362
Bronchitis	169	181	189	193	182	173	180	176	230	184	157	146
Pneumonia	245	271	237	239	227	281	299	272	280	456	493	351
Diarrhoeal Diseases...	348	323	298	244	350	400	439	322	340	286	303	287
Nephritis	77	95	106	110	106	132	121	132	156	167	179	190
Congenital Debility....	415	364	347	217	194	244	323	290	234	314	357	332
Senile Debility........	124	116	108	123	84	69	78	115	92	106	160	158
Suicides	46	48	58	62	62	49	59	59	69	74	68	72
Accidents	119	145	143	125	116	155	152	166	188	186	175	163

The following table will show the total deaths, deaths of children under one year of age, deaths of children from one to five years of age, total deaths of children under five years of age and the per cent. of deaths among children under five years of age to the total deaths.

	Total Deaths.	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	Total Under Five Years.	Per cent. Under Five to Total Deaths.
1892............	4,516	1,479	744	2,223	49.2
1893............	4,462	1,653	664	2,317	51.9
1894............	4,253	1,441	650	2,091	49.2
1895............	3,885	1,339	486	1,825	46.9
1896............	3,904	1,297	494	1,791	45.9
1897............	3,606	1,077	425	1,502	41.6
1898............	3,338	1,010	336	1,346	40.3
1899............	3,843	1,113	428	1,541	40.1
1900............	4,026	1,247	484	1,731	43.0
1901............	3,933	1,001	329	1,330	34.7
1902............	3,796	963	390	1,353	35.6
1903............	4,091	1,103	300	1,403	34.3
1904............	4,182	1,106	385	1,491	35.6
1905............	4,084	1,088	323	1,411	34.5
	55,819	16,917	6,438	23,355	

BIRTHS.

During the year 1905 there were 7,852 births reported, representing a birth rate of 23.4, against 8,190 births reported for 1904 with a rate of 25.2. This shows a great decrease in the number of births reported, for no particular reason.

MARRIAGES.

During the year just past there were 3,360 marriages reported.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK A. DARLING, B. S., M. D.
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

TABLE A.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Diphtheria during the year 1905.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Second	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1
Fourth	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	12	2
Fifth	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1
Sixth	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	11	...
Seventh	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Eighth	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	2
Ninth	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	5	...	17	1
Tenth	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	4	...	5	...	32	1
Eleventh	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	4	2	2	1	3	3	24	8
Twelfth	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	8	2
Thirteenth	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
Fourteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	9	3
Fifteenth	1	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	8	1	29	4
Sixteenth	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	16	...
Seventeenth	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Eighteenth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	17	...
Nineteenth	2	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	6	...	3	...	28	2
Twentieth	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	3	...	3	...	30	3
Twenty-first	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	2	...	14	1
Twenty-second	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	3	...	...	12	6
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Hospitals	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	29	4	17	3	34	4	13	3	18	2	11	...	14	4	7	1	21	3	50	8	55	7	41	5	310	43

TABLE B.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deathsfrom Scarlet Fever during the year 1905.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Second	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	10	...
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fourth	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...
Fifth	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	12	1	4	...	37	4
Sixth	4	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	18	...
Seventh	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Eighth	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	9	1
Ninth	4	1	5	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	30	1
Tenth	11	1	8	...	16	...	10	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	56	1
Eleventh	3	...	7	1	2	...	3	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	2	...	3	...	34	3
Twelfth	2	...	5	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	19	2
Thirteenth	2	...	2	...	3	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	2
Fourteenth	4	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	13	2
Fifteenth	14	...	4	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	45	...
Sixteenth	4	...	4	...	12	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	...
Seventeenth	4	...	11	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	21	3
Eighteenth	8	...	3	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	27	...
Nineteenth	14	1	14	...	10	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	51	1
Twentieth	6	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	8	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	31	1
Twenty-first	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
Twenty-second	2	...	10	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	21	1
Twenty-third	...	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	14	2
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	93	5	90	5	84	4	70	1	50	4	16	...	15	1	6	...	16	...	30	1	80	2	27	1	527	24

TABLE C.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Typhoid during the year 1905.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	17	3
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Third	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Fourth	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	13	1
Fifth	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	15	3
Sixth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Ninth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	22	3
Tenth	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	20	2
Eleventh	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	25	6
Twelfth	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	15	2
Thirteenth	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	10	4
Fourteenth	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	14	1	4	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	4	1	10	1	...	...	45	6
Fifteenth	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	4	1	5	...	1	...	24	5
Sixteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	16	2
Seventeenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	14	2
Eighteenth	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	28	...
Nineteenth	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	1
Twentieth	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	16	2
Twenty-first	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	9	2
Twenty-second	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	10	2
Hospitals	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	18
Total	9	10	3	6	12	5	40	8	95	15	27	2	...	...	26	3	34	2	35	7	39	4	31	6	351	68

TABLE D.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Measles during the year 1905.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Fifth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sixth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	13	...
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ninth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...
Tenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	16	...	25	...
Eleventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Twelfth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	18	...
Fourteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fifteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Seventeenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nineteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	...
Twentieth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	30	...	46	...
Twenty-first	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11	...
Twenty-second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	14	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	5	...	22	...	103	...	150	1

TABLE E.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Small Pox during the year 1905.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Second	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Fifth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sixth	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Seventh	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Eighth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ninth	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Tenth	3	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Eleventh	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Twelfth	1	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Thirteenth	2	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Fourteenth	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Fifteenth	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Sixteenth	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Seventeenth	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Eighteenth	3	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...
Nineteenth	3	...	5	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Twentieth	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Twenty-first	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Twenty-second	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	28	...	42	...	61	1	16	...	18	...	24	...	21	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	216	1

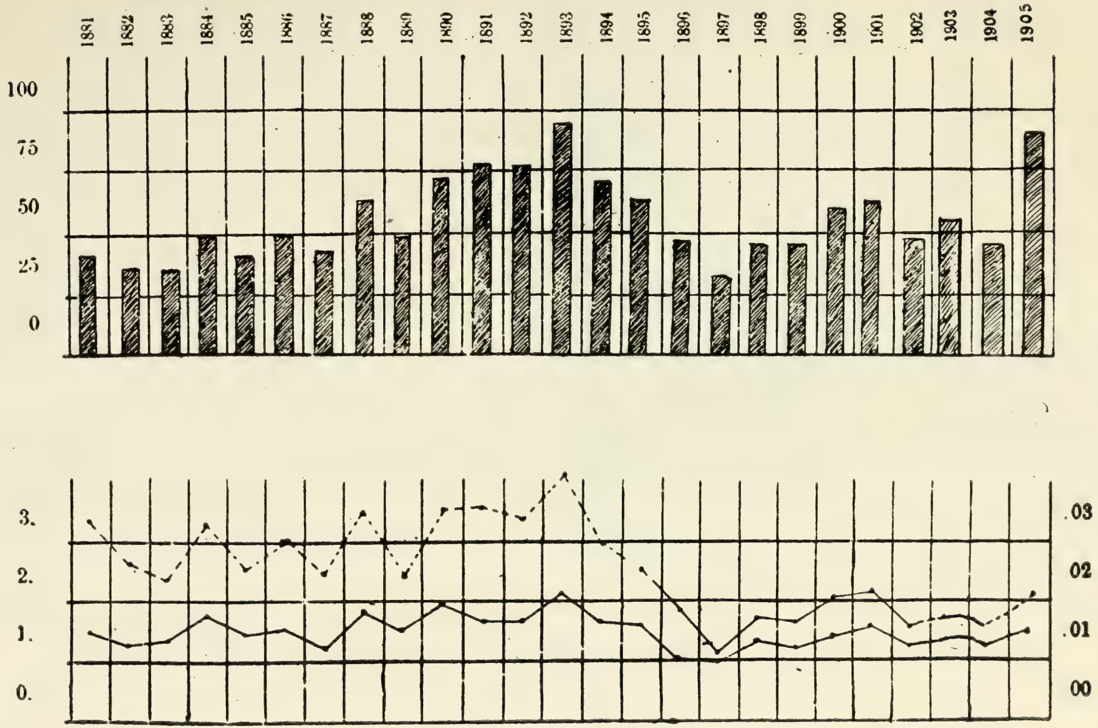
TABLE F.

Showing by wards the cases of and deaths from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Measles and Small Pox for 1905.

WARD.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Measles.		Small Pox.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	5	....	8	....	17	3	2	....	8	....
Second	10	....	10	....	3	1	....	....	2	....
Third	3	....	1	....	7	3	....	....	....	....
Fourth	12	....	12	....	13	1	1	....	10	....
Fifth	5	....	37	4	15	3	1	....	2	....
Sixth	11	....	18	....	8	....	13	....	9	....
Seventh	5	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Eighth	6	....	9	1	9	....	....	....	2	....
Ninth	17	....	30	1	22	3	7	....	20	....
Tenth	32	....	56	1	20	2	25	....	16	....
Eleventh	24	....	34	3	25	6	3	....	8	....
Twelfth	8	....	19	2	15	2	....	....	10	....
Thirteenth	8	....	19	2	10	4	18	....	16	....
Fourteenth	9	....	13	2	45	6	1	....	10	....
Fifteenth	29	....	45	....	24	5	....	....	4	....
Sixteenth	16	....	31	....	16	2	2	....	8	....
Seventeenth	3	....	21	3	14	2	....	....	4	....
Eighteenth	17	....	27	....	28	....	....	....	13	....
Nineteenth	28	....	51	1	13	1	5	....	34	....
Twentieth	30	....	31	1	16	2	46	....	23	....
Twenty-first	14	....	11	....	9	2	11	....	3	....
Twenty-second	12	....	21	1	12	....	1	....	6	....
Twenty-third	6	....	14	2	10	2	14	....	4	....
Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	1
Total	310	....	527	24	351	68	150	....	216	1

CHART No. 1.

Showing Deaths from Typhoid Fever for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 2.

Showing Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup for 25 years, 1881-1905 Inclusive.

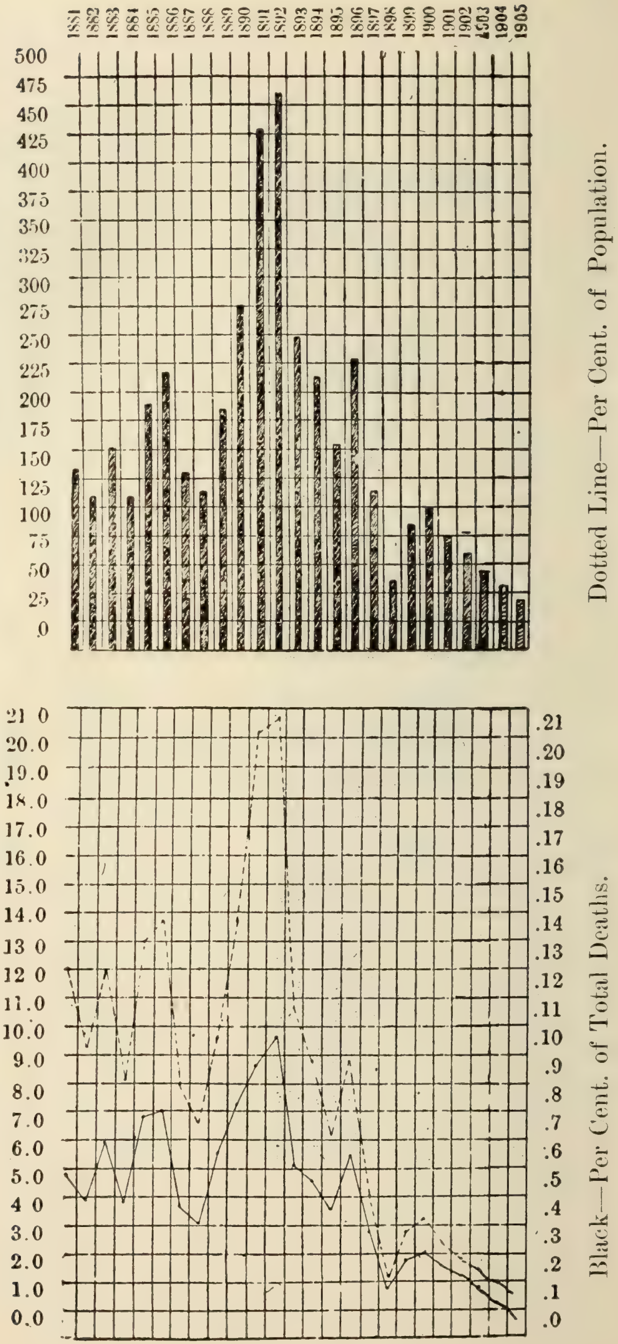
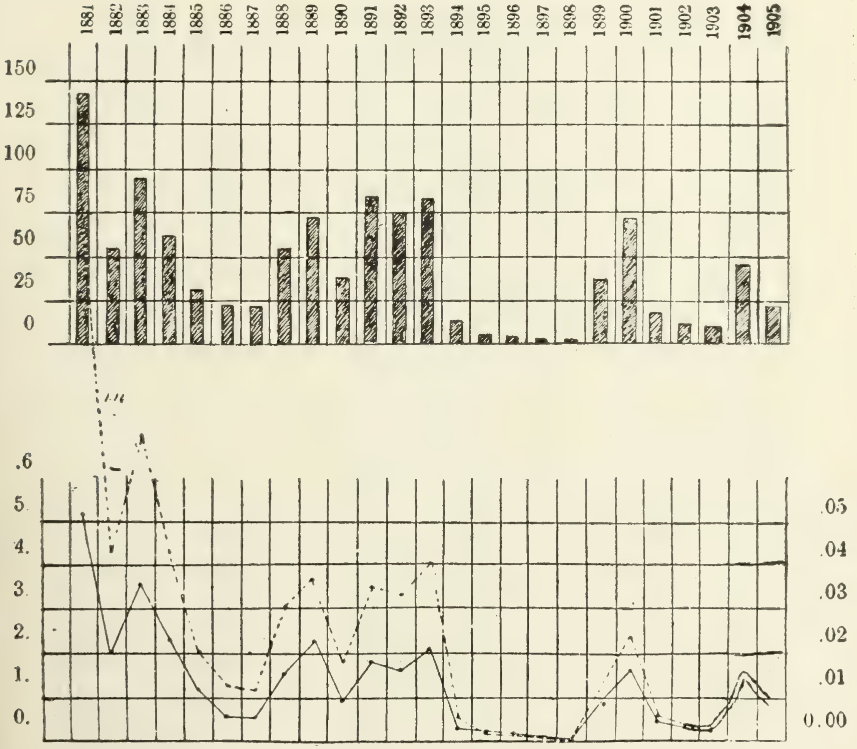


CHART No. 3.

Showing Deaths from Scarlet Fever for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.

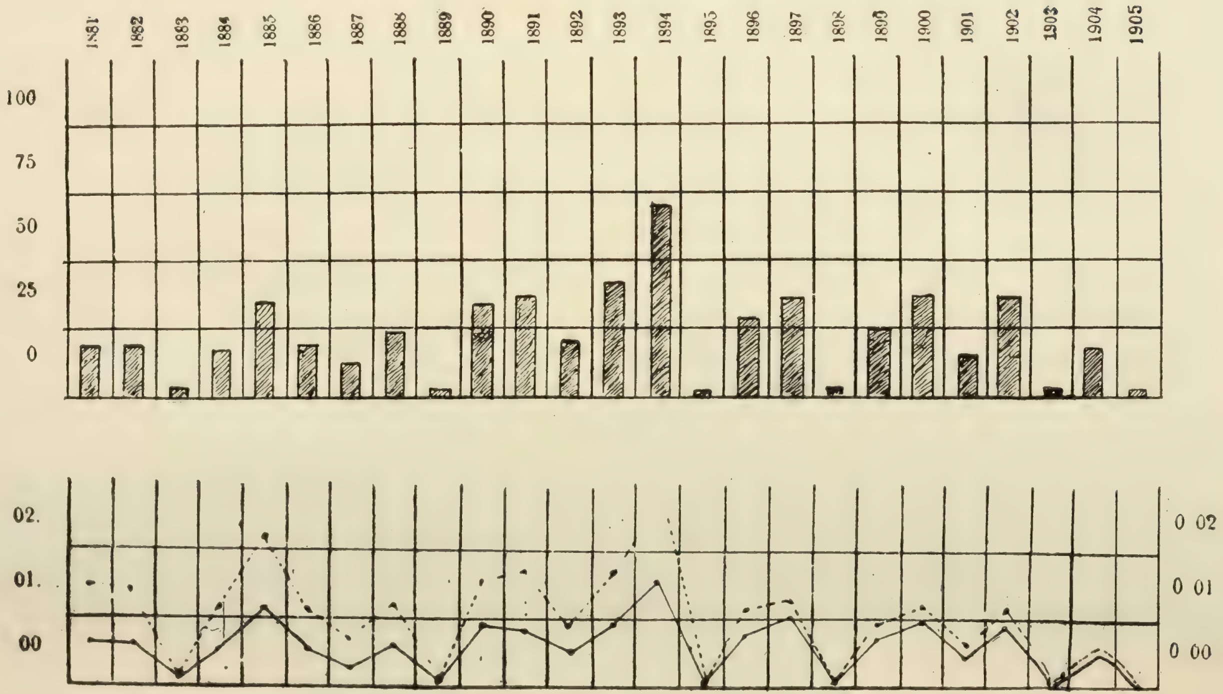


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 4.

Showing Deaths from Measles for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 5.

Showing Deaths from Whooping Cough for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.

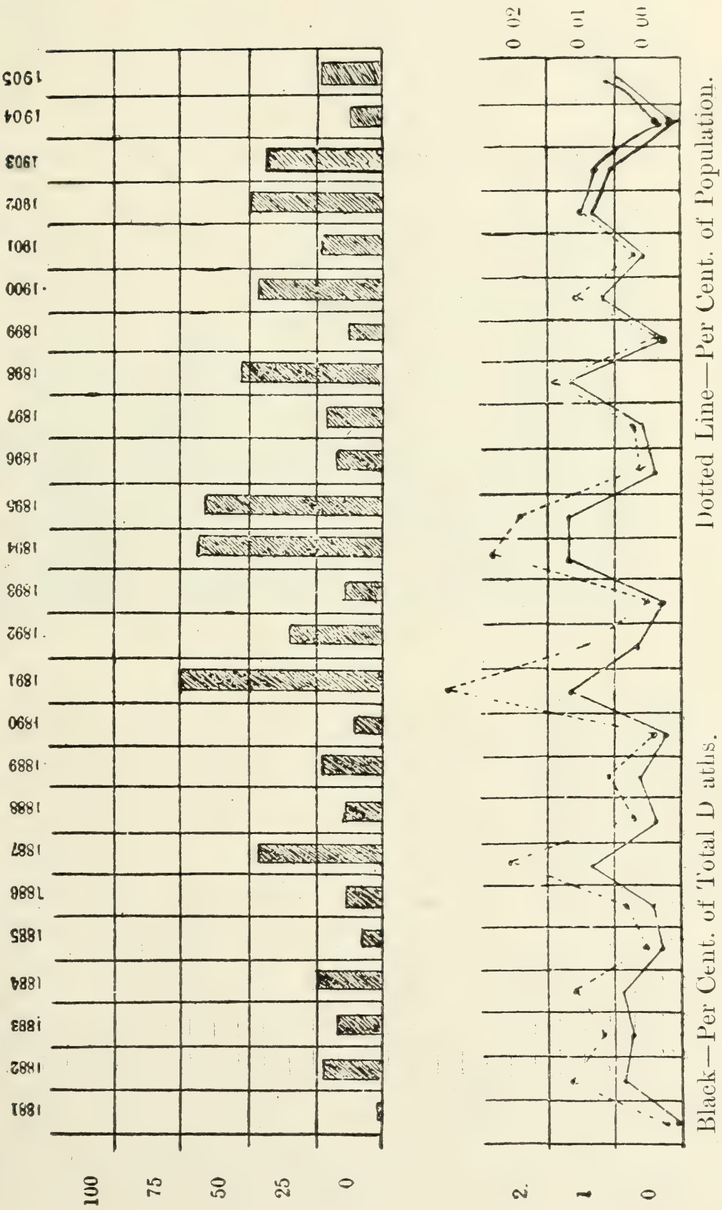
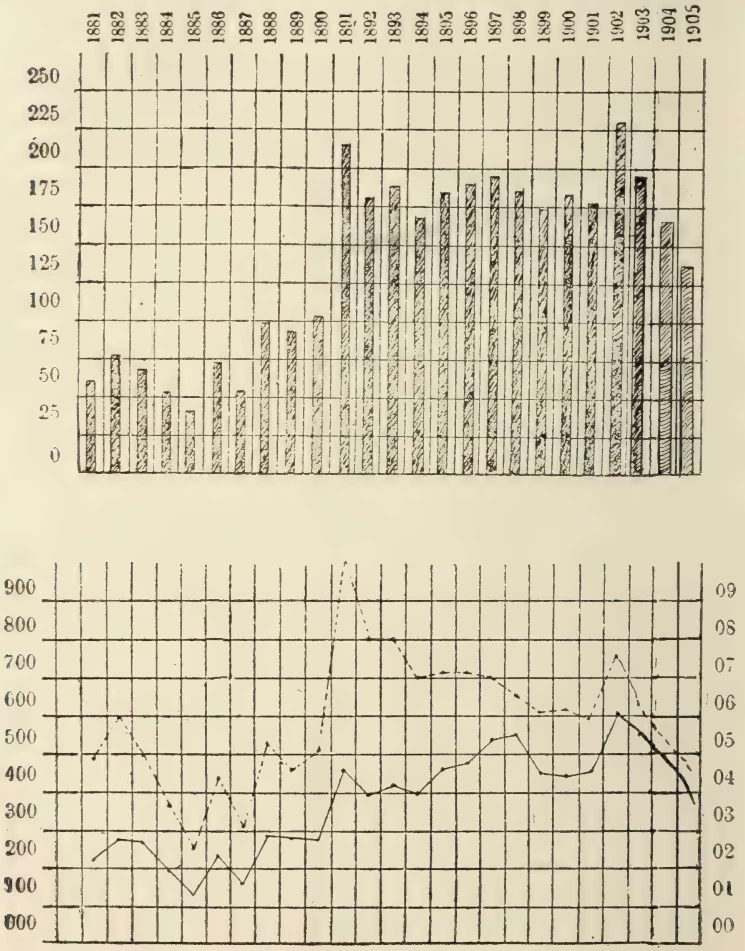


CHART No. 6.

Showing Deaths from Bronchitis for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.

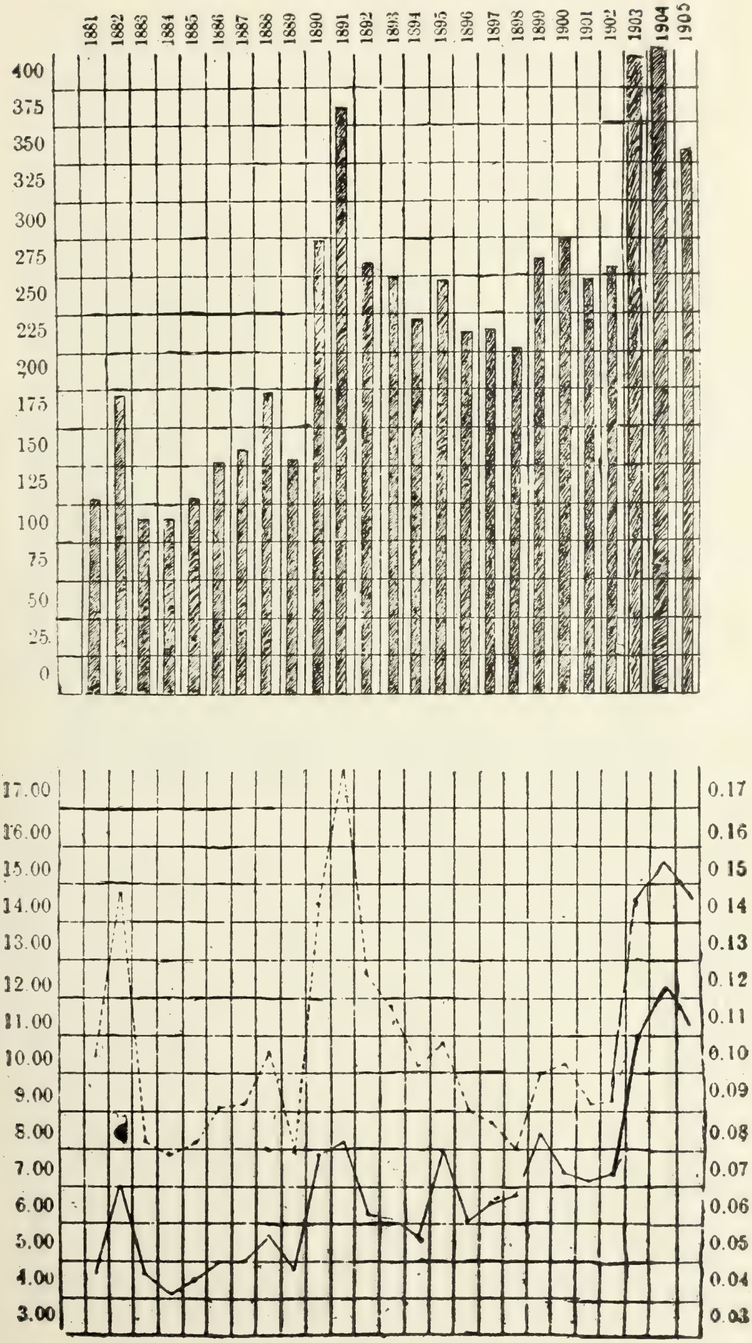


Black—Per Cent of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 7.

Showing Deaths from Pneumonia for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.

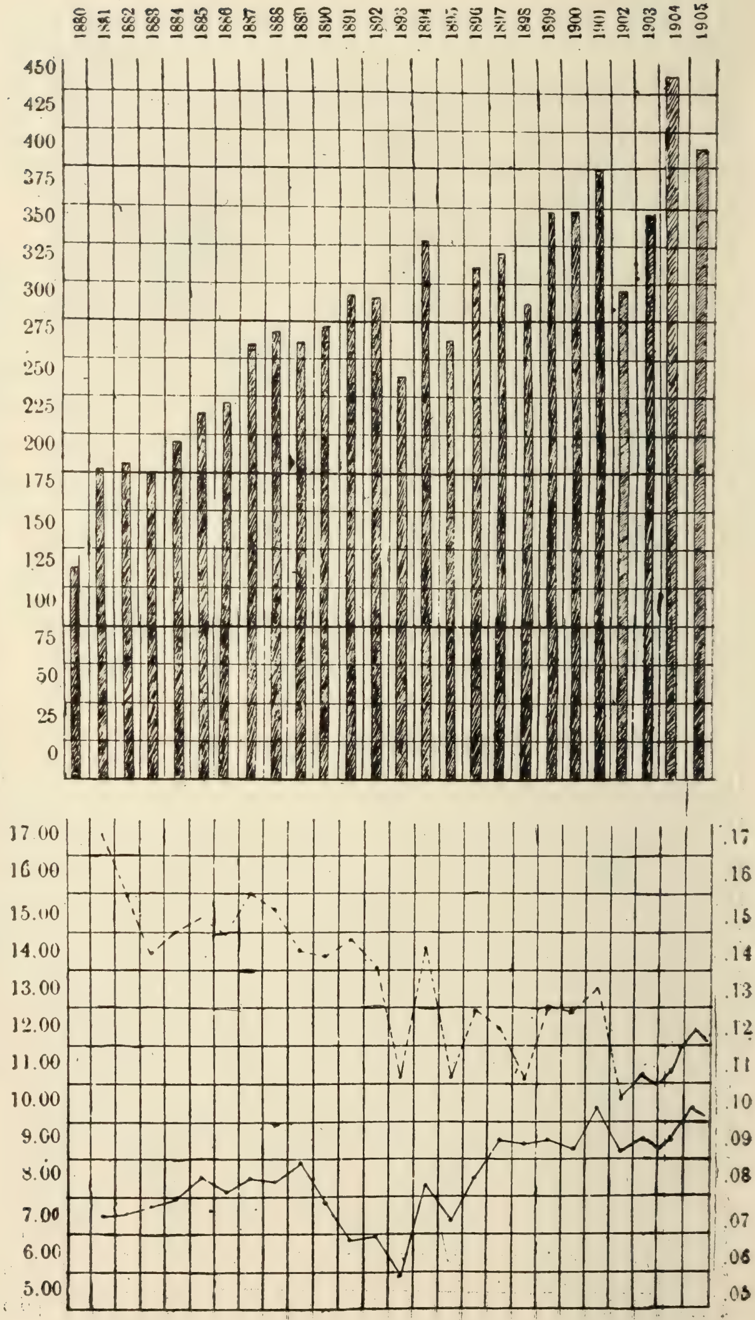


Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART No. 8.

Showing Deaths from Consumption for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.



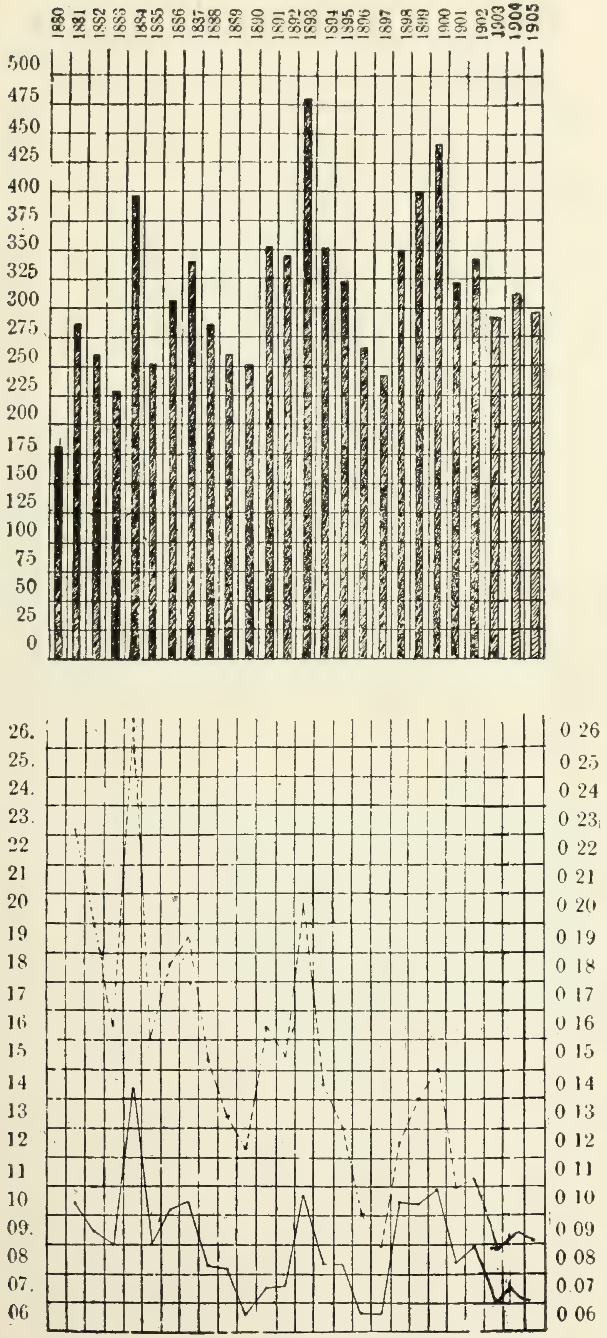
Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 Shows Deaths for Last Nine Months Only.

CHART No. 9.

Showing Deaths from Diarrhœa for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.



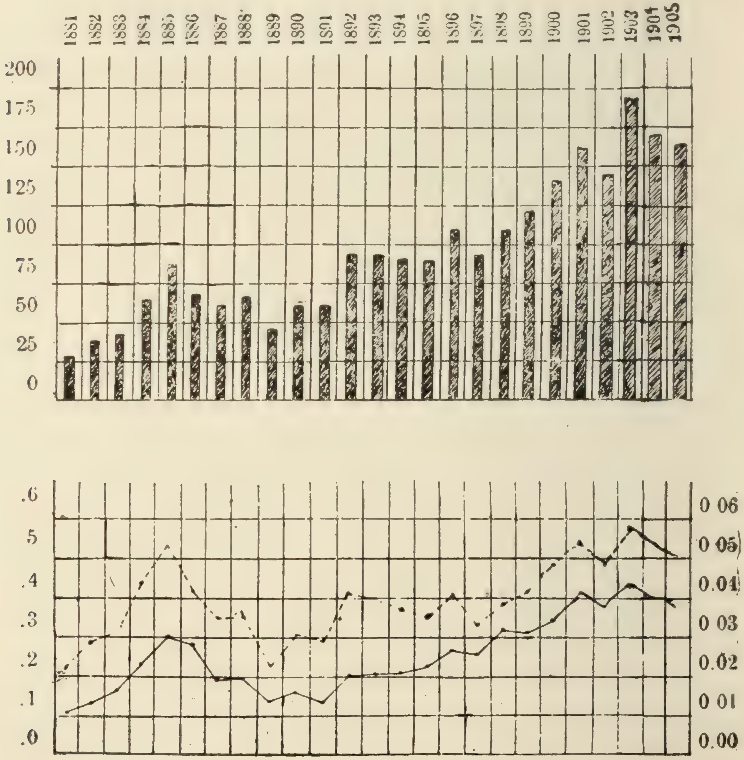
Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

The Year 1880 Shows Deaths of Last Nine Months Only.

CHART No. 10.

Showing Deaths from Apoplexy for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 11.

Showing Deaths from Convulsions for 25 Years, 1881-1905, Inclusive.

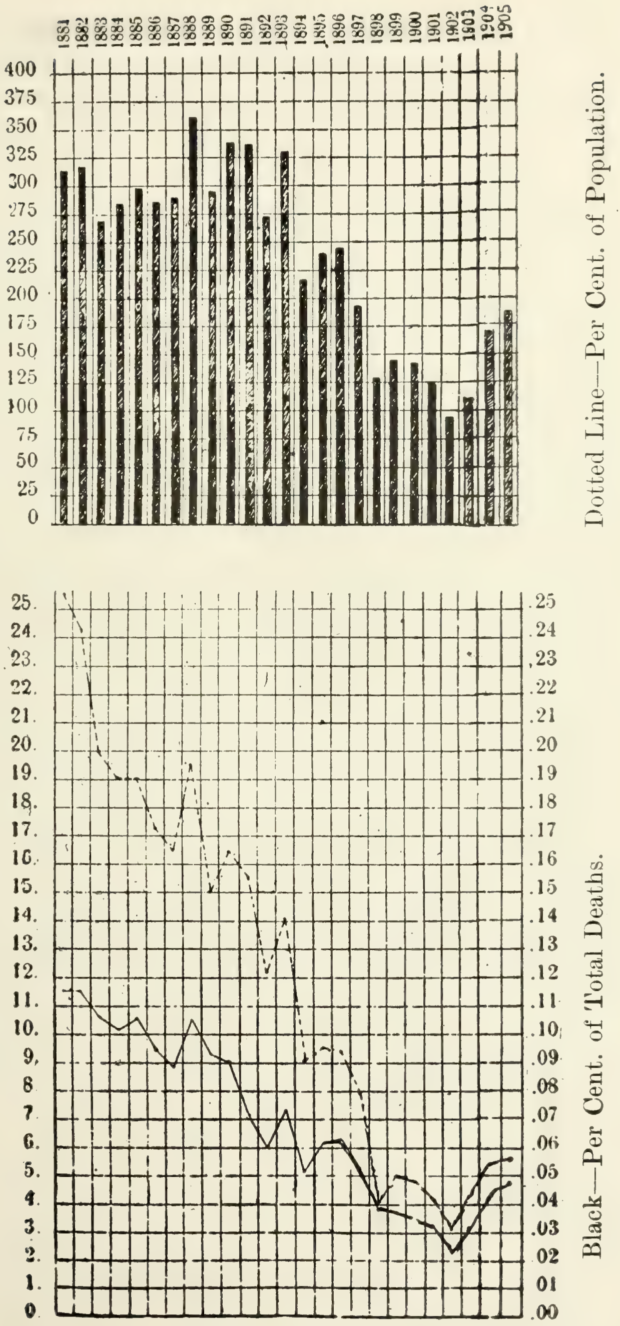


TABLE No. 1—Showing the Number of Deaths, According to Cause,
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 for the Year was 12.19,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	4084	2192	1892	2134	1314	613	23	1957	562	1565
GENERAL DISEASES	983	493	490	469	407	101	6	421	185	377
1. Typhoid Fever	68	35	33	41	25	1	1	32	17	19
2. Malaria	1	....	1	....	1	....	...	....	1	....
3. Small Pox	1	1	....	1	....	....	...	....	1	....
4. Measles	4	1	3	4	....	....	...	4	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	24	11	13	23	1	....	...	19	4	1
6. Whooping Cough	24	13	11	24	....	....	...	23	....	1
7. Diphtheria and Croup	43	20	23	43	....	....	...	37	4	2
8. Grippe	17	10	7	5	5	7	...	3	2	12
9. Dysentery	2	....	2	2	....	....	...	2	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	1
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	51	26	25	21	25	5	...	20	17	14
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	403	203	200	179	194	28	2	176	81	146
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	91	51	40	69	20	2	...	62	15	14
14. Cancer	206	95	111	27	122	55	2	22	33	151
15. Other General Diseases	47	26	21	30	13	3	1	21	10	16
LOCAL DISEASES	2840	1492	1348	1548	802	477	13	1468	319	1053
16. Meningitis	82	42	40	75	4	2	1	68	6	8
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	166	85	81	11	90	64	1	9	24	133
18. Paralysis	10	2	8	....	8	2	...	....	3	7
19. Convulsions of Infants	158	86	72	158	....	....	...	155	....	3
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	56	34	22	17	25	12	2	12	16	28
21. Organic Heart Disease	362	184	178	68	192	100	2	64	69	229
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	58	33	25	12	19	17	...	8	15	35
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	146	75	71	97	20	29	...	93	8	45
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	351	190	161	210	95	46	...	192	33	126
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	36	13	23	15	12	8	1	14	6	16
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	287	168	119	287	....	....	...	286	1	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	34	14	20	19	8	7	...	18	5	11
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	36	18	18	16	12	8	...	12	6	18
29. Peritonitis	34	13	21	14	18	1	1	13	7	14
30. Appendicitis	43	30	13	28	15	....	...	15	20	8
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	203	111	92	91	87	22	3	81	22	100
32. Bright's Disease	190	104	86	57	94	38	1	54	39	97
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys.	28	18	8	5	13	10	...	4	9	15
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	20	....	20	....	19	....	1	6	4	10
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	21	....	21	1	20	....	...	7	6	8
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	11	3	8	10	1	....	...	9	....	2
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	3	2	1	3	....	....	...	2	1	....
38. Hydrocephalus	5	3	2	5	....	....	...	5	....	....
39. Other Malformations	10	7	3	10	....	....	...	9	1	....
40. Congenital Debility	332	182	150	332	....	....	...	332	....	....
41. Senile Debility	158	73	85	7	40	111	...	....	17	141
VIOLENCE	242	201	41	112	99	27	4	62	56	124
42. Suicide	72	57	15	29	33	7	3	16	14	42
43. Accidents	163	138	25	79	64	19	1	44	41	78
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	19	6	13	5	6	8	...	6	2	11
45. Homocide	7	6	1	4	2	1	...	2	1	4

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for the Year 1905. The
on an Estimated Population of 335,000.

AGE.

Undr 1 Yr.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to70	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
1088	163	71	43	46	105	72	130	200	169	160	150	186	182	173	177	172	193	205	170	132	67	22	7	1
58	34	20	23	20	32	25	70	115	82	73	64	61	60	55	46	42	37	32	18	11	4	...	1	...
....	2	....	1	1	2	5	12	13	8	9	7	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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16	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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11	2	....	....	1	1	2	3	1	5	4	4	3	4	4	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	1	...	3	11	45	86	58	46	38	33	20	16	12	13	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
14	9	3	4	6	8	3	8	11	5	5	4	2	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	3	...	...	2	1	6	7	16	28	26	29	22	21	23	10	8	3	...	1	...
11	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	2	3	3	5	2	3	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
1027	126	48	17	24	53	36	43	62	69	71	65	97	94	103	112	117	146	166	147	119	69	22	5	1
25	10	8	7	5	13	2	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	6	10	11	11	15	27	27	21	17	5	2	...	...
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134	16	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	4	9	3	9	8	8	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
9	1	....	....	2	5	10	13	14	7	7	12	19	30	26	31	37	42	37	22	30	7	1	...	...
2	2	2	....	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	8	1	4	2	2	3	6	5	8	2	4	1	...	...
70	14	7	....	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	13	3	6	2	...	...
107	36	12	1	5	12	5	4	8	8	14	14	14	8	15	15	10	10	25	17	9	2	...	...	...
4	2	1	....	1	2	...	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
257	29	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	8	3	1	2	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	2	2	...	2	...	...
4	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	...	2	1	4	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
2	....	1	....	1	2	1	4	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	8	6	7	3	7	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	12	2	1	...	5	1	3	2	7	9	5	19	10	16	15	15	11	17	6	...	...	1	...	...
10	1	2	2	6	6	2	7	8	7	10	7	14	18	13	17	16	8	12	13	4	5	1	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	1	3	...	2	2	2	3	4	3	1	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	7	8	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	1	3	5	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
332	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	17	37	45	27	12	4	1
1	3	3	3	2	8	11	17	23	17	16	21	27	24	14	17	12	8	5	4	2	3	...	1	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	1	5	12	4	4	5	12	8	3	7	5	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	3	2	8	9	12	10	12	12	16	15	15	10	10	7	6	3	3	1	2	...	1	...
2	....	....	....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
....	1	....	....	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE No. 2—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition.				NATIVITY.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	392	215	177	165	159	64	4	157	56	179
General Diseases	105	58	47	46	46	12	1	44	14	47
1. Typhoid Fever	10	3	7	5	5	....	....	7	....	3
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	5	1	4	5	....	....	....	5	....	....
6. Whooping Cough	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	4	4	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	1
8. Grippe	10	6	4	5	2	3	....	2	1	7
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	5	3	2	2	2	1		1	3	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	18	17	12	19	3	1	14	7	14
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	6	2	7	1	....	....	6	1	1
14. Cancer	19	12	7	....	14	5	....	1	1	17
15. Other General Diseases	7	4	3	4	3	....	....	3	1	3
Local Diseases	267	143	124	111	106	47	3	106	38	123
16. Meningitis	12	6	6	11	....	1	....	10	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	10	3	7	....	5	5	....	....	2	8
18. Paralysis	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	10	6	4	10	....	....	....	10	....	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	2	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	43	23	20	3	26	13	1	4	9	30
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	22	9	13	14	3	5	....	14	1	7
24. Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia	57	33	24	28	26	3	...	25	9	23
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	2	2	...	1	....	1	....	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	5	4	1	5	....	....	....	5	....	....
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	2	1
29. Peritonitis	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
30. Appendicitis	6	4	2	1	5	....	....	1	3	2
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	8	8	7	8	....	1	9	1	6
32. Bright's Disease	21	14	7	3	16	2	....	3	2	16
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	3	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	2	1
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	3
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	....	2	...	....	....	1	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	...	1	..	1	.	.	...	...	1
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	....
39. Other Malformations	..	...	...		..	...	....	.	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	21	14	7	21		.	...	21	..	....
41. Senile Debility	17	11	6	1	4	12	....	...	....	17
Violence	17	14	3	7	7	3	...	6	4	7
42. Suicide	10	8	2	4	4	2		3	3	4
43. Accidents	6	5	1	2	3	1	....	3	1	2
44. Other Causes—Ill-Defined	3		3	1		2	.	1		2
45. Homicide	1	1	...	1	...	...	.	..		1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for January, 1905.

AGE																								
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100	Over 100.
79	12	7	3	7	11	5	8	18	13	17	9	28	19	25	23	25	21	20	24	9	6	2	..	1
5	4	4	1	6	4	3	4	10	5	8	4	7	8	8	7	6	4	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
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1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
73	8	3	2	1	6	2	3	6	6	8	5	19	8	16	14	18	15	16	22	8	5	2	..	1
2	1	1	1	1	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
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17	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	4	3	7	1	3	1	1	2	4	5	1	....	....	..	..
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TABLE No. 3—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa'kee	U.S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	310	180	130	172	88	49	1	158	39	113
General Diseases	70	41	29	39	24	7	....	35	12	23
1. Typhoid Fever	6	4	2	4	2	....	....	3	1	2
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	7	3	4	7	....	....	....	5	2	..
6. Whooping Cough	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
8. Grippe	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	...	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	18	11	13	13	3	....	13	6	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	7	1	6	1	1	....	7	...	1
14. Cancer	8	4	4	2	4	2	....	..	2	6
15. Other General Diseases	4	2	2	1	3	....	....	1	1	2
Local Diseases	220	123	97	124	57	39	....	118	22	80
16. Meningitis	7	4	3	7	...	....	....	7	....	....
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	15	11	4	3	4	8	....	1	4	10
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	14	6	8	14	....	....	....	13	...	1
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	1	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	29	14	15	5	15	9	....	4	5	20
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	3	....	2	1	....	....	1	...	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	18	10	8	12	2	4	....	11	1	6
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	47	30	17	30	12	5	....	30	3	14
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	....	3	1	2	....	....	2	....	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	9	5	4	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1
29. Peritonitis	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	2	...	1
30 Appendicitis	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	14	8	6	7	6	1	....	7	3	4
32. Bright's Disease	10	8	2	3	4	3	....	5	...	5
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	2	1
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	2	....	2	...	2	....	....	....	...	2
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	5	3	2	5	....	....	....	4	1	...
40. Congenital Debility	22	9	13	22	...	....	....	22	....	....
41. Senile Debility	8	3	5	....	1	7	....	....	....	8
Violence	16	15	1	8	6	1	1	4	5	7
42. Suicide	5	5	....	1	3	....	1	2	2	1
43. Accidents	10	9	1	6	3	1	...	1	3	6
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	4	1	3	1	1	2	....	1	...	3
45. Homocide	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for February, 1905

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
88	13	12	2	3	9	5	9	11	16	13	5	16	18	6	13	10	20	13	11	10	3	2	2
6	3	3	1	2	3	3	5	7	7	4	....	5	4	2	4	4	5	1	1	....	....	....	..
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19	2	2	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	5	1	1	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 4—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa'kee	U.S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	337	175	162	185	114	37	1	168	49	120
General Diseases	87	46	41	45	37	5	....	39	18	30
1. Typhoid Fever	5	1	4	5	....	....	....	1	4	...
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
3. Small Pox	.. .	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	...	...
4. Measles	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	4	3	1	4	....	....	....	3	1	..
6. Whooping Cough	2	....	2	2	....	....	...	2	...	..
7. Diphtheria and Croup	4	....	4	4	....	....	....	3	1	...
8. Grippe	3	3	....	....	2	1	....	1	...	2
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	. .	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	5	2	3	2	3	....	....	1	2	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	22	12	16	18	....	....	18	4	12
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	2	2	2	2	....	....	3	...	1
14. Cancer	17	8	9	5	9	3	....	2	4	11
15. Other General Diseases	8	5	3	4	3	1	....	4	2	2
Local Diseases	231	112	119	133	68	29	1	124	25	82
16. Meningitis	8	3	5	8	....	....	....	6	2	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	12	3	9	1	10	1	...	2	2	8
18. Paralysis	2	1	1	....	2	.. .	....	....	...	2
19. Convulsions of Infants	19	11	8	19	....	....	....	19	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	...	1	....	....	1	.. .	....	...	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	33	16	17	10	18	5	....	6	6	21
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	..	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	13	6	7	9	2	2	....	9	1	3
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	34	15	19	24	8	2	....	24	1	9
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	...	1	....	...	1	1	...	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	16	11	5	16	. ..	....	....	16	. .	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	..
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	8	3	5	2	3	3	. ..	2	2	4
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	....	3	...	....	....	1	2
30. Appendicitis	6	3	3	6	....	....	....	2	4	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	19	11	8	7	8	4	....	4	3	12
32. Bright's Disease	10	6	4	2	6	2	....	5	2	3
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	..
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	.	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	. .	....	....	1	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	...	.	
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	.. .	....	...	....	. .	. .	...	...	.
38. Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	1	.	.. .	. .	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	.	..	. . .	....	....	.	....	.	. .	.
40. Congenital Debility	26	13	13	26	...	.. .	. .	26	. .	. .
41. Senile Debility	13	5	8	....	4	9	. .	...	..	13
Violence	18	16	2	6	9	3	..	4	6	8
42. Suicide	4	2	2	1	3	.	. .	1		3
43. Accidents	14	14	....	5	6	3	...	3	6	5
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	1	1	...	1	....	...	...	1	.	
45. Homocide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for March, 5.190

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
97	12	7	3	1	12	5	11	20	10	16	16	15	12	16	5	17	17	18	12	8	3	3	1
5	3	3	2	1	3	1	6	10	6	9	5	7	4	5	1	4	4	1	4	3	....	....	..
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91	9	3	1	....	8	3	4	9	4	6	10	4	7	8	4	10	13	17	8	5	3	3	1
4	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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7	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 5—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa kee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	372	206	166	208	112	50	2	197	43	132
General Diseases	98	53	45	51	40	7	...	46	15	37
1. Typhoid Fever	8	5	3	7	1	...	...	5	3	..
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	..
6. Whooping Cough	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
8. Grippe	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	4	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	51	28	23	24	25	2	...	25	8	18
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	13	7	6	11	2	...	...	8	1	4
14. Cancer	13	5	8	1	9	3	...	1	2	10
15. Other General Diseases	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
Local Diseases	261	140	121	152	65	42	2	150	25	86
16. Meningitis	11	7	4	9	1	1	...	9	..	2
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	11	4	7	2	6	3	..	2	1	8
18. Paralysis	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	21	15	6	20	1	...	...	21	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	2	3	2	2	1	...	3	1	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	36	17	19	6	19	10	1	5	8	23
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	8	5	3	6	1	1	...	6	...	2
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	36	20	16	25	6	5	...	24	1	11
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	28	19	9	28	...	...	...	28	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	6	4	2	3	1	2	..	3	...	3
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
29. Peritonitis	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..
30. Appendicitis	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	13	6	7	5	6	1	1	6	...	7
32. Bright's Disease	20	10	10	8	8	4	...	5	5	10
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	1
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	1	..	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	31	16	15	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
41. Senile Debility	15	7	8	...	2	13	...	..	3	12
Violence	13	13	...	5	7	1	..	1	3	9
42. Suicide	6	6	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	4
43. Accidents	7	7	...	3	4	...	..	...	2	5
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Homocide	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for April, 1905.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
108	23	4	5	4	5	7	16	21	13	14	12	14	16	14	15	17	20	15	7	13	8	1	..
6	2	1	3	1	1	4	8	14	11	7	7	6	7	3	4	6	2	3	1	....	1	....	..
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TABLE No. 6—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U.S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	359	196	163	194	117	45	3	170	55	134
General Diseases	111	51	60	57	46	7	1	48	25	38
1. Typhoid Fever	15	5	10	7	6	1	1	5	3	7
2. Malaria	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	...
3. Small Pox	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	...
4. Measles	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	...
5. Scarlet Fever	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	2	1	..
6. Whooping Cough	8	4	4	8	....	....	...	8	....	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	...
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	4	3	1	1	3	....	....	1	1	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38	18	20	18	19	1	....	20	8	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	14	7	7	10	4	....	....	7	5	2
14. Cancer	21	10	11	3	13	5	....	1	3	17
15. Other General Diseases	2	2	....	2	...	....	....	...	2	..
Local Diseases	226	126	100	131	58	36	1	119	28	79
16. Meningitis	7	5	2	6	1	....	....	5	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	17	12	5	1	9	7	...	2	3	12
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	12	9	3	12	..	....	....	12	....	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	2	....	3	....	....	..	1	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	19	11	8	5	8	6	....	2	5	12
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	2	...	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	11	9	2	8	....	3	....	8	...	3
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	35	22	13	21	10	4	....	17	3	15
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	...	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	...
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	20	8	12	20	....	....	....	20	....	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	1	2	....	....	1	...	2
30. Appendicitis	3	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	21	12	9	10	9	2	....	8	4	9
32. Bright's Disease	16	10	6	8	7	1	...	5	3	8
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	1	1	...	...	....	1	....	....	1	...
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	4	....	4	..	3	...	1	1	2	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	1	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	...
39. Other Malformations	..	....	.. .	.	...	.		....	....	...
40. Congenital Debility	35	17	18	35	.	.		35	..	...
41. Senile Debility	12	3	9	....	....	12	..	..	1	11
Violence	21	19	2	6	13	1	1	3	2	16
42. Suicide	9	7	2	4	4	1	..	1	1	7
43. Accidents	12	12	...	2	9		1	2	1	9
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	1	..	1	..	..	1		.	.	1
45. Homocide	....	..	..	.. .	...	.	....	....	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for May, 1905.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
104	11	4	5	3	11	7	12	13	18	22	16	16	14	16	15	17	7	14	14	12	6	2	..
10	6	2	3	1	5	3	10	10	11	8	11	5	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	1	1	....	..
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TABLE No. 7—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa'kee	U.S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	284	149	135	147	96	39	2	134	38	112
General Diseases	69	32	37	36	27	6	....	36	10	23
1. Typhoid Fever	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Whooping Cough	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Grippe	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	6	3	3	3	2	1	....	4	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	14	17	15	15	1	....	16	5	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	1	3	4	....	....	....	3	1	.
14. Cancer	16	8	8	4	9	3	....	4	2	10
15. Other General Diseases	5	2	3	5	....	....	....	4	....	1
Local Diseases	190	97	93	98	59	31	2	91	20	79
16. Meningitis	6	5	1	6	....	....	....	6		..
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	11	6	5	1	6	3	1	1	..	10
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
19. Convulsions of Infants	11	3	8	11	..	....	....	11	....	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	4	.. .	1	2	1	....	1	....	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	28	12	16	2	18	8	....	4	4	20
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	2	4	3	2	1	....	1	5	...
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	7	4	3	5	1	1	....	5	....	2
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	15	9	6	8	4	3	....	8	....	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	2	4	3	1	2	....	2	2	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	17	12	5	17	....	....	....	16	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	3	1	2	2	....	1	..	1	....	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	3
29. Peritonitis	1	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	1
30. Appendicitis	5	4	1	4	1	....	....	2	1	2
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	12	8	4	4	5	2	1	2	3	7
32. Bright's Disease	14	5	9	3	9	2	....	3	2	9
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	2	....	2	...	2	....	....	1	....	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
39. Other Malformations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
40. Congenital Debility	26	15	11	26	....	....	....	26	....	...
41. Senile Debility	9	2	7	1	4	4	....	....	1	8
Violence	25	20	5	13	10	2	...	7	8	10
42. Suicide	8	6	2	3	4	1	....	2	2	4
43. Accidents	17	14	3	10	6	1	....	5	6	6
44 Other Causes—Ill-defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for June, 1905.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
73	9	3	1	3	5	5	8	23	15	14	12	9	13	9	11	18	11	15	13	9	1	4	..
6	4	....	....	....	2	2	4	12	7	6	1	3	4	2	2	4	3	4	2	1	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 8—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	292	156	136	159	75	58	....	146	42	104
General Diseases	62	26	36	27	22	13	....	25	16	21
1. Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
6. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	4	1	3	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	5	2	3	3	2	....	....	4	1	....
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	15	15	17	8	5	....	12	12	6
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	1	4	2	3	....	....	4	..	1
14. Cancer	13	3	10	....	7	6	....	....	2	11
15. Other General Diseases	4	3	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	2
Local Diseases	202	109	93	117	42	43	....	108	21	73
16. Meningitis	7	1	6	7	....	....	....	6	.	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	14	8	6	....	5	9	....	....	1	13
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	10	3	7	10	..	....	....	9	..	1
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	4	3	4	2	1	....	1	2	4
21. Organic Heart Disease	20	14	6	6	9	5	...	7	2	11
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	....	4
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	9	7	2	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	8	2	6	3	1	4	....	2	2	4
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	2	....	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	23	16	7	23	....	....	....	23	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	6	1	5	3	1	2	..	2	1	3
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
29. Peritonitis	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
30. Appendicitis	5	3	2	5	..	....	....	4	1	....
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	17	8	9	7	8	2	...	9	..	8
32. Bright's Disease	19	11	8	9	5	5	....	5	6	8
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	24	16	8	24	....	....	....	24	....	....
41. Senile Debility	17	7	10	1	2	14	....	....	6	11
Violence	27	21	6	14	11	2	..	12	5	10
42. Suicide	4	3	1	2	2	....	....		1	3
43. Accidents	22	18	4	12	8	2	..	12	3	7
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	1	..	1	1	.		..	1	.	.
45. Homocide	1	....	1	.	1	....	....	....	1	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for July, 1905.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
69	17	5	3	3	7	10	13	13	7	9	16	9	13	13	12	9	16	17	12	10	7	....	2
2	2	2	....	....	2	3	6	6	4	5	10	3	2	2	1	2	4	3	....	2	....	....	1
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67	15	3	1	2	5	5	4	4	2	3	2	4	7	9	10	6	12	13	12	8	7	....	1
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TABLE No. 9—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa'kee	U.S. other than Mil.	Foreign
Total—All Causes	340	181	159	197	97	45	1	170	45	125
General Diseases	68	35	33	37	28	3	....	26	11	31
1. Typhoid Fever	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	1	1
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Whooping Cough	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
7. Diphtheria and Croup	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	4	2	2	3	1	....	....	2	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	16	16	20	10	2	....	11	7	14
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	3	4	5	2	....	....	5	....	2
14. Cancer	17	8	9	3	13	1	....	4	2	11
15. Other General Diseases	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Local Diseases	251	132	119	146	65	39	1	139	29	83
16. Meningitis	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	..	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	18	8	10	2	10	6	....	1	3	14
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	8	4	4	8	....	....	....	8	....	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	5	....	1	3	1	....	....	3	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	28	14	14	7	14	7	....	5	5	18
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	10	6	4	1	6	3	....	....	4	6
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	8	2	6	5	2	1	....	5	....	3
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	70	38	32	70	....	....	....	70	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	9	4	5	5	2	2	..	6	1	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
29. Peritonitis	8	2	6	2	6	....	....	3	2	3
30. Appendicitis	4	2	2	3	1	....	....	1	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	18	9	9	10	5	3	....	8	2	8
32. Bright's Disease	14	10	4	3	6	5	....	2	4	8
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	3	3	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	23	15	8	23	....	....	....	23	....	....
41. Senile Debility	12	4	8	....	5	7	....	....	1	11
Violence	21	14	7	14	4	3	...	5	5	11
42. Suicide	4	2	2	3	....	1	....	1	....	3
43. Accidents	15	10	5	10	4	1	....	4	5	6
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocide	2	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for August, 1905.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
112	9	8		4	4	8	13	18	16	10	14	13	14	14	8	13	11	20	13	9	8	....	1
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TABLE No. 10—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa'kee	U.S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	331	180	151	180	99	49	3	166	42	123
General Diseases	73	33	40	28	30	12	3	27	13	33
1. Typhoid Fever	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	...	2
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
4. Measles	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	3	2	1	3	...	....	....	2	...	1
8. Grippe	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	...
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	...	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	11	18	10	15	4	....	9	7	13
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	6	4	8	2	....	....	8	2	
14. Cancer	18	6	12	1	8	7	2	3	2	13
15. Other General Diseases	6	3	3	3	2	....	1	2	1	3
Local Diseases	231	125	106	140	59	32	....	131	25	75
16. Meningitis	7	....	7	6	1	....	....	4	2	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	8	7	1	....	4	4	....	....	1	7
18. Paralysis	2	...	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	12	5	7	12	..	....	....	12	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	5	....	1	4	....	....	1	2	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	22	13	9	4	10	8	....	4	7	11
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	4	3	2	3	2	....	1	2	4
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	8	4	4	4	3	1	....	4	...	4
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	16	9	7	10	5	1	....	10	...	6
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	...	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	44	23	21	44	....	....	....	44	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	8	3	5	6	2	....	..	5	2	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	....	4	2	....	2	....	2	...	2
29. Peritonitis	6	5	1	3	2	1	....	1	1	4
30. Appendicitis	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	1	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	18	10	8	8	7	3	...	6	2	10
32. Bright's Disease	11	5	6	5	4	2	...	5	2	4
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	7	7	....	1	4	2	....	1	1	5
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	....	1	..	1	....	..	....	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	2	...	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	..	....	1	.	...
40. Congenital Debility	26	14	12	26	....	....	....	26	.	...
41. Senile Debility	10	7	3	2	3	5	..		1	9
Violence	26	21	5	12	10	4	..	8	4	14
42. Suicide	7	6	1	3	4	..	..		3	4
43. Accidents	18	14	4	9	5	4	..	8	1	9
44. Other Causes—Ill defined	1	1	...	.	.	1	.	...	...	1
45. Homocide	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for September, 1905.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
93	18	8	6	6	8	5	10	12	13	8	6	22	12	10	19	11	16	17	12	12	7	....	..
6	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	5	7	5	4	7	5	2	6	3	3	5	1	1	....	....	..
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3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	..
7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	..
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4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 11—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa'kee	U.S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	366	186	180	198	110	54	4	185	54	127
General Diseases	81	45	36	43	29	8	1	36	18	27
1. Typhoid Fever	7	4	3	5	2	....	....	4	2	1
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
6. Whooping Cough	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	8	5	3	8	....	....	....	7	1	....
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	5	2	3	2	3	....	....	2	2	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	15	16	17	11	2	1	15	7	9
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	5	1	5	1	....	....	3	2	1
14. Cancer	19	12	7	1	12	6	....	1	3	15
15. Other General Diseases	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Local Diseases	255	119	136	142	69	42	2	145	29	81
16. Meningitis	3	1	2	2	1	....	....	3	....	....
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	13	5	8	....	8	5	....	....	1	12
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	15	9	6	15	....	....	....	15	....	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	1	4	2	2	1	....	2	1	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	34	16	18	8	18	8	....	10	7	17
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	6	2	2	5	1	....	2	4	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	10	3	7	5	2	3	....	4	2	4
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	29	14	15	15	7	7	....	14	2	13
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	1	4	....	3	2	....	1	2	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	32	19	13	32	....	....	....	32	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	6	3	3	5	....	1	....	4	1	1
29. Peritonitis	4	1	3	2	1	....	1	2	1	1
30. Appendicitis	4	4	....	2	2	....	....	1	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	13	3	10	5	8	....	....	6	2	5
32. Bright's Disease	19	8	11	3	10	5	1	7	3	9
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	4	1	3	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	37	16	21	37	....	....	....	37	....	....
41. Senile Debility	11	6	5	2	1	8	....	....	....	11
Violence	27	22	5	12	11	3	1	3	6	18
42. Suicide	9	6	3	4	3	1	1	2	1	6
43. Accidents	18	16	2	8	8	2	....	1	5	12
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	3	....	3	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
45. Homocide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for October, 1905.

AGE																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
101	10	4	6	7	9	8	13	17	17	13	19	14	19	13	20	7	22	15	17	9	5	1	..
4	1	1	6	4	1	2	7	10	5	7	7	3	7	5	2	1	4	1	2	....	1	....	..
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97	9	3	....	3	7	5	4	5	10	4	7	6	8	7	15	6	18	13	15	9	3	1	..
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7	1	2	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	2	2	3	3	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 12—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa'kee	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	326	176	150	158	109	57	2	154	42	130
General Diseases	72	32	40	30	30	12	....	30	13	29
1. Typhoid Fever	4	3	1	2	2	....	....	3	1	...
2. Malaria	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
3. Small Pox	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
4. Measles	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	...	....	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	7	3	4	7	...	....	....	6	1	...
8. Grippe	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	3	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	14	15	8	18	3	....	10	6	13
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	2	2	4	....	...	....	4	..	...
14. Cancer	20	6	14	4	8	8	....	2	3	15
15. Other General Diseases	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	2	1	...
Local Diseases	238	131	107	122	74	41	1	117	25	96
16. Meningitis	4	3	1	4	...	....	....	3	..	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	13	7	6	....	9	4	....	....	3	10
18. Paralysis	1	1	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	11	6	5	11	..	....	....	11	....	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	8	5	3	2	4	1	1	4	1	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	30	17	13	4	17	9	....	6	4	20
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	2	4	....	2	4	....	....	....	6
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	20	8	12	14	3	3	....	12	1	7
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	27	17	10	15	7	5	....	11	4	12
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	3	2	1	1	....	2	...	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	15	9	6	15	....	....	....	15	....	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	1	....	1	1	....	....	..	1	..	...
29. Peritonitis	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	...
30. Appendicitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	21	15	6	13	8	....	....	10	2	9
32. Bright's Disease	22	12	10	7	10	5	....	7	4	11
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	2	....	2	...	2	....	..	1	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	..
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
38. Hydrocephalus	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	...
39. Other Malformations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...
40. Congenital Debility	29	14	15	29	....	....	....	29	....	...
41. Senile Debility	17	12	5	....	8	9	....	..	4	13
Violence	13	11	2	6	4	2	1	6	3	4
42. Suicide	3	3	....	1	1	....	1	2	..	1
43. Accidents	9	7	2	4	3	2	....	3	3	3
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	3	2	1	....	1	2	....	1	1	1
45. Homocide	1	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for November, 1905.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 105.
83	16	3	7	4	8	4	5	15	12	11	9	18	14	19	15	13	12	18	18	13	4	4	1
2	2	1	4	1	4	....	3	10	5	6	2	6	4	6	5	3	2	4	1	1	....	....	..
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2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	...	....	1	3	3	5	....	2	2	....	4	5	....	....	..
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10	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	..	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	..
5	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	....	....	..
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	..
11	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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6	2	1	...	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	....	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	....	....	....	..
2	....	...	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	3	2	....	2	2	1	2	....	1	1	1	..
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TABLE No. 13—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwa'kee	U.S. other than Mil.	Foreign
TOTAL—All Causes	375	192	183	171	137	67		152	57	166
General Diseases	87	41	46	30	48	9	....	29	20	38
1. Typhoid Fever	6	6	....	2	4	....	....	1	2	3
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	5	2	3	5	....	....	....	4	1	....
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	6	3	3	3	3	....	....	2	3	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	14	20	9	23	2	....	13	4	17
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	4	4	5	2	1	....	4	3	1
14. Cancer	25	10	15	3	16	6	....	3	7	15
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	2	....	1
Local Diseases	268	135	133	132	80	56	....	120	32	116
16. Meningitis	8	5	3	8	....	....	....	8	....	....
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	24	11	13	1	14	9	....	....	3	21
18. Paralysis	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	15	9	6	15	....	....	....	14	....	1
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	6	4	2	1	2	3	....	....	2	4
21. Organic Heart Disease	40	17	23	8	20	12	....	7	7	26
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	3	2	....	2	3	....	....	....	5
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	18	10	8	10	3	5	....	10	2	6
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	39	17	22	27	7	5	....	22	8	9
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	2	....	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 years	8	4	4	8	....	....	....	8	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
29. Peritonitis	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
30. Appendicitis	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	2	1	....
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	21	13	8	8	9	4	....	6	....	15
32. Bright's Disease	14	5	9	3	9	2	....	2	6	6
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	3	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	....	1	..	1	....	..	1	....	..
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	....	3	1	2	....	....	1	1	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	32	23	9	32	....	....	....	32	....	....
41. Senile Debility	17	6	11	....	6	11	....		....	17
Violence	18	15	3	9	7	2	....	3	5	10
42. Suicide	3	3	....	1	2	....	..	1	..	2
43. Accidents	15	12	3	8	5	2	....	2	5	8
44. Other Causes—Ill-defined	2	1	1	....	2	...	....	....	....	2
45. Homocide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for December, 1905.

AGE																							
Under 1 year	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 105.
81	13	6	2	1	16	3	12	19	19	13	16	12	18	18	21	15	20	23	17	18	9	3	.
3	3	....	1	....	6	1	4	10	10	5	7	5	6	10	6	2	2	3	2	....	1	....	..
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	3	4	5	2	1	3	2	....	1	....	..
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
78	10	6	1	1	8	2	5	6	8	8	8	7	9	8	13	11	18	19	14	18	7	3	..
3	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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12	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	5	5	4	2	4	1	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	..
7	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	..
9	4	2	....	....	4	1	....	1	3	2	4	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	2	1	....	....	..
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....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	..
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..
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....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
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....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..
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TABLE No. 14.—Showing by Wards the Estimated Population, of the More Important

Wards	Population	Total Deaths	Annual Death rate	Deaths under 1 year of age	Deaths 1 to 5 years of age
First	9700	103	10.62	15	1
Second	10100	107	10.59	22	6
Third	5600	75	13.39	21	7
Fourth	11000	125	11.36	26	7
Fifth	10300	124	12.04	29	12
Sixth	14100	128	9.07	25	8
Seventh	7400	82	11.08	12	3
Eighth	11200	106	9.46	20	4
Ninth	19000	177	9.32	44	9
Tenth	18500	171	9.24	44	14
Eleventh	26400	278	10.53	98	26
Twelfth	14800	170	11.49	85	14
Thirteenth	20800	182	8.75	50	8
Fourteenth	24700	392	15.87	194	72
Fifteenth	14400	138	9.65	17	13
Sixteenth	11300	127	11.24	18	6
Seventeenth	12300	159	12.92	56	8
Eighteenth	17300	186	10.75	49	14
Nineteenth	13300	109	8.19	26	10
Twentieth	22000	224	10.18	49	24
Twenty-first	16000	170	10.66	56	16
Twenty-second	14300	117	8.18	24	17
Twenty-third	10500	104	9.90	22	6
Hospitals	.....	530	.....	86	18
Total	.....	4084	.....	1088	323

Total Deaths, Annual Death Rate and Number of Deaths from some Causes, for the Year 1905.

CAUSE OF DEATH.															
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Small Pox	Tubercular Diseases	Cancer	Nervous System	Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Nephritis	Diarrhoeal under 5 years	Violence	WARDS.
3	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	11	18	2	7	11	5	7	First
1	...	...	...	1	...	12	6	8	18	6	8	2	9	9	Second
3	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	9	10	9	7	4	5	6	Third
1	...	...	...	2	...	22	6	9	14	2	10	10	8	13	Fourth
3	...	4	1	1	...	13	3	21	12	6	13	6	9	11	Fifth
....	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	18	15	6	9	3	3	6	Sixth
....	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	8	...	2	10	2	24	Seventh
....	...	1	1	2	...	18	5	21	13	3	9	7	3	2	Eighth
3	...	1	...	1	...	26	11	20	23	4	16	5	10	9	Ninth
2	...	2	...	1	...	37	12	23	16	7	13	11	10	7	Tenth
6	...	3	4	8	...	37	12	34	20	11	30	13	23	4	Eleventh
2	...	1	3	2	...	20	4	23	6	9	15	4	21	12	Twelfth
4	...	3	...	...	...	25	15	22	21	4	12	10	13	4	Thirteenth
6	...	1	7	3	...	38	13	50	22	18	42	5	62	8	Fourteenth
5	...	1	...	4	...	22	8	13	26	3	18	8	5	2	Fifteenth
2	...	...	...	1	...	16	8	13	23	3	15	3	5	11	Sixteenth
2	...	3	1	1	...	9	8	26	13	9	14	10	15	5	Seventeenth
....	2	...	2	...	...	21	5	23	24	4	16	8	6	11	Eighteenth
1	...	1	...	2	...	20	2	13	9	3	11	4	3	5	Nineteenth
1	1	...	2	3	...	33	10	22	23	12	17	8	17	9	Twentieth
2	...	...	...	1	...	26	6	18	21	2	14	7	11	6	Twenty-first
....	...	1	...	5	...	18	8	10	11	3	14	10	6	6	Twenty-second
2	1	1	2	...	...	8	4	20	7	6	8	4	4	7	Twenty-third
19	...	1	...	4	1	28	34	39	41	14	31	27	32	66	Hospitals
68	4	24	24	43	1	494	206	472	414	146	351	190	287	250	Total

TABLE No. 15.

Showing by Months the Number of Deaths Occurring in the Various Public and Private Institutions, Hospitals, Reformatories, Etc., for the Year 1905.

HOSPITALS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. Mary's	2	1	5	5	5	2	1	4	5	7	2	4
Hanover	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	3	1	...
St. Vincent's	2	2	1	10	2	5	9	4	...	4	2	5
St. Joseph's	11	6	5	4	11	2	1	2	6	8	3	5
Mt. Sinai	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	2
Riverside Sanitarium	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sacred Heart	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trinity	10	5	5	4	8	6	9	5	7	6	5	6
Emergency	2	5	3	3	3	3	5	8	6	8	4	5
Wis. Industrial School for Girls	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Milwaukee	5	7	11	4	6	6	9	8	4	5	7	4
Knowlton	6	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	3	...
House of Correction	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Home for Aged, 2000 Wells	1	6	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	4	...	4
Children's	2	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	8	4	...
Milwaukee H. D. Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
Notre Dame	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Milwaukee Infants' Home	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	5	1	1
Others	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...
Isolation	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lake Side	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	2	...
St. Mary's Sanitarium	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Graduate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Total	50	41	36	43	38	37	43	45	46	64	37	40

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the Nativity of Those Dying in the City During 1905.

UNITED STATES.	
Milwaukee	1,908
Wisconsin other than Milwaukee	266
New York	96
Illinois	41
Pennsylvania	23
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	36
Ohio	17
Vermont	7
Indiana	8
New Jersey	3
Kentucky	5
Iowa	11
Maine	4
Missouri	4
Minnesota	13
Virginia	2
Maryland	2
Florida	..
Louisiana	1
Kansas	3
California	1
New Hampshire	7
Connecticut	3
South Dakota	1
Rhode Island	2
U. S., unknown and not stated	40
Montana	1
Arkansas	1
Colorado	1
Nebraska	3
West Virginia	1
District of Columbia	2
Tennessee	1
Utah	1
Georgia	1
Total	2,531

FOREIGN.	
Germany	978
Poland	169
Ireland	94
England	45
Bohemia	35
Norway	27
Austria	39
Canada	32
Holland	9
Russia	31
Scotland	13
Italy	13
Switzerland	11
Sweden	8
Belgium	1
Mexico	1
Belgium	1
Wales	12
Netherlands	1
Denmark	6
Greece	3
Bavaria	5
Sicily	2
Prussia	1
France	6
Roumania	3
Finland	2
Unknown	3
Prague	1
India	1
Total	1,553
Grand Total	4,084

TABLE No. 17.

Showing by Months the Disposition in the Various Cemeteries, and Otherwise, of the Bodies of Those for Whom Burial or Removal Permits were Issued During the Year 1905.

Cemeteries, Etc.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Permits for Still Births.	Permits for bodies brought to city.	Grand Total.
Union	84	60	76	75	62	62	57	57	73	81	79	70	836	75	133	1054
Forest Home..	63	39	43	47	58	35	30	43	36	37	50	42	523	19	188	730
For. Home Cr..	1	2	7	4	8	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	36	1	17	54
Calvary	87	75	73	102	94	74	78	77	85	90	71	109	1015	93	14	1122
Polish Union..	41	42	45	39	36	31	44	68	60	58	45	38	547	43	6	596
Pilg. Rest.....	42	33	28	33	25	25	22	22	13	26	14	25	308	30	7	345
Wand. Rest....	15	9	18	19	19	14	12	18	14	22	19	19	198	29	18	245
Trinity	12	8	8	9	12	6	8	11	12	5	10	8	109	11	3	123
Greenwood	2	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	4	15	1	3	19
Spring Hill....	1	...	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	6	22	...	...	22
Second Home..	3	2	1	6	3	...	2	4	1	2	2	3	29	6	2	37
St. Francis....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....
County Farm..	1	4	2	2	5	5	1	2	5	2	2	...	31	11	...	42
For Shipment..	39	33	32	33	35	28	33	32	28	40	30	47	410	16	8	434
For Anatomical Purposes ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	2	...	7
Greenfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....
Total.....	392	310	337	372	359	284	292	340	331	366	328	375	4084	337	399	4830

TABLE No. 18.

Showing by Months the Occupation of Those Dying in the City During 1905.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Accountant	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Agent	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	7
Apiarist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Auditor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Baggagemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bag Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baker	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	7
Barber	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	9
Bartender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bathhouse Keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Blacksmith	2	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	14
Boiler Maker	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bookbinder	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bookkeeper	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	...	19
Brakeman	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Brewer	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bridge Tender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Broker	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Brush Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Butcher	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	3	...	16
Cabinet Maker	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
Capitalist	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carpenter	4	3	3	6	8	3	1	...	6	5	3	8	50
Car Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Carriage Trimmer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cash Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cash Girl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cashier	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caulker	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chambermaid	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chief Fire Dept	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney Sweep	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Checker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cigar Maker	5	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	14
Clerk	4	6	5	5	4	1	4	5	2	3	2	8	49
Coal Dealer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coal Heaver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collector	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Commercial Traveler	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
Conductor	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Confectioner	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Contractor	2	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
Cook	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Cooper	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	11
Craneman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dentist	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Draughtsman	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Dressmaker	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Druggist	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	5
Editor	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Electrician	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Elevatorman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Engineer	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	12
Engraver	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Express Driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Farmer	6	7	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	5	2	5	39
Ferryman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Finisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Fireman	...	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	14
Fish Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3

TABLE No 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Flagman	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Florist	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreman or Woman	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	6
Gardner	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Glove Maker	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocer	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	8
Hatter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Hotel Keeper	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Horse Dealer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
House Keeper	77	39	6	58	63	55	45	51	45	71	58	82	700
House Mover	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Insurance Agent	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Iron Worker	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
Janitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Jeweler	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Laborer	33	23	20	33	26	24	18	28	27	25	28	25	310
Lake Captain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4
Laundryman	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laundress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Lawyer	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
Lighthouse Keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lithographer	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Liveryman	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Lumberman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
Machinist	2	1	4	3	3	1	3	3	...	4	...	3	27
Maltster	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Manufacturer	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mason	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	10
Merchant	5	5	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	5	4	4	41
Messenger Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milkman	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miller	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	5
Milliner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Millwright	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Miner	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motorman	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Molder	1	5	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	16
Musician	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7
None	14	21	17	18	12	2	3	5	20	12	16	19	159
Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Packer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painter	4	...	2	1	5	2	1	...	5	...	3	2	25
Paper Cutter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Paper Distributer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pattern Maker	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Peddler	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	7
Photographer	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Physician	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plasterer	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plater	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumber	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Polisher	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pool Player	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Porter	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	9
Printer	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7
Real Estate	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Restaurant Keeper	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sailor	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	11
Sail Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Salesman	6	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	2	20
Saloonkeeper	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	...	5	5	28
School Boy or Girl	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	1	26
Seamstress	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	7
Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Servant	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	10
Shipping Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Shoemaker	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	2	3	2	...	3	17
Steam Fitter	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Sister of Charity	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slater	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stone Cutter	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Stoker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...1
Student	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8
Steward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Switchman	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	5
Tailor	4	3	...	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	19
Tanner	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	9
Teacher	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	8
Teamster	4	4	3	4	2	1	4	3	3	5	3	1	37
Telegraph Operator	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Telephone Operator	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinner	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...1
Trunk Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...1
Undertaker	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
Upholsterer	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vet. Surgeon	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wagon Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waiter	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Watch Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Watchman	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4
Weaver	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Wood Finisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total													1743

MARRIAGES, 1905.

MONTHS.	Total Marriages Reported.	BOTH PARTIES.												CEREMONY.						
		BIRTHPLACE.										COLOR		Religious.			Civil.			
		Milw.		Wis. Outside Milw.		Others of U. S.		Foreign.		Not Given.										
		H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	Prot.	Cath.	Jew.	J. P.	Judge.	Court Com.	Offic'l Spk'r.
January	150	33	50	28	32	31	24	57	43	1	1	....	....	68	30	12	35	5	....	....
February	179	40	65	38	27	17	13	84	74	....	....	....	....	74	82	4	16	3	....	....
March	235	60	76	39	53	37	25	99	81	....	....	....	....	88	67	5	67	8	....	....
April	136	34	48	31	28	18	21	53	39	....	....	....	....	67	7	6	49	6	1	....
May	270	90	116	48	42	44	44	88	68	....	....	....	1	146	56	3	57	8	....	....
June	418	130	172	94	88	66	55	126	101	2	2	....	....	198	138	5	62	14	1	....
July	362	111	145	68	74	63	47	120	95	....	1	....	....	171	108	13	65	3	2	....
August	265	79	96	40	45	57	43	88	79	1	2	....	....	113	68	2	74	8	....	....
September	317	100	135	36	39	46	43	135	100	....	....	2	2	128	99	3	80	4	2	1
October	471	133	224	84	71	73	61	181	115	....	....	1	1	187	177	4	89	13	1	....
November	247	172	108	38	36	28	17	109	86	....	....	....	1	119	76	5	45	1	1	....
December	319	97	132	48	58	53	36	117	91	4	2	1	2	188	71	8	48	2	2	....
Total	3369	979	1367	592	593	533	429	1257	972	8	8	4	7	1547	979	70	687	75	10	1

BIRTHS, 1905.

Table Showing Reported Births, as to Color, Sex and by Whom Reported, by Months.

COLOR, SEX, REPORTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White	551	587	656	637	689	627	736	653	751	757	581	621	7846
Colored	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	6
Male	300	313	338	317	363	311	370	344	360	394	288	308	4006
Female	251	274	318	320	328	316	368	309	391	363	293	315	3846
Physician	215	289	310	297	382	301	385	345	388	363	305	293	3873
Midwife	336	298	346	340	309	326	353	308	363	394	276	330	3979
Total	551	587	656	637	691	627	738	653	751	757	581	623	7852

Births Reported by Wards for the Year 1905.

WARDS.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
First	7	6	10	6	9	11	13	8	12	6	7	5	100
Second	11	10	17	7	22	12	13	4	12	13	11	17	149
Third	3	15	5	13	7	5	36	7	12	6	8	14	131
Fourth	12	14	8	17	18	16	17	18	8	13	8	15	164
Fifth	12	12	10	13	14	14	18	9	15	10	10	14	151
Sixth	20	15	22	27	21	25	21	28	37	24	10	23	273
Seventh	3	3	7	1	4	7	9	2	8	5	4	6	59
Eighth	15	15	18	14	16	21	17	15	15	29	18	19	212
Ninth	39	33	41	32	37	48	34	37	28	42	27	34	432
Tenth	26	35	25	19	33	29	38	37	26	31	26	28	353
Eleventh	58	47	70	69	51	61	50	60	71	65	46	55	703
Twelfth	34	34	43	30	40	30	32	27	37	54	30	31	422
Thirteenth	21	58	60	44	60	36	37	38	40	35	25	39	493
Fourteenth	89	79	79	91	91	91	101	90	100	112	89	93	1105
Fifteenth	26	7	15	20	23	20	23	22	28	14	15	22	235
Sixteenth	7	7	5	13	18	13	11	15	10	11	8	10	128
Seventeenth	24	25	10	23	16	17	38	24	38	33	32	15	295
Eighteenth	28	14	22	27	29	25	35	42	43	51	23	34	373
Nineteenth	17	34	24	31	36	25	31	26	30	29	26	24	333
Twentieth	30	27	45	26	32	33	34	31	42	28	33	32	393
Twenty-first	23	25	42	40	38	30	46	30	48	45	34	23	424
Twenty-second	24	25	30	22	26	14	30	29	31	20	29	19	299
Twenty-third	8	17	14	12	24	15	10	19	19	25	19	21	203
Not Stated	14	30	34	40	26	29	44	35	41	56	43	30	422
Total	551	587	656	637	691	627	738	653	751	757	581	623	7852

Nativity of Father.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	101	112	114	125	124	152	118	119	155	140	111	74	1445
Wis. outside of Milwaukee...	68	73	102	79	101	64	136	96	112	103	79	119	1132
Others of United States.....	53	63	67	84	75	70	72	87	76	84	66	73	870
Germany	188	201	244	201	242	186	223	206	231	235	186	179	2522
Other European Countries....	135	134	122	138	141	148	179	137	169	184	130	167	1784
Unknown or not stated......	6	4	7	10	8	7	10	8	8	11	9	11	99
Total.................	551	587	656	637	691	627	738	653	751	757	581	623	7852

Nativity of Mother.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	153	143	163	143	162	189	159	171	183	182	139	105	1892
Wis. outside of Milwaukee...	65	85	121	102	111	81	140	100	117	114	103	141	1280
Others of United States.....	54	65	72	81	70	74	79	82	85	82	75	68	887
Germany	159	169	194	193	223	150	195	178	219	210	107	162	2159
Other European Countries...	120	123	105	116	123	133	163	121	147	163	154	147	1615
Unknown or not stated.......	...	2	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	6	3	...	19
Total.................	551	587	656	637	691	627	738	653	751	757	581	623	7852

REPORT

OF

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Honorable F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I hereby respectfully submit my eighth annual report to you, giving in detail a tabulated statement of the work reported by the Sanitary, and Meat Inspectors for the year ending April 9th, 1906.

During the past year there have been two horses afflicted with glanders, killed and disposed of, and the stables cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the department.

The meat and food inspectors have confiscated and destroyed 16,415 pounds of fruit and vegetables and 153,460 pounds of meat, valued at $2870.53, also a carload of peanuts which the commission merchant was permitted to return upon a promise not to handle any more of that kind.

The inspectors have made 26,949 written reports, including inspections, of which 2,647 were citizens' complaints.

The following tables show the various kinds of orders issued:

ORDERS PERTAINING TO BAKERIES.

Clean bake shop,	10
Clean baker's wagon,	1
Clean floor,	8
Clean rising boards or tables	1
Clean stairs,	1
Paint or whitewash bake shop	12
Provide floor,	6
Renew ceiling,	1

MEAT MARKET AND FISH MARKETS.

Clean ice box,	1
Cease keeping fish on sidewalk,	7
Provide killing place or cease killing,	1
Reline ice box,	1
Remove cabbage,	1
Remove fish,	1
Remove old ice box and provide new one	1

ORDERS PERTAINING TO BARNS AND DAIRIES.

Cease drying bedding,	1
Clean barn,	4
Clean cows,	2
Connect tank,	1
Connect barn to sewer or tank	1

Connect barn to sewer	11
Connect wash rack	4
Quarantine cow	1
Remove cow	2
Repair barn	1
Wash milk cans	5
Whitewash barn	5

ORDERS PERTAINING TO PLUMBING.

A.

Clean sewer	87
Connect bar	4
Connect ice box	12
Connect rear house	5
Connect roof conductors	32
Connect sink	19
Disconnect sewer from wooden drain	8
Extend sewer	1
Provide sewer	482
Repair and relay sewer	26
Seal clean-out	2
Seal sewer	3
Tile-drain basement	5

B.

Clean basin	1
Clean sink waste pipe	6
Provide sink	8
Renew wood work	6
Repair faucet	1
Repair sink	4
Repair sink trap	3
Trap sink	20

C.

Clean slop hopper	1
Provide slop hopper	4
Remove slop hopper	1
Repair slop hopper	2

D.

Clean water closet	76
Disconnect water closet	2
Provide water closet	1070
Provide water for water closet	13
Remove hopper closet	1
Remove pan closet	7
Renew water closet	2
Repair water closet	24
Repair water closet floor	2
Reset water closet	5

E.

Clean catch basin	8
Cover catch basin	1
Provide catch basin	11
Remove catch basin	1
Trap catch basin	1

F.

Repair plumbing	102
Repair waste pipe	11

ORDERS PERTAINING TO VAULTS AND URINALS.

A.

Clean Vault	1777
Clean covered vault	1
Disinfect vault	1
Fill vault	1215
Lime vault	5
Provide water tight vault	2
Repair privy	3

B.

Clean urinal	4
Enclose urinal	1
Connect urinal	1
Provide urinal	12
Provide water for urinal	3
Remove urinal	1
Repair urinal	3
Trap urinal	1

ORDERS TO CEASE COMMITTING NUISANCE.

Cease blowing off boiler into alley	1
Cease burning garbage	1
Cease burning manure	3
Cease cleaning cuspidors on street	2
Cease draining into basement	1
Cease loading glue stock	7
Cease locking water closet	1
Cease loading grain	1
Cease melting asphalt and burning crude oil	1
Cease throwing garbage	10
Cease throwing manure in alley	1
Cease throwing manure in creek	2
Cease throwing slops and waste water in alley	6
Cease throwing slops from window	1
Cease throwing slops in catch basin	1
Cease throwing slops in street	9
Cease throwing slops in yard or lot	20
Cease throwing rubbish on roof	1
Cease unloading rags on sidewalk	1
Cease keeping loaded manure wagons on street	1

ORDERS PERTAINING TO GARBAGE AND MANURE NUISANCES.

A.

Clean ash pit	1
Clean garbage box	2
Clean garbage chuts	4
Provide ash box	88
Provide cover for garbage box	14
Provide garbage box	841
Provide garbage chute	3
Remove garbage box	2
Remove ash box	2
Remove mixed garbage	42
Repair garbage box	3

B.

Close manure box	1
Provide cover for manure box	33
Provide manure box	224
Remove manure	255
Remove manure box	1
Repair manure box	36

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Boil water before using	2
Clean air shaft	1
Clean alley	52
Clean and whiten tannery	1
Clean basement cellar and premises	43
Clean chimney	1
Clean cesspool	1
Clean cistern	59
Clean drain	1
Clean passage way	4
Clean poultry pen	45
Clean radiators	1
Clean roof	2
Clean roof gutters	3
Clean room	2
Clean shed	3
Clean sidewalk	1
Clean store	1
Clean street	1
Clean track	1
Clean under house	2
Clean under sidewalk	1
Clean well	1
Clean yard	165
Close barber shop	2
Close doors	1
Close factory	1

Close or repair factory	1
Collect and destroy dust	1
Confine or muzzle dog	24
Confine Pigeons	5
Confine poultry	1
Connect or remove cistern	2
Cover cistern	1
Destroy dogs	1
Destroy tuberculosis sweepings	1
Drain basement and cellar	9
Drain to catch basin	1
Extend chimney	3
Extend partition	1
Extend roof gutters	1
Extend smoke stack	3
Extend ventilation	1
Fill cistern	82
Fill basement and cellar or drain	1
Fill ditch	2
Fill duck pond	1
Fill or cover cistern	5
Fill or drain lot	13
Fill or cover well	1
Fill well	65
Muffle exhaust	1
Provide box for bones	1
Provide door	2
Provide dust collector	1
Provide eave gutters or roof conductors	60
Provide floor	9
Provide larger tank, (for barber shop)	2
Provide locks for elevator	1
Provide roof	1
Provide screen	3
Provide wagon covers (Express Co.)	2
Provide water	11
Provide window	1
Remove bones	1
Remove burned fish	1
Remove cans	1
Remove cistern	15
Remove contaminated earth	2
Remove damaged silks	1
Remove dead horse wagon	2
Remove decayed eggs	1
Remove decayed fruit	1
Remove dogs	2
Remove fire debris	1
Remove gasoline stove	1

Remove grating	1
Remove obstruction	1
Remove offal	1
Remove potatoes	1
Remove poultry	62
Remove poultry coop	4
Remove rabbits	1
Remove rags	2
Remove rubbish or ashes	20
Remove spite fence	1
Remove wooden drain	5
Remove wooden floor	1
Remove wood work	1
Renovate house	128
Repair alley	1
Repair basement	14
Repair cistern	1
Repair gas fixtures	1
Repair hose	1
Repair roof	8
Repair roof gutters	59
Repair stove	1
Repair wood work	1
Spade poultry yard	1
Ventilate room	1
Whitewash poultry pen	33

SANITARY INSPECTORS' DISTRICTS.

102 A. J. Fuchs, Defective plumbing on South Side and substitute inspecting.

103 Harry Kiehl, County dairy and milk inspection.

104 F. Mack, 6th ward and 13th ward east of Third street and south of Wright street, and the 21st ward east of Third street.

105 J. F. Cunningham, 5th ward and milk collections.

106 Edw. Seaman, 1st, 7th and 18th wards.

108 Peter McHugh, 10th and 15th wards.

109 J. Mahkorn, 8th and 23rd wards, and 11th ward west of Sixth and north of Mitchell streets.

110 C. F. Kruckenberg, 20th ward and the 13th ward west of Third and north of Wright streets, and the 21st ward west of Third street.

111 Jacob H. Schultz, 11th ward east of Sixth avenue and the 12th ward, also the 17th ward north of Lincoln avenue and the 14th ward east of First avenue and north of Lincoln avenue.

112 John J. Houlehan, detailed for work in office nights.

113 J. Campbell, 11th ward west of Sixth avenue and south of Mitchell street, and the 14th ward west of Sixth avenue.

114 Felix Michalak, 17th ward south of Lincoln avenue and the 14th ward east of Sixth avenue and south of Lincoln avenue.

115 Oscar E. Klein, 9th, 19th and 22nd wards.

117 Jos. Derfus, 2nd and 16th wards and defective plumbing of east and west sides.

THE FOUR DISTRICTS FOR THE INSPECTION OF MEAT, FISH, FOODS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

121 F. J. Carney, the slaughter houses and 4th, 5th, 8th, 15th, 16th and 23rd wards.

122 Edw. F. Allee, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd wards.

123 The commission houses and the 1st, 3rd, 7th and 18th wards.

124 Edw. McGrath, 11th, 12th, 14th and 17th wards.

Respectfully submitted,

TRUMAN H. CURTIS.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT

OF

SECRETARY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

F. M. Schulz, M. D., Commissioner of Health.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith the financial report of the Health Department for the year ending December 31st, 1905:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND.

Feb. 1.	January pay roll,	$2,746.83
	January pay roll, Hospital,	506.51
	January pay roll, Hospital,	132.50
	January pay roll, Vaccinations,	240.00
	January pay roll, Pound Keeper,	50.00
	January pay roll, Guards,	574.59
Feb. 6	Advertising,	5.10
	Stationary,	3.00
	Stationary,	15.00
	Blank Books,	92.50
	Blank Books,	96.00
	Blankets, etc.,	152.86
	Groceries,	57.39
	Postage stamps,	44.40
	Removing dead horse,	3.00
	Coffee and tea,	20.50
	Coffee and tea,	15.00
	Groceries,	72.59
	Groceries,	60.96
	Turkey,	12.26
	Groceries,	36.39
	Groceries,	56.39
	Oranges,	3.00
	Coal,	81.39
	Livery hire, Nov.,	209.00
	Livery hire, Dec.,	265.00
	Signal,	12.25
	Lightning, fourth quarter,	40.88
	Meats,	18.10
	Water,	4.48
	Meats,	95.09
	Meats,	103.13
	Groceries,	37.92
	Groceries,	69.48
	Milk,	24.60
	Milk,	33.45
	Rubber stamp,	1.05
	Jackets, etc.,	12.50

	Drugs,	8.75
	Drugs,	14.55
	Drugs,	26.00
	Drugs,	26.90
	Drugs,	107.00
	Candy, Hospital, (for Christmas),	7.50
	Services of nurses,	20.00
	Services of nurses,	28.67
	Milk,	12.80
	Drugs,	39.24
	Drugs,	52.50
	Drugs,	66.24
	Changing Phones,	2.95
	Rent of Hospital, Aug. 16 to Dec. 15th,	500.00
Feb. 20.	Advertising,	.95
	Advertising,	.57
	Advertising,	2.55
	Advertising,	3.40
	Oil cloth,	1.98
	Groceries,	44.22
	Bread, etc.,	9.40
	Bread, etc.,	10.03
	Bread, etc.,	14.71
	Stars,	10.00
	Rabbits,	7.80
	Coffee and tea,	18.75
	Coffee and tea,	7.75
	Groceries,	30.47
	Tubes, etc.,	1.40
	Tubes, etc.,	4.75
	Tubes, etc.,	3.50
	Nurse service,	5.00
	Coal,	53.40
	Coal, quarantine,	3.20
	Shells,	2.40
	Lightning, Dec. 14th to Jan. 24th	6.00
	Meat,	81.03
	Subscription,	2.00
	Coal,	45.00
	Coal,	52.50
	Coal,	105.00
	Coal,	157.50
	Oil,	7.35
	Paper,	2.59
	Groceries,	41.17
	Milk,	28.80
	Guard houses,	105.00
	Subscription,	3.00

	Drugs,	21.88
	Coal,	54.25
	Electric clusters,	187.43
	Motor,	115.00
	Carpenter work,	2.50
	Expenses advanced,	12.45
	Service of nurses,	44.00
	Ice,	6.50
	Ice,	10.00
	Telephone service, first quarter,	42.80
	Postage stamps,	12.00
Mar. 1.	February pay roll,	2,766.17
	February pay roll, Hospital,	330.64
	February pay roll, Hospital,	130.62
	February pay roll, Vaccinations,	200.00
	February pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00
	February pay roll, Guards,	205.59
Mar. 6.	Printing,	125.26
	Toweling,	7.08
	Repairing,	8.00
	Groceries,	13.00
	Groceries,	38.27
	Meat,	18.25
	Wood,	11.00
	Milk,	18.60
	Drugs,	60.00
Mar. 20.	Dry goods,	11.67
	Dry goods,	11.60
	Groceries,	30.38
	Envelopes,	12.00
	Axle Grease,	3.09
	Shaker,	.75
	Meat,	2.16
	Wire, etc.,	3.45
	Groceries,	3.00
	Groceries,	25.49
	Lighting, Feb.,	8.85
	Meat,	17.48
	Coal,	47.95
	Supplies,	2.00
	Meat,	75.00
	Wood,	11.00
	Coal,	52.50
	Groceries,	29.98
	Groceries,	26.00
	Groceries,	72.93
	Pump,	158.50
	Electric motor,	162.50

	Solder, etc.,	6.50
	Sink Trap,	13.50
	Basin bowl,	16.35
	Services of nurses,	34.00
	Coal,	48.75
	Coal,	48.75
	Ice,	11.45
	Ice,	6.00
	Rent of Hospital, Dec. 15th to March 15th	375.00
	Expenses advanced,	15.05
	Diaries,	7.20
	Index cards,	24.50
	Stationary,	9.50
Apr. 3.	Advertising,	.51
	Advertising,	.51
	Advertising,	.68
	Advertising,	.68
	Advertising,	.68
	Advertising,	1.19
	Advertising,	3.40
	Burying horses, etc.,	6.00
	Cartage, horses, etc.,	27.55
	Rental and services,	2.25
	Hardware,	5.99
	Groceries,	60.35
	Cleaning vaults,	28.00
	Coal,	52.50
	Groceries,	3.49
	Medicines, etc.,	13.27
	Medicines, etc.,	13.91
	Medicines, etc.,	28.50
	Oiler and files,	1.09
	Connecting washing machine,	74.50
	Expenses,	12.19
	Bottles, etc.,	4.95
	Vaccine points, etc.,	32.35
	Salts, etc.,	33.65
	Vaccine points,	60.00
	Mattresses,	90.00
Apr. 4.	March pay roll,	2,757.49
	March pay roll,	467.00
	March pay roll,	127.50
	Pound keeper,	50.00
	Vaccinations,	325.00
	Guards,	383.33
Apr. 17.	Printing,	22.50
	Stationary,	1.50
	Boxes,	46.08

	Blankets, etc.,	67.81
	Crockery,	5.52
	Towels, etc.,	59.26
	Grate caps,	9.00
	Cots, etc.,	18.00
	Range,	24.00
	Paint, etc.,	11.91
	Groceries,	18.50
	Groceries,	52.27
	Brushes,	4.50
	Groceries,	49.59
	Livery,	184.00
	Livery,	169.00
	Lighting,	50.15
	Lighting,	51.00
	Meat,	18.78
	Water,	4.75
	Meat,	130.68
	Board while quarantined,	3.00
	Coal,	52.50
	Groceries,	40.08
	Milk,	35.10
	Book,	6.00
	Circuit board, etc.,	26.00
	Coal,	23.48
	Medicine, etc.,	15.35
	Shields,	40.00
	Formaldehyde,	48.00
	Ether, etc.,	52.32
	Medicine, etc.,	55.23
	Medicine and supplies,	61.25
	Vaccine points,	105.00
	Anti-toxine, etc.,	105.00
	Packing,	13.80
	Plunger, etc.,	13.95
	Services of nurses,	32.00
	Medicines, etc.,	5.55
	Acid,	10.50
	Formaldehyde,	26.00
	Coal,	49.66
	Ice,	2.90
	Ice,	6.75
	Postage stamps,	1.00
Apr. 22.	Expenses incurred at convention,	228.00
May 1.	Printing,	13.50
	New door,	5.00
	Stoves and pipe,	23.00
	Expenses to Madison,	7.88

	Beds, etc.,	72.00
	Beds, etc.,	30.00
	Mattresses,	45.00
	Chairs,	6.00
	Pails,	1.50
	Groceries,	3.25
	Tubes,	1.50
	Instruments,	1.00
	Scalpel, etc.,	4.25
	Coal,	1.45
	Lighting, first quarter,	47.28
	Groceries,	17.66
	Dater,	1.20
	Cotton, etc.,	22.35
	Medicine, etc.,	11.43
	Medicine, etc.,	25.18
	Medicine, etc.,	31.36
	Formaldehyde,	24.00
	Anti-toxine,	33.00
	Vaccine, etc.,	22.70
	Oil, etc.,	3.89
	Lights, etc.,	41.61
	Medicine, etc.,	10.63
	Vaccine, etc.,	85.50
	Rent of Hospital, March 15 to Apr. 15th,	125.00
	Services, Telephone Co., second quarter,	41.50
	LoLactometers, etc.,	15.17
	Blank book,	9.75
May 2.	April pay roll,	2,731.53
	April pay roll, Hospital,	465.00
	April pay roll, Hospital,	148.75
	April pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00
	April pay roll, vaccinations,	145.00
	April pay roll, vaccinations, etc.,	15.00
	April pay roll, Guards,	319.50
May 15.	Printing,	31.07
	Towels, etc.,	14.40
	Linen, etc.,	10.78
	Funeral expenses (E. Brussler),	52.00
	Bread, etc.,	39.96
	Beds, etc.,	72.00
	Meat,	4.82
	Disposing of horse,	27.00
	Tea and Coffee,	5.50
	Tea and Coffee,	3.50
	Coal,	11.95
	Wood,	21.00
	Wood,	31.50

	Lighting, April,	36.00
	Meat,	17,37
	Coal,	52.12
	Meat,	74.45
	Groceries,	40.34
	Groceries,	37.91
	Milk,	26.60
	Labor,	15.00
	Fixtures,	107.25
	Packing, etc.,	14.50
	Sundries,	9.59
	Groceries,	11.54
	Vaccine points,	60.00
	Medicine, etc.,	34.54
	Ice,	4.00
	Ice,	6.25
May 22.	Building at Isolation Hospital,	250.04
	Vegetables, etc.,	36.00
May 29.	Printing,	22.38
	Dry goods,	6.12
	Shades, etc.,	9.71
	Bread,	89.92
	Groceries,	18.75
	Hardware,	2.15
	Groceries,	44.76
	Tubes, etc.,	.85
	Coal,	1.45
	Shells,	2.40
	Coal,	48.52
	Coal,	72.86
	Paint,	22.50
	Paint, etc.,	19.40
	Medicines, etc.,	13.85
	Medicines, etc.,	18.58
	Wire, etc.,	19.31
	Services of nurses,	35.30
	Formaldyhede,	15.84
	Formaldehyde,	56.00
	Rent of Hospital, Apr., 15 to May 15th	125.00
	Toll services,	1.35
	Printing,	61.50
	Postage stamps,	81.60
	Cabinet,	9.50
June 1.	May pay roll,	2,761.53
	May pay roll, Hospital,	442.00
	May pay roll,	137.50
	May pay roll, Pound-keeper,	50.00
	May pay roll, Vaccination,	65.00

	May pay roll, Disinfection,	54.00
	May pay roll, Guards,	317.25
	May pay roll, Dog catcher,	30.00
June 12.	Pole, etc.,	6.00
	Cleaning eye piece,	2.50
	Book,	3.00
	Disposing of horses,	6.00
	Bandage roller, etc.,	6.20
	Tube and bulb,	1.00
	Groceries,	40.11
	Shells,	4.80
	Frames,	17.50
	Lighting, May,	19.00
	Coal,	52.65
	Services,	10.00
	Brushes, etc.,	1.42
	Wire, etc.,	16.41
	Supplies,	32.55
	Cards,	14.25
June 26.	Groceries,	47.75
	Groceries,	27.79
	Tea and Coffee,	9.50
	Tea and Coffee,	3.00
	Groceries,	54.54
	Livery, March,	181.00
	Livery, April,	136.00
	Meat,	13.88
	Meat,	44.69
	Coal,	24.85
	Milk,	16.50
	Sheeting, etc.,	31.10
	Sheeting, etc.,	18.41
	Medicine, etc.,	16.10
	Services of nurses,	24.67
	Shields,	22.50
	Medicine, etc.,	61.00
	Serum,	75.00
	Rent of Hospital, June,	125.00
	Ice,	6.25
	Ice,	6.50
	Ice,	5.00
	Groceries,	35.11
	Card index section,	8.00
	Blank books,	12.00
July 1.	June pay roll,	2,694.87
	June pay roll, Hospital,	340.00
	June pay roll, Hospital,	126.25
	June pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00

	June pay roll, Guards,	180.00
	June pay roll, Disinfector,	60.00
	June pay roll, Vaccination,	105.00
July 10.	Lighting, June,	21.66
	Lighting, second quarter,	25.68
	Water,	4.39
	Formaldehyde,	20.00
	Medicine, etc.,	33.14
July 24.	Milk signs,	198.00
	Groceries,	52.72
	Groceries,	26.25
	Rental, quarter ending May 31st,	2.25
	Groceries,	1.75
	Groceries,	8.50
	Rendering horse,	3.00
	Groceries,	59.23
	Scalpels, etc.,	5.12
	Cleaning vault,	9.00
	Coal,	49.70
	Sawdust, etc.,	1.38
	Wood,	10.50
	Coal,	1.88
	Padlocks,	3.60
	Meat,	13.36
	Milk,	36.76
	Milk, etc.,	14.78
	Milk, etc.,	30.81
	Milk, etc.,	14.60
	Varnish, etc.,	16.70
	Electrical work,	91.00
	Medicine, etc.,	6.50
	Formaldehyde,	37.30
	Ice,	4.00
	Ice,	6.50
	Telephone service,—third quarter,	41.50
	Postage stamps,	4.00
	Printing,	111.50
Aug. 1.	July pay roll,	2.899.97
	July pay roll, Hospital,	452.00
	July pay roll, Hospital,	133.75
	July pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00
	July pay roll, Vaccination,	127.00
	July pay roll, Guards,	13.50
Aug. 7.	Three directories,	18.00
	Rabbits, etc.,	15.50
	Rent of Hospital, June 15 to July 15,	125.00
	Meat,	36.60
	Milk,	28.70

	Lighting, July,	22.42
	Postage stamps,	14.00
Aug. 21.	Printing,	146.75
	Napkins, etc.,	29.22
	Groceries,	26.56
	Groceries	31.13
	Oil can, etc.,	2.25
	Disposing of horses,	6.00
	Tea and Coffee,	3.00
	Groceries,	57.80
	Livery hire, May,	70.00
	Livery hire, June,	55.00
	Livery hire, July,	73.00
	Meat,	14.42
	Milk, etc.,	16.08
	Services of nurses,	19.34
	Services of nurses,	18.00
	Ice,	5.75
	Ice,	6.75
	Printing,	115.21
Sept. 5.	Screens,	3.00
	Burettes,	5.56
	Saxhletts App.	11.25
	Grate,	4.00
	Hardware,	15.52
	Coffee and Tea,	7.50
	Tubes,	2.50
	Wood,	10.00
	Coal,	29.20
	Meat,	70.18
	Supplies,	16.80
	Repairs,	7.90
	Expenses of advertising,	9.06
	Expenses of advertising,	8.75
Sept. 6.	August pay roll,	2,985.72
	August pay roll, Hospital,	341.99
	August pay roll, Hospital,	136.00
	August pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00
	August pay roll, Vaccinations,	32.50
	August pay roll, Hospital,	3.75
Aug 18.	Repairs,	44.35
	Caulking windows,	165.00
	Groceries,	44.98
	Book,	6.00
	Bread, etc.,	23.24
	Bread, etc.,	15.76
	Bread, etc.,	8.16
	Bread, etc.,	14.04

	Bread, etc.,	4.14
	Bread, etc.,	5.09
	Bread, etc.,	21.72
	Settees, etc.,	20.25
	Rental and service,	2.25
	Coffee,	1.25
	Coffee,	2.50
	Groceries,	24.03
	Cleaning vault,	8.00
	Groceries,	34.39
	Wood,	21.00
	Lighting, August,	17.10
	Meats,	13.52
	Coal,	52.77
	Meats,	25.45
	Milk,	10.45
	Cleaning vault,	10.00
	Removing night soil	4.00
	Supplies, etc.,	25.60
	Repairs,	15.85
	Medicine, etc.,	15.45
	Services of nurses,	20.00
	Formaldehyde,	47.52
	Rent of Hospital, June 15 to July 15	125.00
	Ice,	6.30
	Ice,	17.37
	Printing,	58.25
Oct. 2.	Blank books,	14.75
	Printing,	3.00
	Bread, etc.,	7.28
	Bread, etc.,	12.92
	Bread, etc.,	33.52
	Bread,	38.04
	Postage stamps,	29.20
	Disposing of horses,	9.00
	Cleaning vault,	8.00
	Map, etc.,	17.50
	Books,	5.00
	Books,	7.50
	Livery,	17.00
	Stamps,	1.05
	Medicines, etc.,	34.80
Oct. 3.	September pay roll,	3,071.63
	September pay roll, Hospital,	220.00
	September pay roll, Hospital,	160.00
	September pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00
	September pay roll, Vaccinations,	20.00
Oct. 16.	Groceries,	34.97

	Weather strip,	10.00
	Bread,	.96
	Bread,	6.52
	Burying horses,	15.00
	Hardware, etc.,	2.50
	Disposing of horses,	3.00
	Coffee,	2.50
	Coffee and Tea,	2.75
	Groceries,	37.11
	One sealer,	2.50
	Coal,	27.13
	Padlock, etc.,	1.60
	Lighting, September,	13.30
	Lighting, third quarter,	22.88
	Meat,	13.67
	Coal,	25.25
	Water,	3.27
	Milk,	6.30
	Desk bracket,	3.50
	Medicine, etc.,	8.00
	Medicine, etc.,	19.05
	Sundries,	4.40
	Services of nurses,	20.00
	Screens, etc.,	57.78
	Medicine, etc.,	28.95
	Bottles,	10.20
	Ice,	4.50
	Ice,	11.75
	Mounting maps,	5.75
Oct. 30.	Chairs, etc.,	40.50
	Disposing of horse,	3.00
	Milk and eggs,	16.83
	Milk and eggs,	17.93
	Plumbing, etc.,	14.45
	Rent of Hospital, Aug. to Oct.,	250.00
	Telephone services, fourth quarter,	41.50
Nov. 1.	October pay roll,	3,071.63
	October pay roll, Hospital,	180.00
	October pay roll, Hospital,	163.00
	October pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00
	October pay roll, Vaccinations,	40.00
	Coal,	52.87
	Gas fittings,	26.53
	Setting tubs,	4.00
	Books,	4.00
	Groceries,	31.82
	Bread, etc.,	4.26
	Bread, etc.,	2.55

	Cash advanced for books destroyed.	6.15
	Groceries,	1.92
	Water keg, etc.,	2.80
	Disposing of horses,	6.00
	Coffee,	2.50
	Coffee and Tea,	4.25
	Groceries,	21.61
	Mill board,	1.11
	Meat, etc.,	17.20
	Meat, etc.,	12.82
	Lighting, October,	12.35
	Meat,	15.48
	Shells,	4.80
	Milk, etc.,	14.52
	Tacking up cards, etc.,	37.50
	Milk, etc.,	2.45
	Number machine, etc.,	14.35
	Drugs, etc.,	65.10
	Service of nurses,	24.00
	Alcohol, etc.,	7.44
	Medicines, etc.,	22.55
	Toll service,	2.75
	Expenses advanced,	6.40
	Printing,	144.75
Nov. 27.	Advertising,	2.39
	Caulking,	23.05
	Knife,	1.00
	Nozzle,	1.40
	Pans, etc.,	1.88
	Hardware,	7.60
	Cleaning, etc.,	7.75
	Disposing of horses,	3.00
	Wood,	10.00
	Coal,	28.29
	Coal,	22.50
	Milk, etc. ,	23.37
	Glass,	8.67
	Glass,	3.53
	Putty, etc.,	1.20
	Fuses,	7.05
	Supplies,	4.20
	Fuller balls, etc.,	1.30
	Medicines, etc.,	14.15
	Ice,	8.00
	Ice,	10.00
	Supplies,	11.35
Dec. 1.	November pay roll,	3,053.30
	November pay roll, Hospital.	180.00

	November pay roll, Hospital,	151.00
	November pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00
Dec. 11.	Groceries,	37.88
	Bread, etc.,	7.77
	Bread, etc.,	1.48
	Hauling,	7.50
	Tea,	3.00
	Meats,	19.42
	Medicine, etc.,	22.50
	Postage stamps,	4.00
	Sealer,	2.50
	Coal,	390.10
Dec. 26.	Advertising, etc.,	5.00
	Disposing of horse,	3.00
	Groceries,	27.36
	Coffee,	2.50
	Cleaning sewer,	5.00
	Cleaning vault,	3.00
	Meats,	18.57
	Lighting,	17.10
	Milk,	2.45
	Convention expenses,	129.00
	Membership fee,	5.00
	Ice,	6.25
	Ice,	3.50
	Tacks,	.35
	Door spring,	4.25
	Syringe repair,	.85
	Coal,	24.34
	Dry cells,	2.25
	Guards,	8.50
	Rent, of Hospital, Oct. 15 to Dec. 15th,	250.00
	Books,	6.50
Jan. 1.	December pay roll,	3,011.63
	December pay roll, Hospital,	180.00
	December pay roll, Hospital,	136.00
	December pay roll, Pound keeper,	50.00
	December pay roll, Vaccination,	75.00
		$62,721.21

RECAPITULATION.

Office pay rolls,	$34,552.30	
Office expense,	1,040.82	
Office postage,	190.20	
Office printing,	855.67	
Books and stationary	322.55	
		$36,961.54
Hospital No. 1 pay rolls,	4,584.64	
Guards and Vaccination,	3,031.51	
Supplies and maintenance	7,313.80	
		$14,929.95
Hospital No. 2, pay rolls,	2,007.85	
Supplies and maintenance,	4,228.62	
		6,236.47
Supplies for laboratory,	1,408.16	
Caccine and anti-toxine,	887.05	
Sundry hospital expenses,	1,628.73	
Maintenance of dog pound,	669.31	
		4,593.25
		$62,721.21

GARBAGE DISPOSAL FUND.

Feb.	1.	January pay roll, collecting,	5,371.50
		January pay roll, shipping,	561.25
		January pay roll, crematory,	533.91
Feb.	6.	Rent of scow,	105.00
		Soap,	3.75
		Towing,	20.00
		Coal,	16.16
		Repairs,	3.10
		Pipe,	2.48
		Paint,	15.00
		Segments,	5.58
		Disposing of garbage (Turner Co.),	1,113.24
		Coal,	940.12
		Disposing of garbage (Turner Co.),	673.56
Feb.	20.	Glass, etc.,	2.24
		Bottles, etc.,	2.80
		Studs,	4.35
		Pipe,	4.94
		Garbage box,	43.25
		Oil,	64.98
		Lubricant,	37.80

	Coal,	71.00
	Carpenter work,	21.75
	Carpenter work,	4.75
	Supplies,	1.40
	Telephone service, First quarter.	18.00
	Telephone service, First quarter.	18.00
Feb. 27.	Coal,	1.005.82
	Coal,	564.14
Mar. 1.	February pay roll, collecting,	4.895.50
	February pay roll, shipping.	552.50
	February pay roll, Crematory.	481.16
Mar. 6.	Disposing of garbage (Turner Co.)	1.035.87
Mar. 20.	Sheaves, etc.,	8.70
	Oil,	6.56
	Cement, etc.,	55.90
	Clay, etc.,	17.50
	Lumber,	10.14
Apr. 3.	Hardware,	13.30
	Arch blocks,	142.00
	Disposing of garbage (Turner Co.)	1.794.15
Apr. 4.	February pay roll,	20.00
	March pay roll, collecting.	5.401.75
	March pay roll, shipping,	594.50
	March pay roll, crematory,	791.91
Apr. 17.	Boiler repairs,	26.00
	Tile,	7.38
	Fire clay, etc.,	42.12
Apr. 22.	Amounts retained on contract, (Turner Co.)	696.11
May 1.	Rope,	17.21
	Pipe, etc.,	24.37
	Hardware.	1.99
	Coal,	5.40
	Coal.	40.05
	Braces, etc.,	3.60
	Armatures,	2.40
	Gears, etc.,	24.75
	Tile clay, etc.,	13.25
	Brushes, etc.,	8.05
	Wire.	.80
	Telephone services, second quarter.	18.00
	Telephone service, second quarter.	18.00
May 2.	April pay roll, collecting.	5.145.00
	April pay roll, Crematory,	2.318.13
	April pay roll, shipping.	261.25
May 15.	Coal,	6.00
	Oiler, etc.,	5.57
	Valves, etc.,	1.71
	Towing,	10.00

	Towing,	10.00
	Towing,	20.00
	Paint, etc.,	52.60
	Rope,	34.29
	Rivets,	1.75
	Repairs,	96.00
	Blocks,	73.25
	Grates,	52.50
	Moving telephone,	3.50
May 22.	Disposal of Garbage, (Turner Co.),	902.75
	Towing,	150.00
May 29.	Hardware,	4.92
	Towing,	35.00
	Plumbing, etc. ,	13.32
	Plumbing, etc.,	53.20
June 1.	May pay roll, collecting,	5,575.50
	May pay roll, disposing,	3,465.56
June 12.	Paint,	31.20
	Coal,	174.08
	Coal,	198.94
	Coal,	150.00
	Lime,	.70
	Coal,	16.25
	Rope, etc.,	35.83
	Lumber,	20.78
	Lumber,	4.43
	Floor plates,	200.00
	Coal,	168.00
	Coal,	154.17
	Coal,	159.34
	Coal,	182.26
June 26.	Pipe,	40.88
	Towing,	10.00
	Benzine, etc.,	15.41
July 1.	June pay roll, collecting,	6,316.50
	June pay roll, disposing,	3.794.25
July 10.	Advertising,	1.37
	Advertising,	5.00
July 24.	Ells, etc.,	13.92
	Nippers,	1.74
	Soap,	3.75
	Oakum, etc.,	13.75
	Oil, etc.,	7.38
	Coal,	168.00
	Coal,	141.12
	Coal,	142.80
	Coal,	158.29
	Coal,	168.88

	Coal,	108.15
	Pipe and fitting.	11.13
	Repairs,	5.20
	Paint,	58.50
	Wheels, etc.,	50.90
	Labor etc.,	75.30
	Lumber, Hospital No. 1,	309.82
	Coal.	304.88
	Coal,	197.84
	Coal,	60.75
July 29.	Services, Engineer, Feb. and March.	150.00
Aug. 1.	July pay roll, collecting,	6,191.50
	July pay roll, disposing,	3,669.75
	June pay roll, Animals,	65.00
Aug. 7.	Directory,	6.00
Aug. 21.	Rivets, etc.,	69.99
	Compound,	35.00
	Coal,	147.35
	Shells,	4.80
	Paint,	31.20
	Coal, $17.50 and wood, $6.50	24.00
	Inspirator,	9.25
	Carbon,	.50
	Arch block,	85.99
	Telephone service, 3rd quarter,	18.00
	Telephone service, 3rd quarter,	18.00
	Garbage boxes,	945.00
	Coal,	925.00
	Advertising,	5.00
	Cleaning sewer,	6.50
	Hardware,	22.67
	Hardware,	19.45
	Brushes,	5.50
	Waste,	11.38
	Cable,	22.68
	Supplies,	6.17
	Coal,	15.58
	Repairs,	8.50
	Gearing,	17.00
	Cord, etc.,	8.95
	Repairs,	24.62
Sept. 6.	August pay roll, collecting,	6,645.50
	August pay roll, disinfecting,	3,890.45
Sept. 18.	Repairs,	3.30
	Grate bars, etc.,	97.88
	Cable,	10.93
	Towing,	20.00
	Coal.	4.00

	Repairing,	5.10
	Bushings,	14.00
	Carbons,	5.00
	Sockets,	2.10
	Coal,	947.04
Oct. 2.	Coal,	17.00
Oct. 3.	September pay roll, collecting,	6,154.00
	September pay roll, disposing,	3,679.14
	Advertising,	1.20
	Repairs,	21.20
	Slabs,	6.50
	Coal,	33.40
	Towing, etc.,	187.24
	Lumber,	11.41
Oct. 30.	Coal,	108.22
	Coal,	117.35
	Coal,	120.27
	Telephone service, fourth quarter,	18.00
	Telephone service, fourth quarter,	18.00
	Coal,	169.68
	Coal,	823.20
Nov. 1.	October pay roll, collecting,	5,427.75
	October pay roll, disposing,	3,305.72
Nov. 13.	Coal,	134.23
	Coal,	176.20
	Coal,	133.45
	Coal,	136.10
	Coal,	140.59
	Coal,	147.66
	Coal,	182.57
	Staples, etc.,	1.95
	Car bolts, etc.,	3.50
	Hardware,	10.17
	Wheel barrow trays,	13.50
	Hardware,	18.81
	Fire clay,	5.25
	Coal,	117.07
	Pinions, etc.,	103.00
	Cables and pulleys,	3.75
	Rope,	3.65
	"Porc" center for arc,	1.50
Nov. 27.	Fire pot, etc.,	2.35
	Pipe, etc.,	3.15
	Coal, wood, etc.,	8.15
	Hardware,	13.40
	Iron plates, etc.,	18.00
	Rope,	17.50
	Coal,	26.91

	Coal,	130.76
	Coal,	188.59
	Coal,	18.59
	Coal,	6.00
	Grate, etc.,	4.15
	Collector palms,	4.80
	Rope,	15.80
Dec. 1.	November pay roll, collecting,	5,232.75
	November pay roll, repairing,	569.78
	November pay roll, disposing,	1,005.25
Dec. 11.	Rent, Hildebrand,	150.00
	Rent, Zillmer,	150.00
Dec. 26.	Towing,	20.00
	Towing,	10.00
	Oil and paint,	7.40
	Oil and paint,	5.45
1906.		
Jan. 2.	December pay roll, collecting,	5,445.25
	December pay roll, crematory,	535.91
	December pay roll, disposing,	947.68
Jan. 8.	Rent, Hildebrand,	150.00
	Rent, Zillmer,	150.00
		$120,269.74

RECAPITULATION.

Collection of Garbage.

Pay rolls,		$67,802.50

Disposal of Garbage.

Pay rolls,		$36,838.09

Maintenance of Crematory.

Repairs ,	2,830.94	
Supplies,	331.06	
Fuel,	10,035.98	
Expenses,	75.75	
		$13,273.73

Maintenance of Hoist.

Repairs,	292.94	
Supplies,	35.00	
Fuel,	254.37	
Expense,	75.50	
		657.81
Dog pound,	79.30	
Garbage boxes and repairs,	1,058.24	
Repairs on scows and towing,	534.55	
Sundry expenses,	25.52	
		1,697.61
		$120,269.74

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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Health

OF

MILWAUKEE

December 31st, 1906

MILWAUKEE
CANNON PRINTING COMPANY
1907

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1907

MAYOR
SHERBURN M. BECKER,

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
OF THE
COMMON COUNCIL
1906

IRVING H. TARRANT,
ALBERT P. YUNKER,
SEBASTIAN WALTER,
WILLIAM F. KANE
HENRY STOETZER,
GEORGE SCHMITT,
EDWARD SCHRANZ.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

Health Department of the City of Milwaukee

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906

Commissioner of Health	GERHARD A. BADING, M.D.
Secretary	ALFRED B. CARGILL

OFFICE

Medical Assistants to the Commissioner of Health,

ARTHUR J. PATEK, M.D.,

CHARLES J. COFFEY, M.D.,

LOUIS F. JERMAIN, M.D.,

JAMES H. HACKETT, M.D.

Other physicians are specially employed from time to time as vaccinators.

Registrar of Vital Statistics	FRANK E. DARLING, M.D.
Chief Clerk	GEORGE E. ADAMS.
License and Complaint Clerk	JAMES S. SKIBA.
Registration Clerk	MISS HENRIETTA WINDFELDER.
Stenographer and Clerk	MISS DAISIE E. ALLEN.
Stenographer	MISS NELLIE H. TAYLOR.

SANITARY FORCE.

T. H. CURTIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FERD. MACK, Jr., Disinfector.

JOHN DOLGE, Messenger.

Food Inspectors:

FRANK CARNEY,

EDWARD F. ALLEE,

PHILIP STOCK,

GEORGE F. ELSNER.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES---Continued

Sanitary Inspectors.
SIDNEY G. HARTWELL,
EDWARD SEAMAN,
PETER McHUGH,
JOHN MAHKORN,
FRED C. KRUCKENBERG,
JACOB H. SCHULTZ,
JOHN J. HOULEHEN,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
FELIX MICHALAK,
JAMES M. CALLIGAN,
OSCAR KLEIN,
JOSEPH DERFUS,
ALBERT FUCHS.

LABORATORY

Bacteriologist	GEORGE C. RUHLAND, M.D.
Chemist	CHARLES M. SCHOEN, M.D.
Milk Inspectors	HARRY KIEHL, JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

18th Av. and Mitchell St.

Matron	MISS ELLEN HUME.
Janitor	EDWARD SCHEIDERER
Cook	SARAH HAEUSLER.

Nurses, servants and assistant janitor also are specially employed when needed on account of an increased number of patients.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

102-104 Seventh St.

Matron	MISS ADA E. STRAUB.
Janitor and Ambulance Driver	JOHN HEIDENREICH.
Cook	IRENE STRAUB.

Nurses and servants also are specially employed when needed on account of an increased number of patients.

GARBAGE CREMATORY

Jones Island

Chief Foreman	JOSEPH RODDY.
Foremen	JAMES O'DONOVAN, T. J. HANNAN.
Electrician	MILTON ZAHN.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES---Continued

Blacksmith	JOSEPH STIGLBAUER.
Blacksmith Helper	LOUIS SCHIEFER.

There are also employed 5 cranemen, 6 firemen, 18 stokers, 13 floormen, 4 scowmen, 1 painter, 1 utility man.

Bricklayers, laborers and others are employed from time to time as needed.

GARBAGE HOIST AND COLLECTION

Foot of Erie St.

Superintendent	WILLIAM O'CONNOR.
Time-Keeper	FRED J. NISSEN.
Engineer	DAVID GOGGINS,
Chief Scowman	PATRICK POWERS.
Hoistmen and Scowmen	L. LOMANZO, DAN CALVANO.
Collector of Small Animals	GUSTAV MUELLER.

There are also employed 89 collectors of garbage. This number varies as the season necessitates.

HISTORICAL

April, 1877: Dr. I. H. Stearns appointed Health Officer for term of one year. Gen. H. C. Hobart, President of Board.

Office of Health Commissioner created. Term, two years.

April, 1878: Dr. O. W. Wight appointed Health Commissioner for term of two years.

April, 1880: Dr. O. W. Wight reappointed for term of two years. Resigned October, 1881.

October, 1881: Dr .Robert Martin appointed Health Commissioner, the term of office having been extended to four years. This appointment was to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Wight.

April, 1882: Dr. Robert Martin reappointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1886: Dr. Robert Martin reappointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1890: Dr. U. O. B. Wingate appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1894: Dr. Walter Kempster appointed Health Commissioner.

April 1898: Dr. F. M. Schulz appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1902: Dr. F. M. Schulz reappointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1906. Dr. G. A. Bading appointed Health Commissioner.

REPORT
OF
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of this Department, consisting of the following: the Report and Financial Statement of the Secretary; the Report of the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories, and Bureau of Milk and Food inspection; the report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics; the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Clerk; the reports of the Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2, and the reports of the Garbage Department and Complaint Clerk, for the year ending December 31st, 1906, being the thirtieth Annual Report of the Department.

I call your attention to the fact that the report following covers the work performed during the calendar year beginning January 1st, 1906, instead of the fiscal year beginning April 18th, except that portion of it pertaining to the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, which covers the period from April 18th to December 31st, the first portion of the year's work having been included in the Annual Report of 1905.

Prior to assuming the duties of office, it was commonly reported that extravagance and lack of business methods prevailed in the Health Department. Our investigations have proven this to be correct. We have been enabled to reduce greatly the running expenses, without practicing such economy as might cripple the efficiency of the Department. On the other hand, we have striven to enlarge the scope and to increase the usefulness of the Department for the public good.

We found the same conditions with respect to the executive administration of the office. A lack of proper discipline, an utter disregard of all proper system in many of the sub-departments, no intelligible method of keeping the accounts of the office, and extravagance of various kinds, existing at the opening of our incumbency, have made it difficult to attain all the results desired. We have succeeded, however, in greatly reducing the expenses of all branches of the Department, and, on the other hand, the Department has been made more effective for good in every particular.

A complete system of keeping accounts has been installed, whereby the cost of any of the sub-departments, or the cost of any class of expenses in any one of these sub-departments, can be shown at a moment's notice to anyone who may be interested, as will be shown by the financial statement compiled by the Secretary.

The Department, by conducting the office on a strictly business basis and by the practice of much-needed economy, has made a big saving and been enabled to close the year with a balance on hand.

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that there has been a saving of almost $4,000.00 in the cost of garbage disposal for the year 1906, notwithstanding the fact that the amount of garbage this year has been in excess of the previous years by almost 30 per cent. The report on garbage disposal and collection clearly shows the expense per ton for collection, as well as for disposal, these figures never having been worked out in detail in previous reports.

The financial statement appended shows a saving of approximately $21,000.00 by this Department. This has been accomplished in various ways. We have found, among other things, that the city was paying out large amounts of money to individuals for disposing of dead horses and other large animals. This has been stopped, and this work is now being done for the revenue received from rendering these animals.

Although many thousands of dollars are spent by the Department each year for coal, we found that the coal companies furnishing this were not even required to produce weight bills to prove that the amount of coal charged for was actually delivered to the plant. This condition has been corrected.

A valuable economy has been accomplished by cutting off useless positions in the Department, held by men whose chief qualification was political influence.

Little or no competition was secured in the purchase of supplies. As a result, the Department was paying excessive prices for everything. By encouraging competition, the price of nearly every kind of supply used by this Department has been reduced. For instance, the prices of certain drugs have been reduced 33⅓ per cent. Other substantial reductions have been made in the prices of groceries, milk, livery service, tug service, hardware, coal and repairs.

The farm at Wauwatosa purchased by the city for hospital purposes was going to ruin for lack of care. At our request, the Common Council has given the Department supervision over the premises until such time as the city may make use of this property. We have rented the houses and a portion of the land, sold various farm products, and in this way derived a small revenue for the city, while at the same time keeping vandals from ruining the property for which the city has paid a large amount of money.

While formerly the Health Department offices were closed to the public until nine o'clock each morning, they are now opened at eight o'clock.

The Department is doing everything possible to give prompt and efficient service to the public, and to conduct the office as any business institution should be conducted.

The collection and disposal of garbage, which is under the Health Department, for many years has been a source of complaint on the part of the people, not only for alleged inefficiency, but because of the reported extravagance in management. As has frequently been pointed out by the officials of the Health Department, the present garbage plant on Jones Island is vastly inadequate for the increasing amount of work which it is required to do. Not only this, but its location makes the cost of garbage disposal almost twice as expensive as it should be. The present plant, however, has served to show the people that there is a great advantage, under the proper management and the employment of business methods, in the disposal of garbage under municipal control. It also has served to show that the incineration of garbage is sanitary and inoffensive.

In my judgement, your Honorable Body should lose no time in supplying the city with a new and up-to-date incinerator, to be run under municipal management and situated in a more accessible position.

The present plant is inadequate. It is running far beyond its capacity, and the forcing of the furnaces requires the employment of many men who ordinarily would be unnecessary. The city must build a new plant, not on Jones Island, that will adequately consume the increasing amount of garbage of the city. Every year the Jones Island plant is continued, the city is paying out money unnecessarily which might be used toward paying for new and more modern and larger plant. If a larger plant were constructed, with all the latest improvements and in a place readily accessible, or a number of small plants in different sections of the city, the cost would be greatly decreased.

The history of garbage disposal in Europe and in America has demonstrated that reduction plants, as a rule, have not been successful when operated for or by municipalities. Therefore, the introduction of a reduction system ought not to be considered, but, on the contrary, a so-called refuse destructor should be constructed, which means a plant that not only disposes, by incineration, of the city's garbage supply, but also of all other inflammable refuse, and enables the city to utilize for power the heat produced by the process.

Until a new and modern plant is erected, it will not be possible for us adequately to dispose of the city's garbage supply. At the present time we are compelled during the winter months to bury a great portion of the supply, while the furnaces are being overhauled, and the inclemency of the weather makes the plant practically inaccessible.

Burial of course is a primitive method of disposal.

It gives me particular pleasure to call your attention to the excellent work which has been accomplished in our laboratories. The appended report shows not only an increase in the quantity of work performed, but also a decided change for the better as regards quality. One of the more important innovations is the bacteriological work performed in connection with the city's milk supply. Heretofore that portion of our ordinance fixing the bacteriological standard of milk at 250,000 bacteria per c. c. was entirely ignored by the Department, only the chemical tests being applied. The adoption of the routine bacterioligical examination of milk, in connection with more stringent methods of inspection of the source of supply, is bringing about a decided change for the better in the wholesomeness of the product, and will no doubt have its effect in reducing the mortality rate amongst infants to a marked extent.

Particular attention has been paid to the city's water supply, by conducting more frequent examinations, both chemical as well as bacteriological. While the water analysis at no time during the course of the year has demonstrated contamination sufficiently severe to necessitate the issuance of stringent orders to the people to boil the water, it nevertheless has demonstrated from time to time the unquestionable contamination with colon bacilli, a condition of affairs which will certainly not be improved with the opening and operating of the new Kinnickinnic flushing tunnel. I deem it advisable for your Honorable Body to take under immediate advisement the establishment of safeguards in the form of intercepting sewers and clarification tanks, thereby abolishing the reprehensible system of polluting the city's source and supply of drinking water.

There has been a decided increase in the number of examinations of sputum for tuberculosis, this being due to the fact that the people are awakening to the danger from that dread scourge, and also to the fact that physicians are more generally reporting cases, as the law demands.

In this connection, I wish to call your attention to the necessity of establishing a municipal sanitorium for tuberculosis. The disease being classed among the contagious diseases makes it incumbent upon the city to take care of the indigents suffering from it.

The Department has established the system of demanding release cultures in cases of diphtheria. This naturally has increased largely the work of the bacteriologist, but enables us to better control the disease.

The old and obsolete method of disinfection of houses, following contagious diseases, by the formalin sheet method has been abolished, and a more efficient system installed.

The appended report of the bacteriological and chemical laboratories shows an increased amount of work performed throughout, the volume of which is increasing so rapidly that more and better laboratory facilities, as regards space apparatus and assistants, has become imperative.

The report of the registrar of vital statistics embodies a large number of valuable and interesting statistical tables, particularly the one describing typhoid conditions prevailing in this city for a period of twenty-five years past. This shows that at no time has the disease existed in epidemic form.

It is gratifying to note the material increase in the birth rate, this being sufficient to fully make up for the deficiency in 1905, as well as to establish a natural increase.

The form of death certificate used by the United States Census Bureau has been adopted by this Department, and we earnestly hope that before long it will be used by the various cities in Wisconsin, so that there will be a uniform system throughout the state.

The report of the Chief Inspector shows that an unusually large number of orders were issued by this Department. All places where food stuffs are being handled receive rigid inspection, particular attention being given to dairy farms supplying milk to the city, and slaughter houses in the city. The latter are at the present time in far better sanitary condition than ever before. However, slaughter houses, butcher shops, and, in short, all places where food stuffs are being handled, should be placed under a license law, which will enable the Department to better control them. This would give us an opportunity vigorously to prosecute offenders, as has been done successfully with milk dealers throughout the year.

Perhaps the most important work accomplished, as far as progress along sanitary lines is concerned, was the passage of the tenement ordinance, regulating housing conditions and enabling us to condemn and placard those places which did not conform with the provisions of this law. There has been a marked improvement along these lines as a result.

Never since the anti-spitting ordinance was passed has any serious attempt been made to enforce it until this year. Numerous arrests have brought about decided change. Floors of street cars and sidewalks no longer present their former filthy appearance.

Records of the police court show that more "quack" doctors have been prosecuted during the past year than in years before.

During the months of November and December, there occurred a mild epidemic of small-pox, which was readily checked. During the fall months, the Department visited every school in the city and vaccinated all the children who obtained a permit from their parents, the number vaccinated being nearly ten thousand. The Department has not sufficient power to carry fully into effect this, the only prophylactic measure against small-pox, and until such powers are conferred upon the Department, the disease will never be completetly eradicated.

The recent small-pox epidemic has again illustrated the absence of danger to the surrounding community of the small-pox hospital located in the Eleventh Ward. It has also again demonstrated the absolute necessity of having the hospital located so as to be readily accessible from all parts of the city.

The farm purchased by the city for a hospital site is utterly useless for that purpose, its location being such a distance from the city limits that it would be impossible to subject patients, especially children, suffering from acute infectious and contagious diseases, to the hardship of transporting them in an ambulance, during the winter months particularly; another reason why the proposed site is an impossible one being that the law prevents us from transporting cases of communicable disease through different townships, which would be necessary were the hospital constructed on that site. The present location is, from a point of common sense, the proper one, and new buildings being provided, would make an ideal one for such purpose.

I believe the opposition to the hospital at its present location is, to a large extent, due to the fact that the ground has never been properly graded and beautified, and in its present condition is an eyesore and a disgrace to the city, as is also the building, which is a dilapidated one. I call the attention of your Honorable Body to the immediate necessity of providing new buildings and furnishing the Department all the facilities to properly care for those unfortunates for whom such hospitals must be provided. The property upon which the hospital is located is sufficiently large for the erection of suitable buildings for years to come.

Hospital No. 2, located in the Fourth Ward, should be abolished, as it consists of an old building condemned by the Building Inspector's department, and being in other respects inadequate for the care of the constantly increasing number of patients. It is deplorable that the Milwaukee Health Department should be compelled to lease from private parties a building of such a character and devote it to hospital purposes, when the city owns property of sufficient size and in every respect ideally located for hospital purposes, and delays the erection of such buildings year after year on account of political agitation and influence. It is a disgrace that the location of a hospital should be made a political issue, when funds are available to construct a properly equipped place of refuge for such cases as the city is compelled to look after to safeguard the health of the community at large.

In calling the attention of your Honorable Body to this blot on the good name of our city, I would urge that funds which are available be used immediately to remedy this condition of affairs. Two representative medical societies, to-wit: the Medical Society of Milwaukee County and the Milwaukee Medical Society, have formally adopted resolutions protesting against the erection of an isolation hospital in a location outside of the city limits.

The farm which the city purchased for the above purpose being unsuitable, will, on the other hand, be an ideal site for the establishment of a municipal sanitorium for tuberculosis, and the city should lose no time in taking the necessary steps to establish such an institution.

The general contagious disease record throughout the year was exceedingly low, with the exception that there was a considerable epidemic of measles, there having been 1,226 cases, however of the mildest type, this being in all probability but a small percentage of cases really in existance, as the disease was so mild that physicians were not called in attendance. The greater number of reported cases was discovered through the schools.

Small-pox cases reported amounted to 182, as against 216 during the preceding year, 113 of the total number of occurring during the month of December, with 33 in the month of November.

The issuance of this report is somewhat delayed. This is due to the fact that we have this year changed the period which the report covers, as pointed out heretofore. To make it conform to the new department year, a great amount of extra figuring was necessary. It also necessitated an additional task to procure accurate figures of the total amount of garbage handled, proper records of this not having been kept during the first period of 1906.

Respectfully submitted,
G. A. BADING, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

REPORT
OF
SECRETARY

REPORT OF SECRETARY

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—It is my pleasure at this time to submit to you the financial statement covering the expenditures of the Health Department for the period of one year, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1906, inclusive.

For the first time in many years, the Department kept within its budget appropriation, and a balance of over $2,000.00 has been left to be expended for other purposes by the Common Council.

To the end that it might be determined exactly what the expenditures have been during your incumbency, and the actual expenditures during 1906 of your predecessor, Dr. F. M. Schulz, I have divided the calendar year into two periods. The first extends from January 1st to April 17th, inclusive, and represents the incumbency of Dr. Schulz. The second includes the time from April 18th to December 31st, inclusive, during which time the Department was under its new management.

As will be shown by the following financial statement the cost of maintaining the Department has been much less comparatively during the second period than during the first period, and also much less than during 1905, the figures for which year we have used in making our comparison. In the summary showing garbage disposed of, which is found in another part of this annual report, I have also divided the year 1906 into two periods, so that the actual amount handled during our incumbency can be readily shown, and the cost per ton compared with cost per ton during the first period and during other years.

In addition to the financial statement and the garbage summary submitted by me, I wish to call attention to one or two facts which have come within my observation in pursuing my duties as Secretary, and which have a direct bearing upon the finances of the Department.

Upon assuming the duties of Secretary April 18th, I found that there was no proper method of keeping a record of the expenditures and no accurate way by which the actual cost of each of the sub-departments could be determined. Neither was there any way of classifying the expenses so that the cost for a whole year, or for any stated period, of any particular item could be determined. The whole responsibility was thrown upon the Comptroller's office, and only such records kept here as were copied from his books. At the present time, we have a complete record of expenditures, with accurate classifications. It is no longer necessary to revert continually to the Comptroller to find the cost of various supplies, as complete records of all bills forwarded are kept in the books of the Department.

It is evident that during the previous administration, there was no serious attempt made at economy, as we have been able to decrease the cost of certain kinds of supplies to a considerable degree. This is obvious from the results attained and which are shown in the financial report.

Substantial saving has been been accomplished, especially in the purchase of drugs and coal. Previous to our incumbency, no certificates of weight were required for the immense amount of coal used at the garbage plant and elsewhere. The word of the coal dealer was taken as evidence that the coal paid for was all actually delivered.

There has been a saving by discontinuing the practice of paying private individuals for hauling away dead horses and other large animals. This is now done free of cost to the city.

The balance on hand December 31st, 1906, would have been considerably larger had it not been for the epidemic of small-pox which broke out towards the close of the year. Although there were more than one hundred cases at one time, we were able to meet the greatly increased expense without asking the Common Council for an extra appropriation. During previous epidemics such extra appropriation has been necessary.

I found that no accurate system for keeping track of the total amount of garbage handled and disposed of had been in vogue. To find out approximately how much garbage had been taken care of, it was necessary to make estimates for the first period of 1906, as is shown in the garbage summary in another part of this report. After careful investigation, however, I have found that 38,600 tons of garbage and refuse were handled by this Department during the year. During the previous year, the amount was 29.015 tons, showing an increase in 1906, of 29.588 per cent. This increase of almost 30 per cent. did not prevent a reduction in the cost of handling garbage and refuse of almost $4,000.00.

The cost of handling the garbage never can be economical as long as the garbage crematory is situated on Jones Island. A conservative estimate shows that the cost of garbage disposal could be decreased between 40 and 45 per cent. were the same plant situated on the mainland. Although many employes have been cut off the garbage disposal pay roll during your incumbency, there probably can be no further reduction in this line. Were the plant situated on the mainland, however, one-third the present number of employes could do the work.

There is no question but that the cost of garbage disposal might be somewhat decreased if certain improvements were made at the plant. These might include the installation of a coal carrier and the raising of the runways. These improvements, however, would be so costly that they probably would not be advisable, in view of the present agitation for a new garbage plant.

The following financial statement is self-explanatory. I wish merely, however, to call attention to the latter part of the statement, in which comparison is made between the years 1905 and 1906. It will be noticed that mention is made of the expenditures which were made in 1906 which were properly chargeable to 1905. I am informed that bills for the total amount were held over until 1906 because of lack of funds during 1905. The actual entries on the books, therefore, which show only a decrease of $10,371.84, would not equitably represent the total saving. I have therefore taken into consideration the "Expenditures in 1906 properly chargeable to 1905", that the real saving of the Health Department during our incumbency might be shown.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CARGILL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(NOTE.—For the purposes of classification, the year 1906 has been divided into two periods. The first period, from January 1st to April 17th, inclusive, represents the incumbency of Health Commissioner F. M. Schulz. The second period, from April 18th to December 31st, inclusive, represents the incumbency of Dr. Gerhard A. Bading. While this statement shows the total expense for the whole year, yet it is impossible to show the detailed cost of the sub-departments during the first period, as no separate account was kept of each of such sub-departments. That portion of the table immediately following shows the detailed expenses of the second period).

EXPENSES OFFICE—Second Period.

Drugs and Medicines	$1,087.15	
Telephone service	.45	
Supplies	78.69	
Miscellaneous	482.54	
Payrolls	23,359.40	
Printing	903.59	
Postage	19.75	
Livery	399.00	
Stationery	156.77	
Total	$26,487.34	
By cash credits		$156.05
	$26,331.29	
Credits from Hospital No. 1, Hospital No. 2, and Laboratory for miscellaneous supplies		$101.45
Net expense office second period	$26,229.84	

EXPENSES LABORATORY—Second Period.

Postage	$ 1.00	
Payrolls	3,246.85	
Drugs and Chemicals	38.06	
Apparatus	218.12	
Feed for animals	23.05	
Ice	20.00	
Gas	24.08	
Miscellaneous	11.15	
Printing	2.00	
Total	$3,584.31	
By cash credits		$1.82

	$3,582.49	
Paid office for postage	1.00	
Net expense laboratory second period	$3,583.49	

EXPENSES HOSPITAL NO. 1—Second Period.

Ice	$ 55.80	
Groceries	729.94	
Telephone service	70.50	
Payrolls	1,988.49	
Lighting	160.36	
Meat	334.42	
Milk	92.95	
Drugs and medicines	40.37	
Bakery supplies	85.06	
Supplies and furnishings	587.89	
Fuel	509.09	
Repairs	77.80	
Miscellaneous	96.97	
Total	$4,829.64	
By cash credits		$101.41
	$4,728.23	
Paid office for antitoxin, postage, etc.	2.80	
Net expense Hospital No. 1, second period	$ 4,731.03	

EXPENSES HOSPITAL NO. 2—Second Period.

Services of nurses	$ 293.30
Rent	1,500.00
Telephone service	54.00
Pay rolls	1,302.75
Groceries	282.95
Meat	129.61
Milk	132.23
Drugs and medicines	77.03
Bakery supplies	65.95
Supplies and furnishings	94.59
Surgical supplies	4.78
Ice	39.65
Miscellaneous	61.66
Lighting	81.07
Fuel	409.94
Repairs and repair supplies	11.80
Total	$ 4,541.31

By cash credits		$35.00
	$ 4,506.31	
Paid office for antitoxin, postage, etc	97.65	
Net expense Hospital No. 2, second period	$ 4,603.96	

EXPENSES GARBAGE PLANT—Second Period.

Oils, grease and waste	$ 71.57	
Coal	10,905.15	
Repairs and repair supplies	500.48	
Telephone service	55.00	
Pay rolls	26,616.37	
Miscellaneous supplies	329.32	
Advertising	17.84	
Total	$ 38,495.73	
By cash credits		$7.50
Net expense garbage plant, second period	$38,488.23	

EXPENSES GARBAGE HOIST AND COLLECTION—Second Period.

Repairs and repair supplies	$ 38.95
Telephone service	54.00
Coal and wood	211.95
Pay rolls	49,704.08
Miscellaneous supplies	218.74
Tug service	239.00
Miscellaneous	7.68
Total and net expense garbage hoist and collection second period	$ 50,474.40

Net expense Health Department whole year 1906, exclusive of garbage:

Office	$ 26,331.29
Laboratory	3,582.49
Hospital No. 1	4,728.23
Hospital No. 2	4,506.31
Total second period	$ 39,148.32
Cost first period	16,922.41
Total cost 1906	$ 56,070.73

Net cost garbage whole year 1906:

Plant, second period	$ 38,488.23
Hoist and collection, second period	50,474.40

Cost second period	$ 88,962.63
Cost first period, plant, hoist and collection	27,965.57
Total cost 1906	$116,928.20

RECAPITULATION 1906.

Health	$ 56,070.73
Garbage	116,928.20
Total	$172,998.93

FINANCIAL SHOWING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

1906 Appropriation	$175,000.00
1906 Cost	172,998.93
Balance in fund December 31, 1906	$ 2,001.07

COMPARATIVE.

	Health.	Garbage.	Total.
1905	$ 62,791.21	$120,579.56	$183,370.77
1906	56,070.73	116,928.20	172,998.93
Decrease in 1906	$ 6,720.48	$ 3,651.36	$ 10,371.84

COMPARATIVE—ACTUAL SHOWING.

	Health.	Garbage.	Total.
1905	$ 62,791.21	$120,579.56	$183,370.77
Expenditures in 1906 properly chargeable to 1905	2,132.22	472.05	2,604.27
Actual cost 1905	$ 64,923.43	$121,051.61	$185,975.04

	Health.	Garbage.	Total.
1906	$ 56,070.73	$116,928.20	$172,998.93
Expenditures in 1906 properly belonging to 1905	2,132.22	472.05	2,604.27
Actual cost 1906	$ 53,938.51	$116,456.15	$170,394.66

FINAL COMPARISON.

Actual cost 1905	$185,975.04
Actual cost 1906	170,394.66
Actual saving 1906	$ 15,580.38
Estimated natural increase for year based on three per cent. increase in population	5,579.25
Estimated saving 1906	$ 21,159.63

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Sir:—The past year has been a remarkable one in the history of the laboratories of this Department—remarkable not only for the increase in the volume of usual work, but more especially for the decisive widening in the scope of investigations which have been incorporated into the routine of laboratory examinations, as well as for the introduction of newer, improved laboratory methods, which unquestionably have added to the efficiency of the work performed, and more nearly will make these laboratories what they should be.

MILK.

Foremost among the innovations in the laboratory work must be mentioned the routine bacteriological examination of milk. A bacteriological standard for milk—a standard of cleanliness—is unquestionably one of the most commendable measures adopted by the Health Department in its effort to control the sanitary conditions of food products. Relatively, this measure is of much greater importance than those requiring a definite percentage of butter fat or forbidding the skimming and watering of milk.

While it is well understood that this routine method of determining the bacteriological quality of milk (numerically) is by no means an absolute safeguard against the transmission of the more important pathogenic bacteria, eg., Diphtheria, Scarletina, Typhoid and Tuberculosis, yet the enforcement of this ordinance undeniably also lessens the danger from these diseases, teaching, as it does, dairymen to give the greatest attention to cleanliness in the handling of this food product which so largely enters into the dietary of every home and furnishes the chief foodstuff in childhood.

The relevant health ordinance has fixed the bacteriological standard as 250,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter in milk. While this limit is more stringent than that fixed by most health laboratories where a bacteriological standard for milk has been adopted, we find that it is by no means unreasonable, and that most of the samples of milk tested so far are within this limit.

The tests so far have been made by plate culture. This method has now been supplemented by that of centrifugalization (cf., Hill & Slack, American Journal of Public Hygiene, November, 1904, page 236), which greatly facilitates the work.

WATER.

The methods employed in determining the potability of the municipal water supply are both by chemical and bacterioligical analysis. Since your bacteriologist has overtaken the charge of the laboratories, he has found it advisable to modify the method of bacteriological analysis then in use, and he has adopted for himself the so-called "Michigan Method" of animal inoculation (cf. "Some Toxicogenic Germs Found in Drinking Water," V. C. Vaughn, M. D., A. M. A. Journal, 1904, Vol. XLII, No. 15). This method, more or less modified, notably in an increase in the incubation temperature and a greater concentration of the bouillon media, unquestionably assures greater certainty and accuracy. Several of these complete analyses are made each month, supplemented by the Neutral-Red Glucose-Bouillon Fermentation test (Savage) on alternating days.

While the city water supply has been repeatedly brought under suspicion, yet there has never been an epidemic of typboid or other intestinal diseases attributable to this source. Such cases as have been found from time to time, were, in almost all instances, traceable to importations or to private wells, all of which are now ordered closed by an ordinance of the Department.

Notwithstanding the general good quality of the city drinking water at the present writing, it seems timely to consider plans which will forever remove the possibility of contamination. It should be emphasized here that unquestioned colon contamination has been observed with the increased rain fall and southeast winds in the spring and fall of the year, which clearly shows the possibility of sewage contamination. The building of intercepting sewers which would carry off all sewage to some clarification reservoir seems very timely. At all events, the purity of the city water supply should no longer be jeopardized by turning into it an ever increasing current of fecal and sewage matter.

SPUTUM.

There were 679 specimens of sputum examined for tuberculosis, 240 more than the year before. While the greater number of these were submitted by physicians, not a few were brought by the people directly. This remarkable increase in the number of sputa undoubtedly is due to the general interest aroused in the public by the tuberculosis exhibit which was brought to this city early in the spring of the year.

While these voluntary reports on the part of the general public are clearly showing the wholesome educational value of the anti-tuberculosis crusade, they also show that there are in this city a great many more cases of tuberculosis than have heretofore been brought to the notice of the Department.

The great prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis, which still annually carries off more victims than all other contagious and communicable diseases, certainly emphatically demonstrates the necessity of the strictest enforcement of the anti-spitting ordinance.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of examinations for the diphtheria bacillus have also been decidedly increased. This has been not so much from an unusual increase in the number of cases, as from the new ruling of the Department, which requires two negative cultures to be made by the City Bacteriologist for each and every case of diphtheria, before it will disinfect and release the case from quarantine.

The establishment and strict enforcement of this ruling will undoubtedly greatly add to the efficiency in the control and prevention of contagious diseases.

DISINFECTION.

The absolute unreliability of the formalin sheet method of disinfection as usually performed (cf. Rosenau, "Disinfection and Disinfectants") has induced the Department to relinquish this old-time method and look about for a new one.

Experiments with various disinfectants have induced the Department to at least temporarily adopt the use of an isomeric form of formaldehyde with potassium permangate.

While this method probably is objectionable because of its increased expense and the variability of the strength of the solidified formaldehyde, yet the Department felt justified in adopting this method, not only for the greater reliability and efficiency of the disinfectant, but also for the reason of greater convenience and safety in applying it. Further experiments will, however, be conducted in the course of this year, with a view of finding a less expensive and equally reliable and safe method of disinfection.

ADDENDA.

A total of 10,604 specimens were examined in the course of the past year, 8,047 of which were in the chemical, and 2,557 in the bacteriological department. A tabulation of these examinations appears appended elsewhere.

While the number of specimens examined in the chemical department is less than in the year before, this is readily accounted for from the fact that for nearly one month our inspectors were employed in the county and city, inspecting dairies and milk depots and instructing dairymen in the more intelligent and careful management of their products.

On the other hand, the work under Dr. Schoen, city chemist, was pushed with greater thoroughness, and more warnings were issued, more arrests made, and higher fines obtained than in the year before. For the first time, also, in the history of the Department, were licenses revoked for the adulteration of milk.

In the bacteriological department, the work shows a decided increase, 550 more specimens having been examined than in the year before. Besides this, there has been considerable research work done at such times as the routine of the laboratory permitted.

Yet with all the progress, the wants and needs of the Department laboratories are by no means satisfied. The present location of the laboratory is all but satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that within the near future they may find quarters both roomier and better suited for the nature of the work. We also still need a few pieces of apparatus very badly. When these will have been secured, we may hope for equally good development of the laboratory in the future.

Especial mention finally must be made of the excellent work done by our inspectors Harry Kiehl and James Cunningham to whose untiring labors in instructing dairymen in the proper handling of milk so much of the improvement in the cleanliness and sanitary condition of our city milk supply is due.

Respectfully submitted,
DR. GEORGE C. RUHLAND,
Bacteriologist.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BY MONTH.

MONTH.	Diphtheria	Sputum.	Typhoid	Para-Typhoid.	Animal Inoculation	Milk.	Water and Ice.	Mis-cellaneous.	Total.
January	71	50	11	3	3	.....	4	349	491
February	58	57	21	6	2	.....	4	99	247
March	25	47	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	111
April	51	71	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
May	64	89	12	.....	3	.....	2	4	174
June	28	62	11	4	2	.....	2	5	114
July	33	58	10	1	.....	13	2	14	131
August	40	50	23	24	2	15	2	7	163
September	37	53	12	22	2	20	2	8	156
October	109	56	17	29	2	15	2	18	248
November	114	44	19	19	2	20	2	5	225
December	179	42	19	39	2	14	2	66	363
Total................	809	679	184	147	20	97	24	597	2557

DIPHTHERIA.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	27	44	71
February	20	38	58
March	3	22	25
April	24	27	51
May	24	40	64
June	11	17	28
July	9	24	33
August	5	32	37
September	8	32	40
October	39	70	109
November	31	83	114
December	47	132	179
Total	248	561	809

SPUTUM.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	16	34	50
February	25	32	57
March	15	32	47
April	49	22	71
May	43	46	89
June	19	43	62
July	19	39	58
August	27	26	53
September	26	24	50
October	24	32	56
November	11	33	44
December	17	25	42
Total	291	388	679

MILK.

Limit 250,000 per c.c.

MONTH.	Above.	Within.	Total.
July	8	5	13
August	8	7	15
September	11	9	20
October	8	7	15
November	7	13	20
December	3	11	14
Total	45	52	97

(NOTE.—The bacteriological examination of milk was not inaugurated until July; hence no records for preceding months).

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTH.	Animal Inoculation.	Bacteriological Examination of water and Ice.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	3	4	349	356
February	2	4	99	105
March	......	......	22	22
April	......	......	......	......
May	3	2	4	9
June	2	2	5	9
July	2	2	13	17
August	2	2	8	12
September	2	2	8	12
October	2	2	18	22
November	2	2	5	9
December	2	2	66	70
Total	22	24	597	643

PARA-TYPHOID AND COLON,

MONTH.	Positive.	Atypical.	Negative.	Total.
January	....	....	3	3
February	1	....	5	6
March	....	....	....	....
April	....	....	....	....
May	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	4	4
July	....	....	1	1
August	....	....	24	24
September	....	....	22	22
October	3	....	26	29
November	1	....	18	19
December	4	2	33	39
Total	9	2	136	147

TYPHOID.

MONTH.	Positive.	Atypical.	Negative.	Total.
January	3	2	6	11
February	10	1	10	21
March	3	....	14	17
April	1	1	10	12
May	4	4	4	12
June	2	2	7	11
July	3	....	7	10
August	2	2	8	12
September	3	2	18	23
October	5	1	11	17
November	....	2	17	19
December	1	3	15	19
Total	37	20	127	184

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

By Years.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Diphtheria	382	384	383	329	752	809
Sputum	117	292	323	414	439	679
Blood	81	56	97	291	301	331
Milk	......	......	......	......	......	97
Miscellaneous	106	37	82	327	505	641
Total	686	711	925	1561	2007	2557

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I herewith submit report of the work done in the chemical laboratory during the year 1906.

Respectfully sumitted,
CHARLES M.SCHOEN, M. D.,
Chemist.

MILK INVESTIGATIONS.

Number of milk dealers licensed during the year	1,330
Total samples of milk analyzed in 1906	4,897
Average per cent. of fat of 4,897 samples	3.90%
Number of samples below 3% butter fat	128
Per cent. below 3%	2.62%
Number of samples from the street	1,730
Average per cent. of 1,730 samples from the street	3.72%
Number of samples below 3% from the street	71
Per cent. below 3%	4.10%
Number of samples from the depots	2,626
Average per cent. of 2,626 samples	4.03%
Number of samples below 3%	32
Per cent. below 3%	1.22%
Number of samples brought in by private individuals	541
Average per cent. of fat of 541 samples	3.84%
Number of samples below 3%	25
Per cent. below 3%	4.62%
Number of samples of cream tested	3,044
Average per cent. of 3,044 samples	20.78%
Number of arrests made in 1906	12
Amount of fines imposed	$275.00
Quarts of milk confiscated in 1906	672
Quarts of cream confiscated in 1906	160
Quarts of cream returned in 1906	1,632
Dealers warned in 1906	76
Number of licenses revoked	5

CHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR YEAR BY MONTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milk	137	289	399	498	528	577	415	333	511	428	460	322	4897
Cream	275	354	371	307	188	200	222	155	241	219	237	275	3044
City water ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	14
Well Water ...	1	1	4	8	2	8	3	3	4	8	....	2	44
Miscellaneous .	....	2	4	3	1	6	2	3	12	10	2	3	48

LAKE WATER ANALYSES.

	Chlorides.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Amonia.	Oxygen Consumed.
1......	.4	None	None	.012	.010	.16
2......	.4	None	None	.010	.018	.18
3......	.4	None	None	.012	.016	.20
4......	.6	None	None	.004	.016	.24
5......	.5	Trace	None	.002	.012	.18
6......	.4	None	None	.002	.010	.14
7......	.5	None	None	Not computed	Not computed	Not computed
8......	.5	None	None	Not computed	Not computed	Not computed
9......	.5	None	None	.003	.016	.175
10......	.5	None	None	.0005	.0245	.175
11......	.7	None	None	Trace	.012	.17
12......	.7	None	None	Trace	.010	.17
13......	.7	None	None	Trace	.012	.175
14......	.65	None	None	Trace	.010	.17

REPORT
OF
REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I have herewith the honor of submitting the thirtieth annual report of the vital statistics of the City of Milwaukee, for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

DEATHS.

During the year just past, there were 4,632 deaths recorded, representing an annual death rate of 13.42, as against 4,084 deaths for the year 1905, when the death rate was 12.19.

The following table will show the number of deaths by years since 1869, together with the officially estimated population and death rate.

Year.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1870	71,440	1,495	20.93
1871	75,000	1,452	19.36
1872	79,500	2,022	25.43
1873	83,000	1,878	22.62
1874	87,000	1,939	22.29
1875	91,500	1,506	16.46
1876	95,000	2,128	22.40
1877	100,000	2,198	21.98
1878	105,000	1,584	15.09
1879	110,000	1,978	17.98
1880	115,587	2,390	20.68
1881	122,000	2,697	22.10
1882	130,000	2,729	20.99
1883	138,000	2,532	18.35
1884	147,000	2,768	18.83
1885	156,000	2,796	17.92
1886	165,000	2,021	18.31
1887	175,000	3.257	18.61
1888	185,000	2,426	18.52
1889	195.000	3,188	16.35
1890	204,468	3,747	18.33
1891	214,000	4,689	21.91
1892	223,000	4,516	20.25
1893	232,000	4,462	19.23
1894	241,000	4,253	17.64
1895	250.000	3,885	15.54
1896	260.000	3.904	15.00

1897	275,000	3,606	13.11
1898	280,000	3,338	11.92
1899	285,000	3,843	13.48
1900	290,000	4,026	13.88
1901	295,000	3,833	12.99
1902	300,000	3,797	12.65
1903	315,000	4,091	12.99
1904	325,000	4,182	12.87
1905	335,000	4,084	12.19
1906	345,000	4,632	13.42

The following table will show the number of deaths from the more inportant causes for the past thirteen years:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Typhoid Fever	70	63	46	31	46	47	59	63	48	54	43	68	98
Measles	69	1	29	36	2	26	36	17	36	1	16	4	34
Scarlet Fever	12	5	4	3	2	36	70	16	10	9	41	24	11
Whooping Cough	69	60	15	19	53	9	46	21	49	43	6	24	30
Diphtheria	237	179	198	106	61	109	124	100	85	64	58	43	65
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	354	288	335	346	316	372	373	400	320	362	428	403	416
Cancer	107	139	158	164	166	194	196	206	208	212	224	206	234
Meningitis	107	82	96	70	108	123	72	93	93	90	71	82	95
Apoplexy	90	90	108	92	107	120	139	160	144	181	171	166	189
Convulsions	250	239	246	191	127	144	140	124	94	132	162	158	185
Organic Heart Disease	143	161	185	212	190	228	227	197	254	295	360	362	367
Bronchitis	169	181	189	193	182	173	180	176	230	184	157	146	183
Pneumonia	245	271	237	239	227	281	299	272	280	456	493	351	530
Diarrhœal Diseases	348	323	298	244	350	400	439	322	340	286	303	287	377
Nephritis	77	95	106	110	106	132	121	132	156	167	179	190	200
Congenital Debility	415	364	347	217	194	244	323	290	234	314	357	332	360
Senile Debility	124	116	108	123	84	69	78	115	92	106	160	158	159
Suicides	46	48	58	62	62	49	59	59	69	74	68	72	67
Accidents	119	145	143	125	116	155	152	166	188	186	175	163	209

The following table will show the total deaths, deaths of children under one year of age, deaths of children from one to five years of age, total deaths of children under five years of age, and the per cent. of deaths amony children under five years of age to the total deaths.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	Total under Five Years.	Per cent. under Five to Total Deaths.
1892............	4,516	1,479	744	2,223	49.2
1893............	4,462	1,653	664	2,317	51.9
1894............	4,253	1,441	650	2,091	49.2
1895............	3,885	1,339	486	1,825	46.9
1896............	3,904	1,297	494	1,791	45.9
1897............	3,606	1,077	425	1,502	41.6
1898............	3,338	1,010	336	1,346	40.3
1899............	3,843	1,113	428	1,541	40.1
1900............	4,026	1,247	484	1,731	43.0
1901............	3,933	1,001	329	1,330	34.7
1902............	3,796	963	390	1,353	35.6
1903............	4,091	1,103	300	1,403	34.3
1904............	4,182	1,106	385	1,491	35.6
1905............	4,084	1,088	323	1,411	34.5
1906............	4,632	1,261	421	1,682	36.3
	60,451	18,178	6,859	25,037	

Considerable has been said about the typhoid condition in Milwaukee, also about the general prevalence of typhoid fever in lake cities. The following table of typhoid deaths, by months, for twenty-five years past shows that there is not, and has never been, a typhoid epidemic in Milwaukee.

DEATH BY MONTHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER SINCE 1875.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Grand Total.
1875	4	3	3	3	1	....	....	1	3	5	2	2	25
1876	1	5	3	1	....	1	1	1	5	4	10	5	36
1877	4	2	3	....	....	3	1	4	4	6	6	5	36
1878	2	2	....	1	2	4	....	2	....	6	5	1	25
1879	3	....	5	1	....	....	2	3	6	4	4	4	32
1880	....	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	6	7	8	5	43
1881	1	3	3	4	1	6	2	2	3	12	5	17	59
1882	7	5	5	6	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	4	42
1883	3	....	6	....	3	2	2	3	6	3	7	1	35
1884	3	4	1	2	3	1	4	5	7	6	3	8	47
1885	2	2	3	7	2	....	4	2	6	4	4	8	44
1886	6	7	3	7	5	3	3	1	5	4	3	4	51
1887	1	3	6	3	3	....	3	2	11	11	2	10	55
1888	8	6	18	9	8	6	5	5	1	7	3	2	78
1889	4	4	3	8	2	3	3	9	3	7	6	4	55
1890	8	6	4	3	8	6	4	8	20	3	8	5	83
1891	7	4	6	6	4	3	5	7	3	11	4	11	71
1892	17	6	4	4	....	8	5	3	10	6	6	3	66
1893	7	2	1	5	6	6	5	7	10	13	11	7	80
1894	7	7	4	6	....	4	3	3	5	9	5	7	60
1895	9	2	5	6	3	4	2	4	7	7	7	7	63
1896	6	7	3	5	1	2	3	4	2	5	4	4	46
1897	6	1	3	6	2	....	3	2	2	2	2	2	31
1898	6	1	1	2	6	3	7	2	7	4	4	3	46
1899	2	2	2	1	4	6	3	4	5	10	4	4	47
1900	5	....	2	2	3	6	3	6	11	11	7	3	59
1901	3	3	4	5	8	5	10	6	5	6	5	3	63
1902	3	3	4	1	....	1	3	8	5	8	7	5	48
1903	7	6	3	7	4	2	2	4	6	6	4	4	54
1904	5	1	5	1	6	4	1	3	....	3	3	11	43
1905	10	6	5	8	15	3	....	3	8	7	4	6	68
1906	10	5	14	12	4	6	4	8	7	8	8	12	98
Total......	167	110	131	132	110	96	95	125	174	208	164	177	1689

BIRTHS.

There were 8,487 births reported during the year 1906 past, representing a birth rate of 24.3 per 1,000 population, against 7,852 births for 1905, with a rate of 23.4. This increase is very gratifying.

MARRIAGES.

During the year 1906 there were 3,732 marriages reported.

F. E. DARLING, M. D.,
Registrar Vital Statistics.

TABLE A

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Diphtheria during the year 1906.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	15
Second	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	14
Third	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Fourth	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	14
Fifth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	8
Sixth	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	20
Seventh	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	9
Eighth	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	16
Ninth	7	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	7	1	2	1	5	...	33
Tenth	5	3	3	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	1	16	2	5	...	46
Eleventh	...	...	5	2	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	10	...	7	2	4	2	39
Twelfth	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	8	2	...	...	19
Thirteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	13
Fourteenth	4	2	2	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	39
Fifteenth	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	18
Sixteenth	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	8	...	26
Seventeenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	1	10
Eighteenth	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12
Nineteenth	3	...	2	1	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	3	...	6	...	5	1	39
Twentieth	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	3	5	1	11	1	37
Twenty-first	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	3	...	20
Twenty-second	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	3	...	6	1	18
Twenty-third	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	11
Total	41	8	26	5	37	3	24	2	19	3	17	2	13	3	20	1	24	8	84	9	85	12	92	9	482
Out of city																									1
No case																									1
																									484

TABLE B.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year 1906.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8
Fifth	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sixth	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8
Seventh	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7
Eighth	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	11
Ninth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tenth	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eleventh	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Twelfth	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	8
Thirteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	8
Fourteenth	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fifteenth	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sixteenth	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Seventeenth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12
Eighteenth	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	11
Nineteenth	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Twentieth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Twenty-first	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Twenty-second	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	7
Twenty-third	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	7
Total....	23	...	19	2	6	1	13	2	14	1	11	1	8	...	15	...	7	...	16	...	14	3	16	1	162

TABLE C.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Typhoid during the year 1906.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	16
Second	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	16
Third	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	8
Fourth	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	37
Fifth	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	4	2	5	1	24
Sixth	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	1	26
Seventh	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	8
Eighth	3	1	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	2	1	4	1	25
Ninth	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	14
Tenth	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	5	...	20
Eleventh	6	1	3	1	7	...	4	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	5	...	4	...	4	1	46
Twelfth	4	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	8	1	5	...	4	...	35
Thirteenth	2	1	6	1	2	...	2	...	3	...	4	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	7	1	5	...	39
Fourteenth	3	2	1	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	7	2	10	1	8	2	5	2	51
Fifteenth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	13
Sixteenth	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13
Seventeenth	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	24
Eighteenth	3	...	6	1	3	2	7	2	3	...	6	1	2	...	10	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	53
Nineteenth	3	...	4	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	23
Twentieth	1	...	5	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	26
Twenty-first	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	12
Twenty-second	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	17
Twenty-third	1	1	1	...	2	5	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	1	4	...	7	4	25
Total	35	10	53	5	38	14	36	12	37	4	34	6	35	4	47	8	38	7	78	8	65	8	75	12	571

TABLE D.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Measles during the year 1906.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	1	...	14	2	24	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Second	4	...	8	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Third	1	...	2	...	1	...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fourth	1	...	10	...	18	...	9	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Fifth	2	...	1	...	12	...	10	1	11	2	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Sixth	23	...	19	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Seventh	3	...	6	...	8	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Eighth	13	...	10	...	17	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Ninth	22	...	18	1	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	57
Tenth	24	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	47
Eleventh	12	...	44	1	42	2	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Twelfth	2	...	6	...	20	1	9	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	43
Thirteenth	34	...	6	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Fourteenth	11	1	9	2	20	1	3	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	51
Fifteenth	8	...	19	...	20	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	69
Sixteenth	1	...	24	...	18	...	11	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Seventeenth	2	...	3	...	7	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Eighteenth	2	...	36	...	49	...	14	1	6	...	1	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	125
Nineteenth	12	...	24	...	22	...	12	...	10	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	86
Twentieth	24	...	10	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Twenty-first	34	1	12	1	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	61
Twenty-second	6	...	9	1	8	...	6	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Twenty-third	38	3	10	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Total	280	5	310	7	337	4	133	7	75	5	35	1	26	...	10	3	1	...	1	...	3	...	15	...	1226

TABLE E.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Small Pox during the year 1906.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fifth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Sixth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Ninth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tenth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
Eleventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	14
Twelfth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	29	...	37
Thirteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fourteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	17	...	50	...	81
Fifteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sixteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Seventeenth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6
Eighteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Nineteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twentieth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Twenty-first	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-second	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	33	...	113	...	182
From out of city	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
																									185
Chicken Pox..																									2
																									183

TABLE F.

Showing by months and wards the total uumber of cases of and deaths from Whooping Cough during the year 1906.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Second	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Third	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fifth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sixth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Ninth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	10
Tenth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	11
Eleventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	6
Twelfth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Thirteenth	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	13
Fourteenth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	8
Fifteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sixteenth	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Seventeenth	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	6	...	12
Eighteenth	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	22
Nineteenth	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	7	1	25
Twentieth	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	10
Twenty-first	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
Twenty-second	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	11
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Total	3	1	5	1	16	2	13	6	7	3	20	1	20	2	10	2	32	4	14	3	14	4	35	1	189

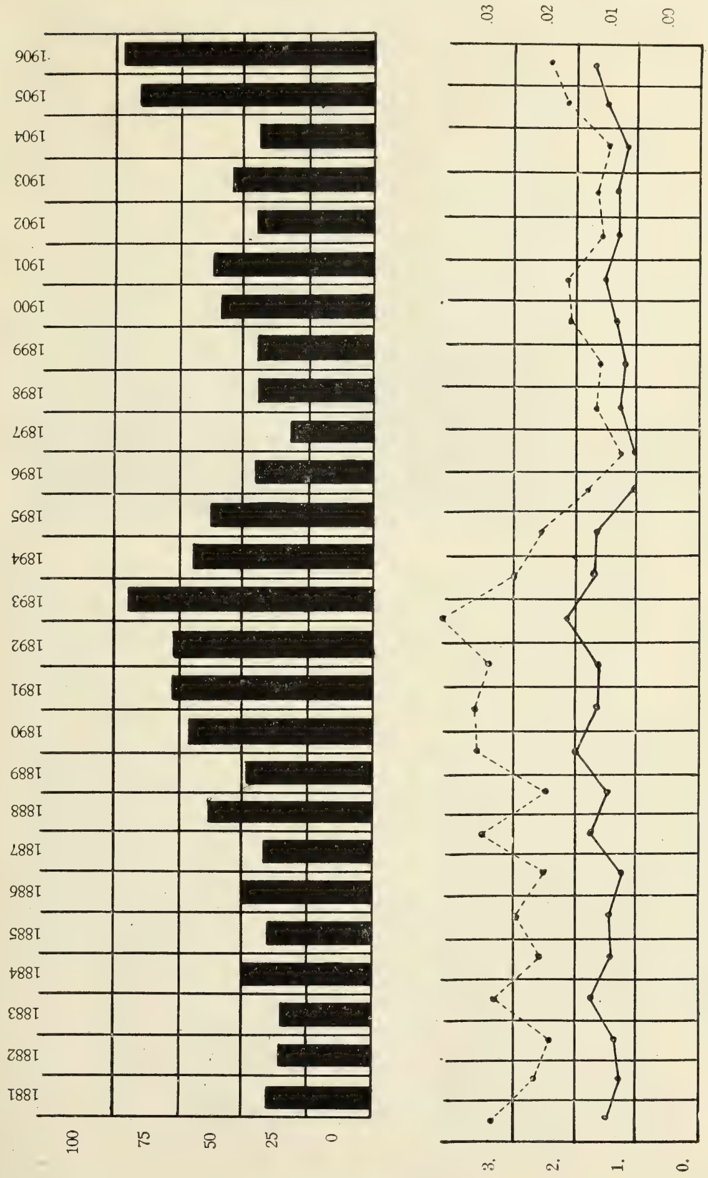
TABLE G.

Showing by months and wards the number of cases of and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year 1906.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	3	...	2	...	4	1	4	3	5	2	6	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	34
Second	1	...	2	2	1	...	3	2	6	2	2	2	4	2	4	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	31
Third	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	20
Fourth	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	8	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	29
Fifth	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	7	2	8	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	2	2	2	4	1	33
Sixth	3	2	4	2	1	1	2	7	6	4	2	4	9	2	2	1	1	4	...	...	4	2	2	1	36
Seventh	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4	3	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	16
Eighth	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	...	1	...	21
Ninth	3	3	4	2	3	1	4	5	4	1	3	4	2	1	4	1	5	...	2	1	1	3	1	1	36
Tenth	2	3	8	6	2	3	8	1	8	3	6	2	4	5	3	1	3	2	8	2	...	...	2	1	54
Eleventh	3	1	5	4	4	3	3	1	7	8	3	2	4	4	1	2	4	1	11	4	1	4	4	1	50
Twelfth	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	1	2	3	5	2	...	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	23
Thirteenth	3	2	2	...	4	4	1	...	7	4	3	1	3	...	4	3	5	3	1	2	4	5	1	1	38
Fourteenth	2	5	8	3	10	4	4	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	8	3	3	2	9	5	3	...	3	3	55
Fifteenth	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	...	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	...	30
Sixteenth	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	4	2	...	1	...	1	4	...	22
Seventeenth	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	3	4	2	4	...	1	2	1	4	4	...	1	1	23
Eighteenth	6	3	1	1	6	2	1	2	4	3	3	1	2	4	4	1	3	1	2	...	3	4	2	...	37
Nineteenth	1	1	6	3	6	4	4	3	8	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	39
Twentieth	1	2	5	2	3	9	5	3	6	4	5	3	4	1	8	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	47
Twenty-first	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	5	4	2	1	2	1	3	...	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	31
Twenty-second	1	...	4	2	3	5	2	3	4	4	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	24
Twenty-third	...	2	3	4	1	8	2	2	2	...	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	2	13
Total	42	35	69	39	59	54	58	45	103	50	75	42	61	41	75	34	57	34	62	37	37	33	44	22	742

CHART NO. 1.

Showing Deaths from Typhoid Fever for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

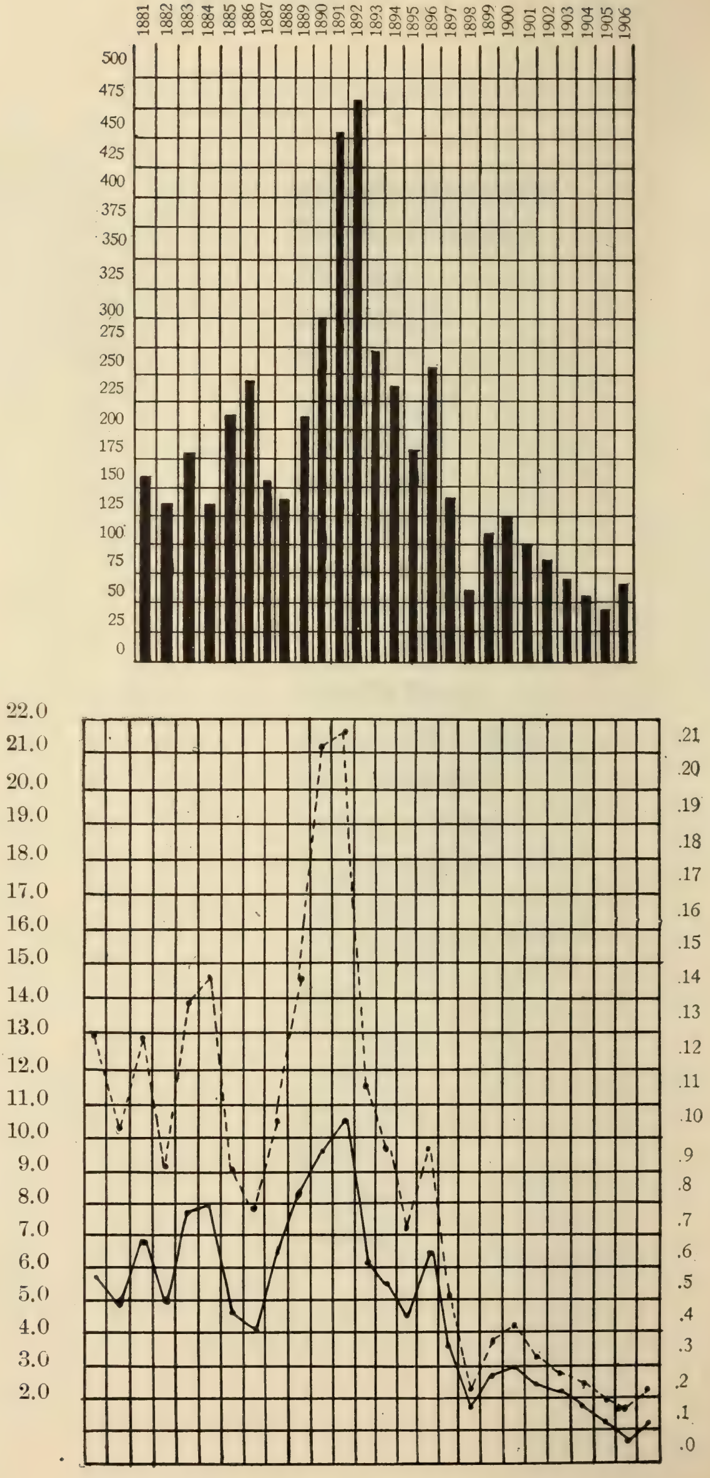


CHART NO. 2.

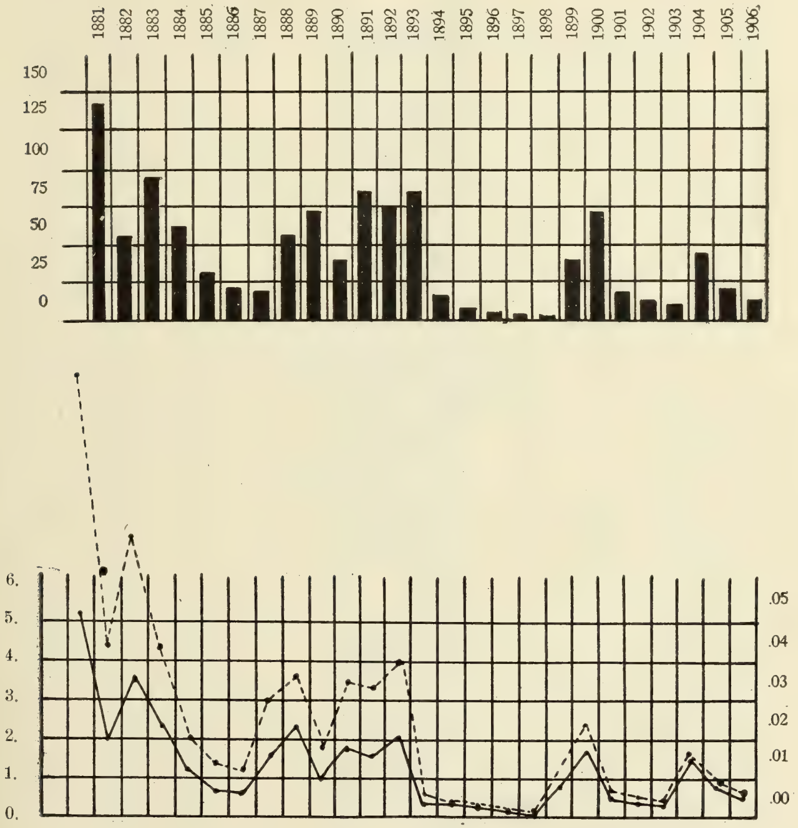
Showing Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART NO. 3.

Showing Deaths from Scarlet Fever for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.

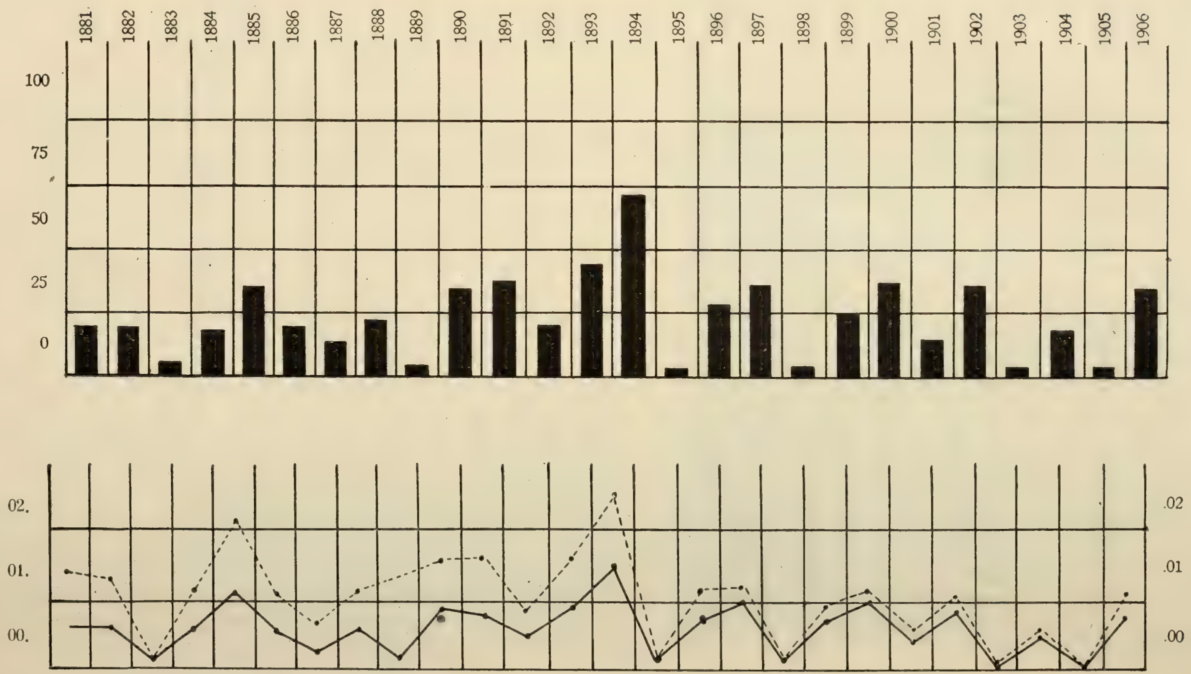


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 4.

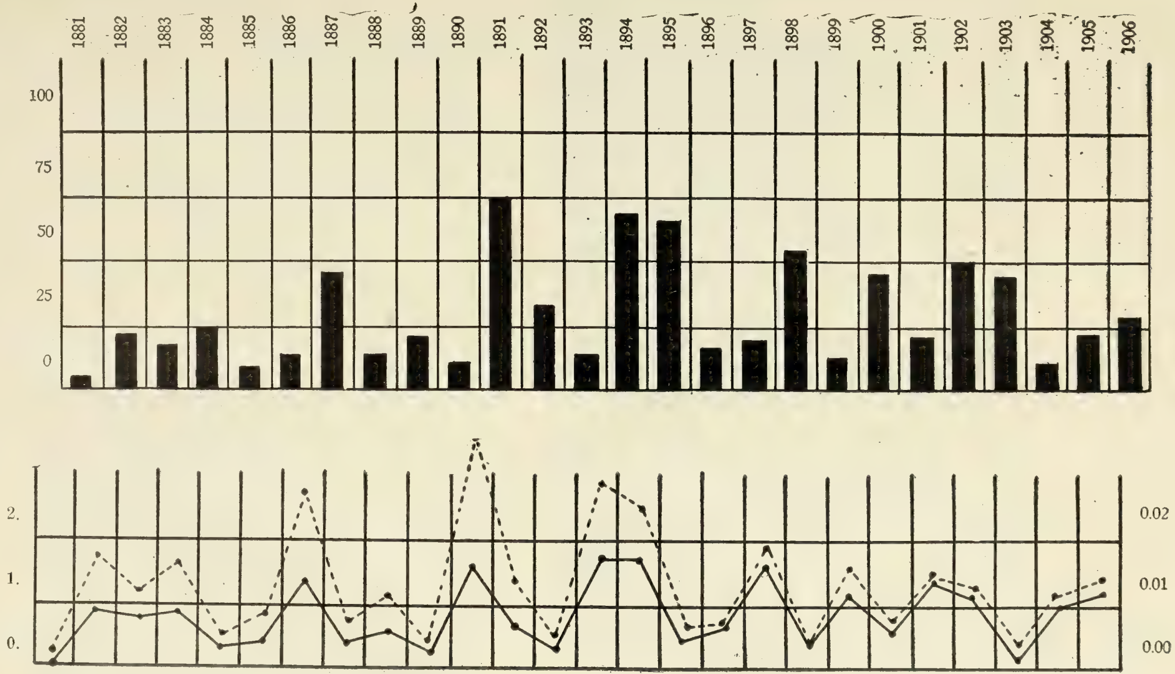
Showing Deaths from Measles for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 5.

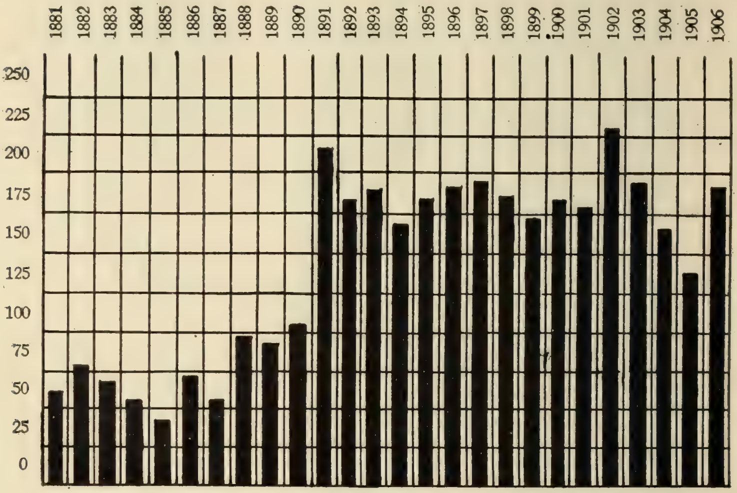
Showing Deaths from Whooping Cough for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.

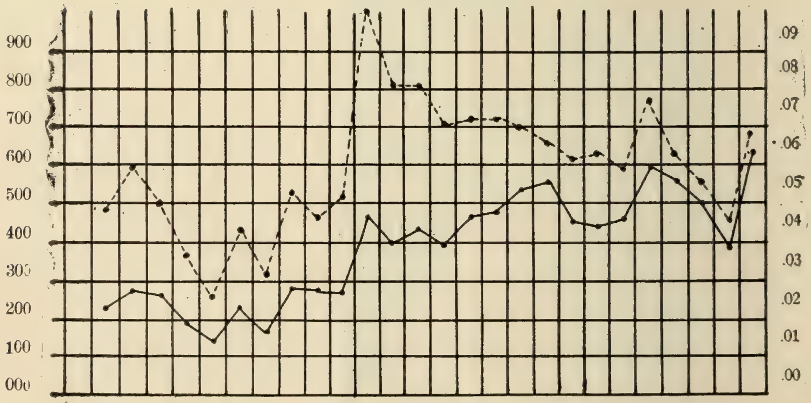


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 6.

Showing Deaths from Bronchitis for 26 Years, 1881—1906.
Inclusive.





Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 7.

Showing Deaths from Pneumonia for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.

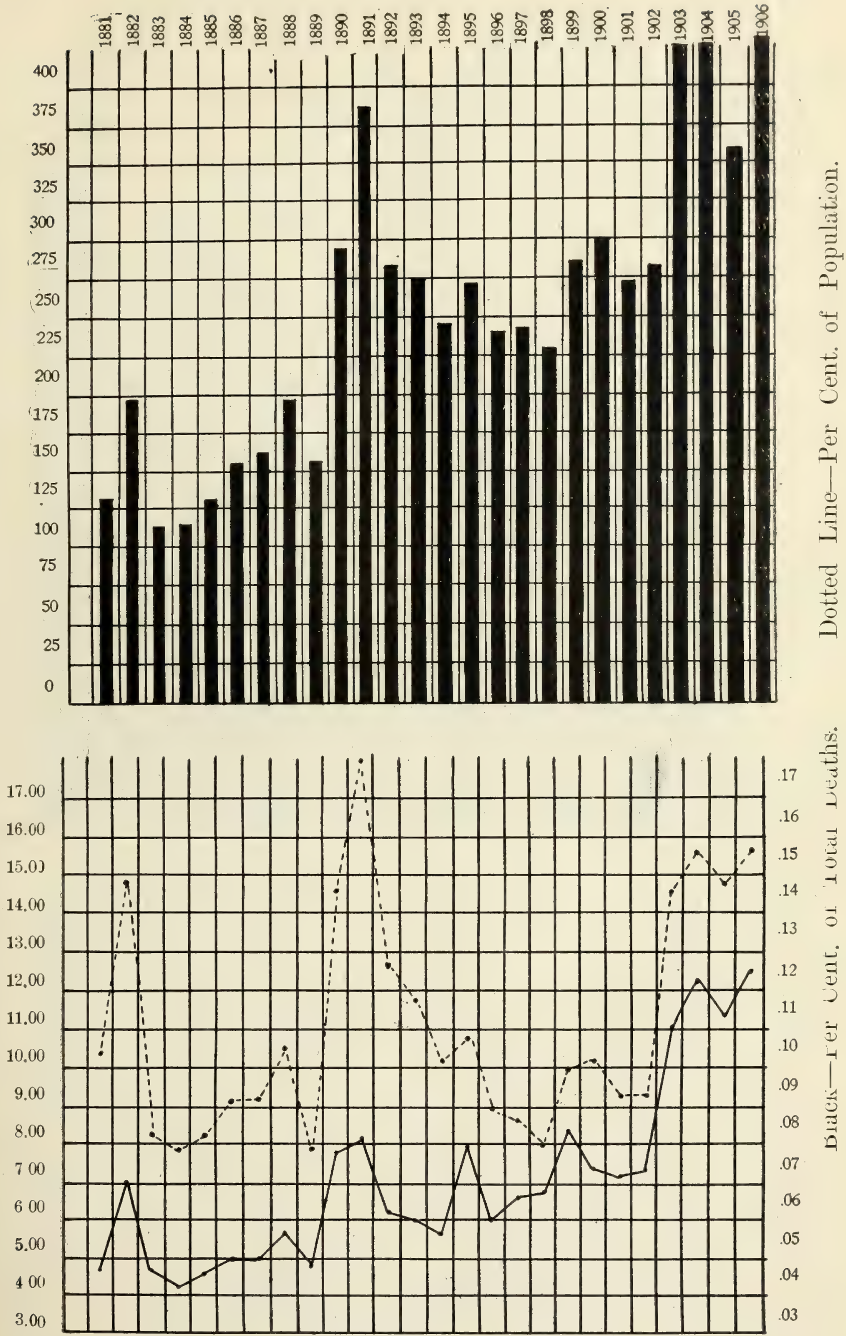
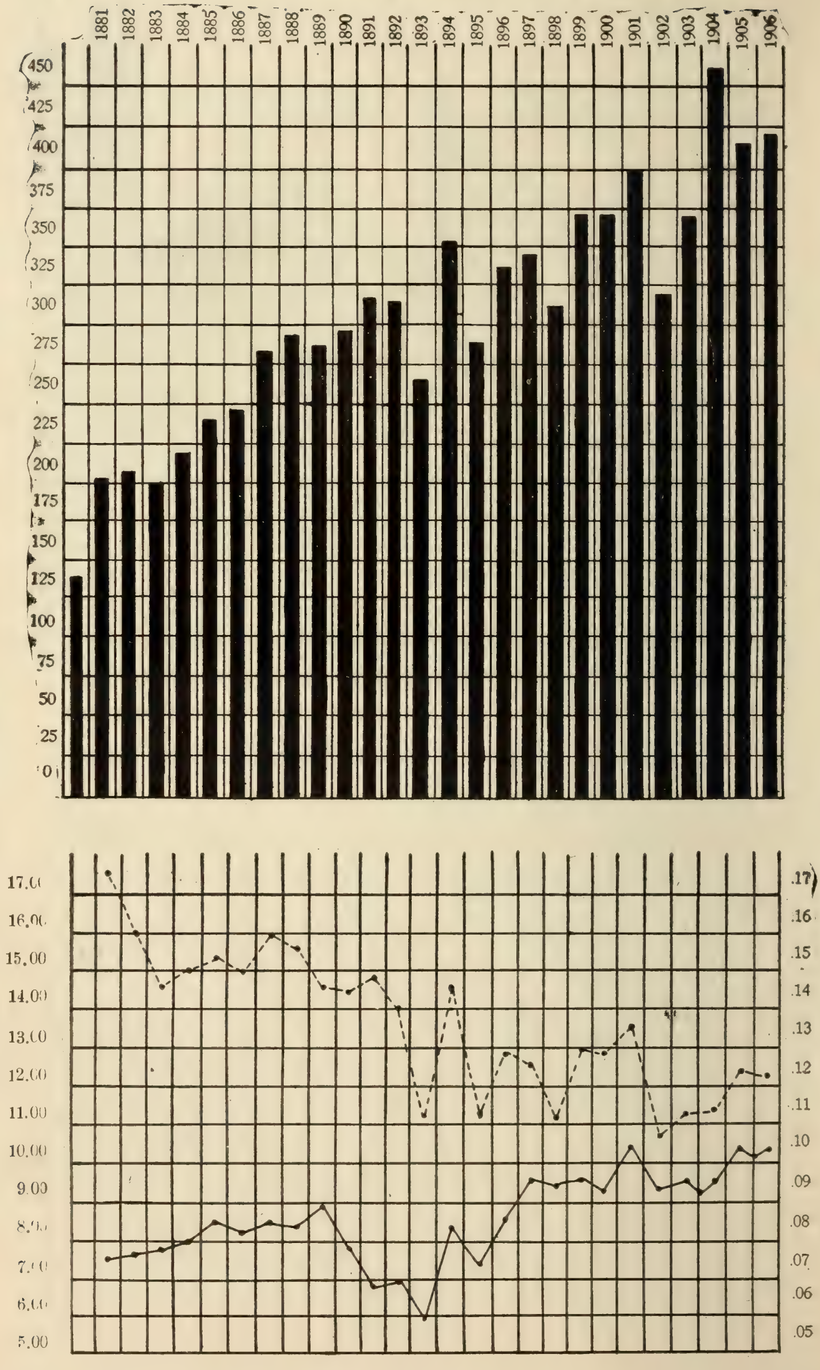


CHART NO. 8.

Showing Deaths from Consumption for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.

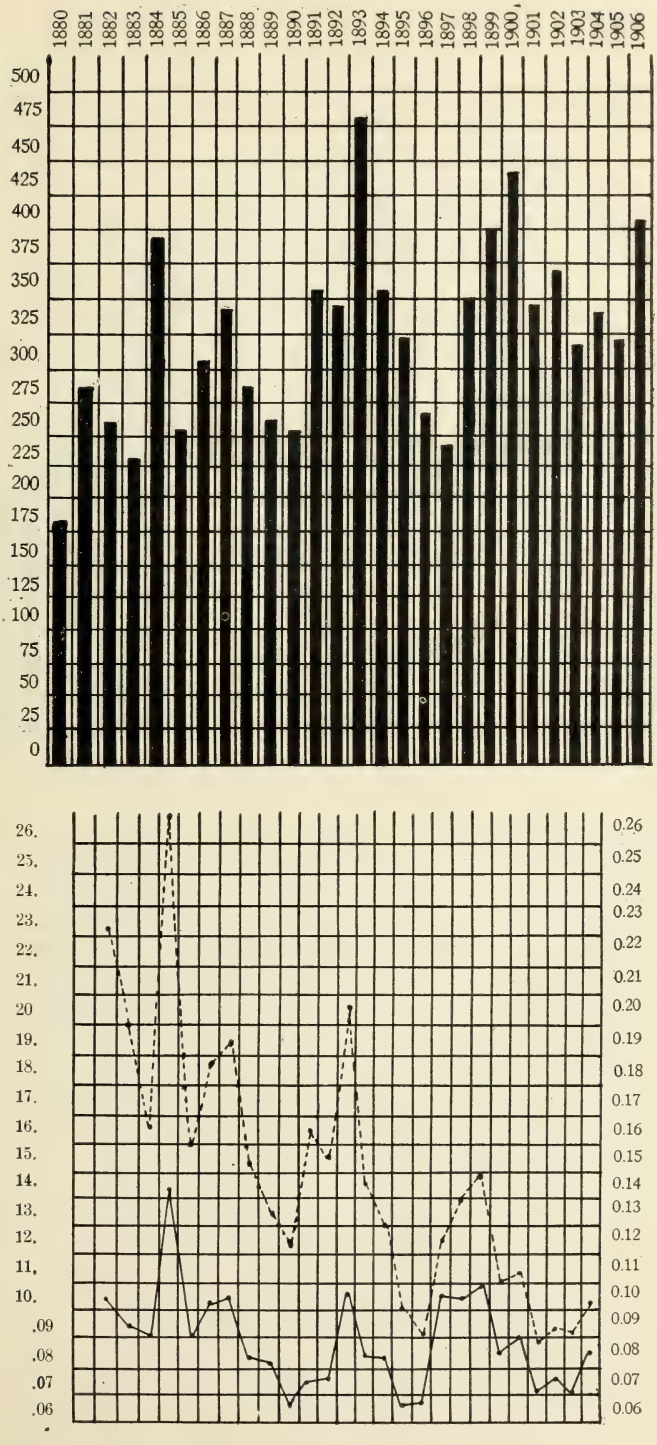


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 shows Deaths of Last Nine Months Only.

CHART NO. 9.

Showing Deaths from Diarrhœa for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.

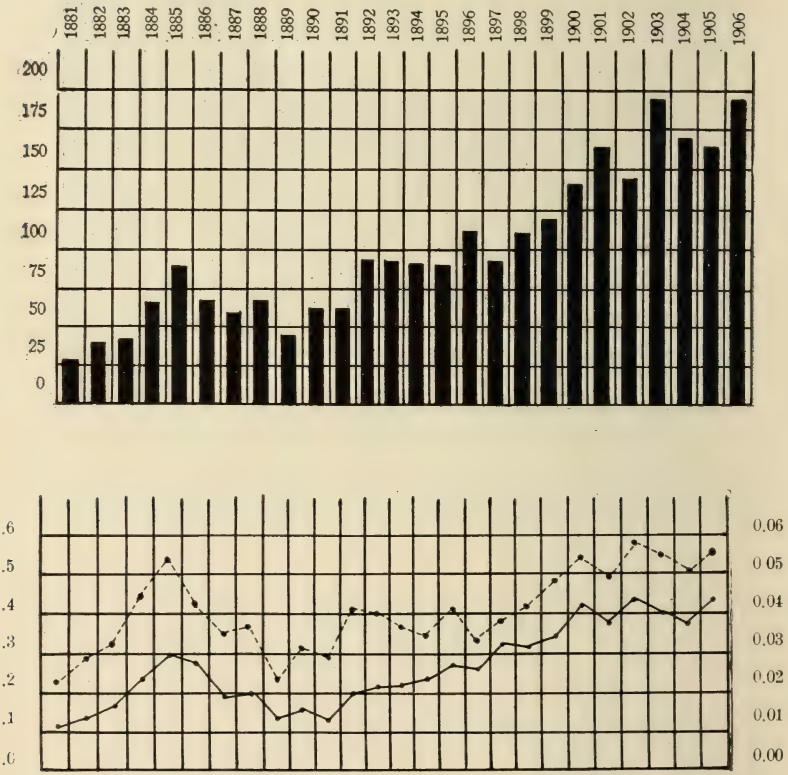


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 Shows Deaths of Last Nine Months Only.

CHART NO. 10.

Showing Deaths from Apoplexy for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.

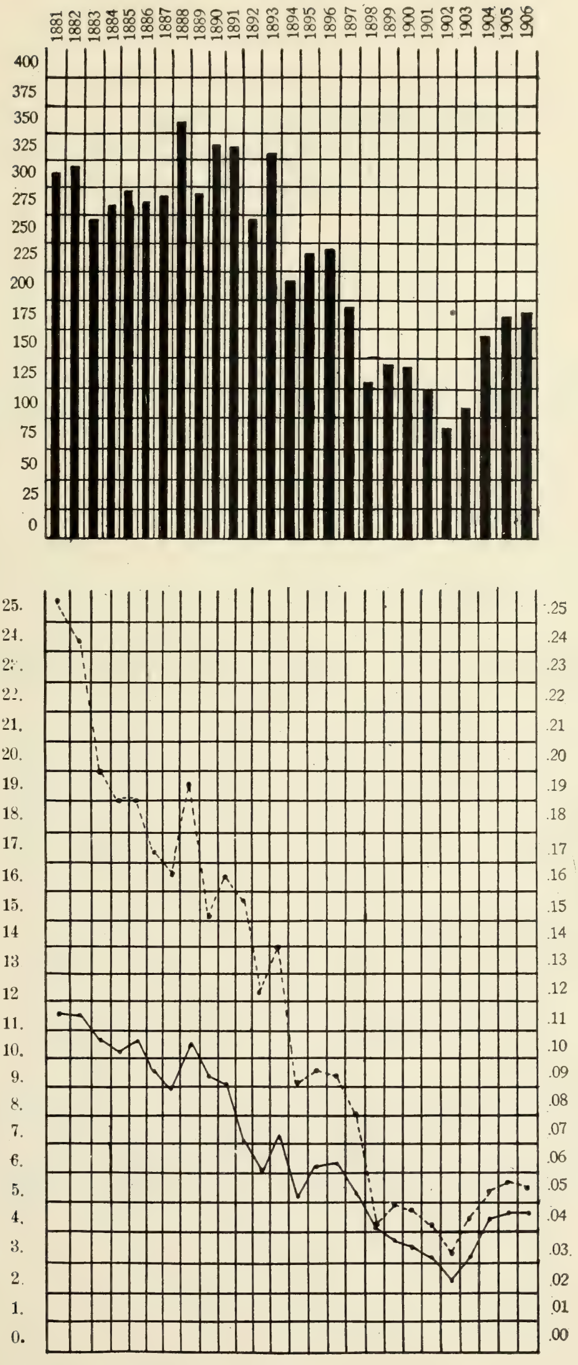


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 11.

Showing Deaths from Convulsions for 26 Years, 1881-1906 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

TABLE No. 1–Showing the Number of Deaths, According to Cause, Annual Death Rate per 1,000 for the Year was 13.42,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	4632	2512	2120	2451	1500	651	30	2225	637	1770
GENERAL DISEASES	1062	557	505	494	459	97	12	435	189	438
1. Typhoid Fever	98	54	44	47	41	8	2	47	21	30
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
4. Measles	34	14	20	34	....	....	...	33	1	....
5. Scarlet Fever	11	7	4	10	1	....	...	10	1	....
6. Whooping Cough	30	15	15	30	....	....	...	29	1	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	65	33	32	63	1	....	1	55	6	4
8. Grippe	9	5	4	2	5	2	...	1	2	6
9. Dysentery	2	2	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	2
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	43	23	20	23	17	3	...	19	7	17
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	416	230	186	189	201	24	4	166	82	168
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	56	25	31	42	12	1	1	39	9	8
14. Cancer	234	106	128	26	150	56	2	18	47	169
15. Other General Diseases	63	42	21	29	30	42	2	17	12	34
LOCAL DISEASES	3281	1713	1568	1813	929	525	14	1716	390	1175
16. Meningitis	95	55	40	89	4	2	...	80	7	8
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	189	85	104	14	92	80	3	13	30	146
18. Paralysis	12	7	5	3	5	4	...	2	5	5
19. Convulsions of Infants	185	100	85	185	....	....	...	183	2	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	50	28	22	17	27	6	...	11	12	27
21. Organic Heart Disease	367	203	164	70	207	88	2	60	68	239
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	59	35	24	14	31	14	...	11	11	37
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	183	84	99	110	24	47	2	101	15	67
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	530	284	246	340	131	57	2	299	68	163
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	39	23	16	14	18	6	1	13	5	21
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	377	208	169	377	....	....	...	372	5	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	44	24	20	17	17	10	...	18	2	24
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	27	13	14	8	16	3	...	8	3	16
29. Peritonitis	25	10	15	9	15	1	...	10	6	9
30. Appendicitis	46	28	18	25	18	3	...	16	15	15
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	199	106	93	66	94	39	...	63	36	100
32. Bright's Disease	200	107	93	44	115	39	2	35	47	118
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys.	36	11	25	3	28	5	...	7	14	15
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	17	....	17	1	15	1	...	5	3	9
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	30	1	29	1	29	....	...	11	10	9
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	18	6	12	11	5	2	...	13	1	4
37. iDseases of Locomotor System	10	5	5	4	3	3	...	2	1	7
38. Hydrocephalus	5	2	3	5	....	....	...	4	1	....
39. Other Malformations	19	13	6	19	....	....	...	19	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	360	22	138	360	....	....	...	360	....	....
41. Senile Debility	159	53	106	7	35	115	2	....	23	136
VIOLENCE	282	240	42	141	110	27	4	73	57	152
42. Suicide	67	51	16	28	30	8	1	10	18	39
43. Accidents	209	185	24	112	75	19	3	62	39	108
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	7	2	5	3	2	2	...	1	1	5
45. Homocides	6	4	2	1	5	....	...	1	....	5

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for the Year 1906. The on an Estimated Population of 345,000.

AGE

Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
1261	226	114	39	42	100	82	150	192	176	177	183	191	219	186	188	206	201	230	214	145	73	33	3	1
76	31	24	20	13	39	25	80	105	82	83	56	71	80	60	49	49	45	37	20	10	6	1	...	...
....	....	2	1	1	5	7	14	17	8	6	3	14	7	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	9	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	2	1	....	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	5	2	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	11	12	8	8	18	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	2	....	1	...	2	1	...	3	...	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	3	1	1	2	2	7	50	75	66	55	35	32	28	22	10	11	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	4	3	1	5	3	10	[illegible]	3	5	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	....	....	....	...	...	...	2	1	...	9	8	18	26	28	31	29	28	22	16	9	5	1	...	...
5	1	1	....	...	1	5	...	3	5	5	4	2	16	5	2	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
1183	195	86	17	23	48	38	51	66	71	73	93	95	112	109	119	149	145	185	189	131	67	32	3	1
32	18	9	1	7	8	5	4	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	3	10	9	22	15	21	33	39	14	7	...	...	...
2	....	....	....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
164	8	9	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	....	....	...	...	2	3	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	4	3	4	...	2	...	...	...
5	....	....	2	...	5	8	12	8	9	11	17	19	31	23	25	51	33	44	31	23	8	...	1	...
2	....	....	....	...	2	1	2	3	1	2	5	2	5	6	...	3	3	3	9	8	1	1	...	...
72	22	5	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	6	12	21	13	8	4	4	...	...
141	81	43	7	7	13	5	11	11	14	14	11	20	16	21	17	26	17	23	19	8	2	3	...	...
1	3	....	....	1	3	...	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	5	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
329	48	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	12	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	7	5	1	...	...
3	....	....	....	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	2	6	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	....	....	....	...	3	1	1	[illegible]	3	5	2	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	....	....	...	1	1	6	9	5	3	5	1	5	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	6	3	....	1	2	5	1	3	2	5	10	11	18	19	15	11	23	15	11	4	...	2	...	...
3	1	3	1	2	4	5	4	8	5	7	20	18	18	15	21	13	11	17	16	4	1	...	...	...
....	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	5	1	2	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	1	5	2	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	3	4	13	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	....	....	....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	2	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
359	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	15	37	45	35	17	2	1
2	....	4	2	5	13	18	19	21	22	21	33	25	26	17	20	8	11	7	4	4	...	1	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	4	8	7	8	9	5	7	4	6	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	....	4	2	5	13	18	15	12	14	13	23	17	19	13	14	6	6	5	3	4	...	1	...	...
....	....	....	....	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. 2—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	380	193	187	182	133	63	2	157	74	149
GENERAL DISEASES	92	43	49	48	38	5	1	38	22	32
1. Typhoid Fever	10	4	6	8	1	...	1	7	2	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	5	2	3	5	...	...	..	5	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	8	5	3	8	...	...	..	6	2	...
8. Grippe	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	4	2	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	16	19	16	18	1	..	12	8	15
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	1	4	3	2	...	..	2	2	1
14. Cancer	14	4	10	1	11	2	..	2	3	9
15. Other General Diseases	8	6	2	3	4	1	..	...	4	4
LOCAL DISEASES	269	134	135	125	87	56	1	115	45	109
16. Meningitis	2	...	2	2	...	...	..	1	...	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage.	16	6	10	...	8	8	..	...	4	12
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	13	7	6	13	...	...	..	13	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	31	16	15	3	21	7	..	3	7	21
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	5	3	...	4	4	..	...	...	8
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	15	8	7	8	2	5	..	8	1	6
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	67	35	32	44	13	9	1	37	12	18
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	1	4	2	1	2	..	3	...	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	11	8	3	11	...	...	..	10	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	1	1	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	3	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	2
29. Peritonitis	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	1	...	1
30. Appendicitis	5	2	3	4	1	...	..	2	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	9	7	2	3	5	1	..	3	2	4
32. Bright's Disease	21	8	13	5	13	3	..	3	7	11
33. Other Diseases of Genito Urinary Sys	3	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	1	2
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	4	...	4	...	4	...	..	1	2	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	3	2	1	3	2	...	..	3	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	24	15	9	24	...	...	..	24	...	...
41. Senile Debility	22	9	13	1	5	16	..	...	5	17
VIOLENCE	19	16	3	9	8	2	..	4	7	8
42. Suicide	4	2	2	1	1	2	..	...	1	3
43. Accidents	14	13	1	8	6	...	..	4	6	4
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocide	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for January, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
76	28	11	4	6	6	6	15	18	8	19	11	13	22	14	12	17	16	19	26	19	10	4	..
5	4	4	1	3	3	3	11	10	4	10	3	4	6	4	2	4	5	2	4	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	1	3	...	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	5	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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70	24	7	3	3	2	2	3	7	3	6	6	6	14	8	10	13	10	17	22	19	10	4	..
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6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	..
12	19	5	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	1	...	..
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 3—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	379	214	165	216	112	48	3	193	41	145
GENERAL DISEASES	101	52	49	45	47	7	2	43	14	44
1. Typhoid Fever	5	2	3	5	...	..	...	3	1	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
4. Measles	9	3	6	9	...	..	...	8	1	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	...	..	...	2	..	...
6. Whooping Cough	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	..	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	5	2	3	5	...	..	...	5	..	...
8. Grippe	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	2	2	...	2	...	..	...	2	..	...
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	22	17	15	20	3	1	16	6	17
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	..	...
14. Cancer	26	12	14	2	20	3	1	1	4	21
15. Other General Diseases	10	7	3	3	6	1	...	4	2	4
LOCAL DISEASES	255	144	111	157	60	37	1	145	24	86
16. Meningitis	9	8	1	9	...	..	...	9	..	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	17	12	5	1	7	8	1	...	1	16
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	27	15	12	27	...	..	...	27	..	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	...	2	1	1	..	...	...	1	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	27	15	12	6	14	7	...	6	4	17
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	8	6	2	7	1	..	...	7	..	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	50	28	22	36	10	4	...	31	4	15
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	..	3
26. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	11	5	6	11	...	..	...	11	..	...
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	1	2	3	...	..	...	3	..	...
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	2	1	2	1	..	...	1	..	2
29. Peritonitis	4	2	2	2	2	..	...	1	2	1
30. Appendicitis	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	..	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	18	12	6	10	5	3	...	7	3	8
32. Bright's Disease	16	10	6	2	10	4	...	5	4	7
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urin. Sys.	2	1	1	...	2	..	...	...	1	1
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	2	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	1	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	...	3	1	2	..	...	2	..	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	..	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	..	2
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
39. Other Malformations	2	2	...	2	...	..	...	2	..	...
40. Congenital Debility	30	20	10	30	...	..	...	30	..	...
41. Senile Debility	11	2	9	2	...	9	...	...	2	9
VIOLENCE	22	18	4	14	4	4	...	5	3	14
42. Suicide	5	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	..	5
43. Accidents	17	14	3	11	3	3	...	5	3	9
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for February, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
104	23	11	3	2	10	7	11	19	23	10	10	13	17	15	18	20	13	19	15	7	6	3	..
10	3	3	2	1	5	...	3	14	11	3	4	.6	9	8	4	3	5	2	2	2	...	1	..
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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6	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
94	20	8	1	1	5	5	5	5	9	6	3	4	7	7	11	16	7	15	13	5	6	2	..
3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	5	3	5	1	1	1	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
13	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	..
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...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	1	3	3	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 4—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	460	251	209	251	148	58	3	235	66	159
GENERAL DISEASES	100	52	48	43	46	9	2	41	19	40
1. Typhoid Fever	14	9	5	5	9	...	..	4	5	5
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	4	2	2	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	3	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	2
8. Grippe	2	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
9. Dysentery	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	1	2	2	1	...	..	3	...	...
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	46	26	20	17	25	4	..	16	10	20
13. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	8	3	5	6	2	...	..	5	1	2
14. Cancer	12	5	7	2	6	4	..	2	3	7
15. Other General Diseases	4	3	1	2	1	...	1	3	...	1
LOCAL DISEASES	340	182	158	200	93	47	..	187	43	110
16. Meningitis	11	8	3	10	...	1	..	9	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	17	9	8	1	11	5	..	1	2	14
18. Paralysis	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	20	12	8	20	...	...	..	20	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	2	3	1	3	1	..	1	...	4
21. Organic Heart Disease	33	19	14	7	20	6	..	7	9	17
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	4	2	2	2	2	..	1	1	4
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	22	9	13	16	2	4	..	15	2	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	86	49	37	57	25	4	..	50	8	28
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	2	1	2	...	..	1	...	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	25	13	12	25	...	...	..	23	2	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
29. Peritonitis	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
30. Appendicitis	3	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	21	9	12	6	9	6	..	8	6	7
32. Bright's Disease	14	10	4	5	5	4	..	6	1	7
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys	3	...	3	1	2	...	..	...	3	...
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	1	1	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	1	2	3	...	...	..	2	1	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...
38. Hydrocephalus	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	40	25	15	40	...	...	..	39	1	...
41. Senile Debility	16	7	9	1	3	12	..	...	1	15
VIOLENCE	20	17	3	8	9	2	1	7	4	9
42. Suicide	7	4	3	...	5	1	1	2	3	2
43. Accidents	13	13	...	8	4	1	..	5	1	7
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for March, 1906.

AGE

Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
134	26	16	3	6	10	5	12	17	18	17	20	15	17	25	18	24	19	20	15	13	6	4	..
6	3	1	1	1	4	3	4	11	9	9	9	5	8	6	4	6	1	7	1	...	1	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
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...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	7	8	6	3	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
128	23	15	2	5	4	1	6	5	9	7	6	10	8	16	14	16	16	13	14	13	5	4	..
7	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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16	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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2	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	4	5	7	1	5	1	...	...	..
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11	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	..
21	12	9	1	3	3	...	2	1	5	1	1	3	1	7	3	5	3	2	1	1	...	1	..
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5	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	..
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 5—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	471	267	204	243	149	75	4	213	89	169
GENERAL DISEASES	110	62	48	53	45	11	1	48	27	35
1. Typhoid Fever	12	8	4	5	6	...	1	5	4	3
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	7	3	4	7	...	...	..	7	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	6	2	4	6	...	...	..	6	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
8. Grippe	4	2	2	1	2	1	..	...	2	2
9. Dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	6	3	3	2	3	1	..	1	...	5
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	24	13	16	20	1	..	13	10	14
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	3	5	7	1	...	..	7	1	...
14. Cancer	20	9	11	2	11	7	..	2	8	10
15. Other General Diseases	5	4	1	3	2	...	..	3	2	...
LOCAL DISEASES	337	186	151	179	97	59	2	160	57	120
16. Meningitis	10	8	2	10	...	...	..	8	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage.	13	6	7	2	5	6	..	1	2	10
18. Paralysis	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	17	11	6	17	...	...	..	16	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	8	3	5	4	4	...	..	3	3	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	39	23	16	15	15	9	..	9	7	23
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	3	4	3	4	...	..	2	2	3
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	35	18	17	21	6	7	1	20	5	10
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	73	37	36	40	22	11	..	35	13	25
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...
26. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	17	15	2	17	...	...	..	17	...	...
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	2	1	2	1	...	..	2	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
29. Peritonitis	3	2	1	1	2	...	..	2	...	1
30. Appendicitis	6	4	2	3	2	1	..	2	2	2
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	22	13	9	5	12	5	..	6	5	11
32. Bright's Disease	27	15	12	7	13	7	..	4	8	15
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys.	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	1	1	...
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	...	3	...	3	...	..	1	1	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
37. Diseases of Cocomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
40. Cengenital Debility	29	13	16	29	...	...	..	29	...	...
41. Senile Debility	17	8	9	...	4	12	1	...	5	12
VIOLENCE	23	19	4	11	7	4	1	5	5	13
42. Suicide	7	4	3	3	3	1	..	...	1	6
43. Accidents	16	15	1	8	4	3	1	5	4	7
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for April, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
104	30	11	1	4	14	8	16	18	19	25	20	20	26	13	16	21	22	38	18	17	8	2	..
12	5	2	1	...	7	1	8	7	10	9	7	7	7	3	2	5	4	8	...	3	2	...	..
...	..	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	2	...	2	4	...	2	1	...	..
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
92	25	9	...	4	7	6	6	9	7	12	11	11	16	10	13	16	16	29	17	13	6	2	..
1	4	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	2	1	...	...	..
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
13	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	5	3	...	3	4	1	4	1	4	3	3	1	...	..
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
13	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	1	1	...	...	..
14	12	4	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	4	...	2	3	6	3	6	4	1	...	...	..
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15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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2	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	4	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	4	1	5	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	..
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...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 6—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	418	221	197	235	125	56	2	213	51	154
GENERAL DISEASES	89	48	41	47	34	8	..	46	12	31
1. Typhoid Fever	4	1	3	2	1	1	..	3	...	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	5	4	1	5	...	...	..	5	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	3	3	...	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	3	1	2	3	...	...	..	2	...	1
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	5	3	2	3	1	1	..	3	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	22	19	19	21	1	..	18	7	16
13. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	9	6	3	9	...	...	..	9	...	...
14. Cancer	17	7	10	2	10	5	..	2	4	11
15. Other General Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
LOCAL DISEASES	301	151	150	175	80	44	2	165	31	105
16. Meningitis	13	5	8	12	1	...	..	11	...	2
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	13	3	10	...	7	5	1	...	2	11
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	20	15	5	18	2	...	..	19	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	2	2	2	2	...	..	2	...	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	36	18	18	5	18	13	..	5	3	28
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	3	3	1	2	3	..	1	...	5
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	21	11	10	15	2	4	..	15	1	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	51	28	23	39	8	4	..	30	9	12
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	1	3	1	...	..	3	1	...
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	23	12	11	23	...	...	..	22	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	1	...
29. Peritonitis	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	2	...	...
30. Appendicitis	4	2	2	3	1	...	..	2	1	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	14	5	9	5	7	2	..	4	2	8
32. Bright's Disease	20	9	11	4	15	...	1	5	4	11
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys	5	1	4	...	4	1	..	1	1	3
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	4	...	4	...	4	...	..	...	2	2
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	2	1	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	3	2	1	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	36	25	11	36	...	...	..	36	...	...
41. Senile Debility	14	2	12	1	3	10	..	...	2	12
VIOLENCE	28	22	6	13	11	4	..	2	8	18
42. Suicide	8	7	1	4	3	1	..	...	3	5
43. Accidents	19	15	4	9	7	3	..	2	5	12
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocide	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for May, 1906.

AGE																								
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100 yrs.
135	20	14	3	3	5	9	17	17	15	14	16	10	20	19	10	19	19	17	15	11	8	1	..	1
10	5	4	3	...	1	6	8	8	7	5	3	2	6	7	2	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
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...	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	7	7	5	3	...	3	2	...	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	15	10	...	2	4	3	5	4	6	7	8	6	12	11	5	13	14	15	15	11	8	1	..	1
6	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
21	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	...	1	...	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 7—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	335	176	159	175	118	40	2	150	42	143
GENERAL DISEASES	86	44	42	38	41	7	..	27	11	48
1. Typhoid Fever	6	3	3	4	2	...	..	2	3	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	19	18	19	17	1	..	15	6	16
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	4	1	3	2	...	..	3	...	2
14. Cancer	25	11	14	4	15	6	..	1	2	22
15. Other General Diseases	6	5	1	3	3	...	..	1	...	5
LOCAL DISEASES	228	115	113	125	69	32	2	118	25	85
16. Meningitis	7	4	3	6	...	1	..	5	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage.	14	4	10	1	5	8	..	...	3	11
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	12	2	10	12	...	...	..	12	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	20	16	4	3	11	6	..	3	3	14
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	2	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	13	7	6	10	3	...	..	9	1	3
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	46	25	21	36	8	2	..	35	2	9
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	2
26. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	10	8	2	10	...	...	..	10	...	...
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	1	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	7	1	6	1	6	...	..	2	1	4
29. Peritonitis	2	...	2	1	1	...	..	...	2	...
30. Appendicitis	3	3	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	3
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	15	4	11	6	7	2	..	5	4	6
32. Bright's Disease	21	12	9	6	13	1	1	5	2	14
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	1	2	...	2	1	..	1	1	1
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	4	1	3	...	4	...	..	2	1	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	3	...	3	...	2	1	..	1	...	2
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	3	1	2	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	22	16	6	22	...	...	..	22	...	...
41. Senile Debility	11	3	8	1	3	7	..	...	2	9
VIOLENCE	20	16	4	11	8	1	..	5	6	9
42. Suicide	6	4	2	3	2	1	..	1	3	2
43. Accidents	14	12	2	8	6	...	..	4	3	7
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for June, 1906.

AGE

Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
87	11	6	3	2	11	3	12	14	16	12	13	15	12	15	21	10	23	16	15	13	5	...	...
2	3	1	...	...	3	1	8	5	9	7	3	5	6	8	8	3	4	4	4	1	1	...	...
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1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	8	5	3	1	4	2	4	7	5	3	10	9	3	6	11	6	17	12	11	12	4	...	...
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
22	3	4	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
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2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...		1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE No. 8—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	295	153	142	147	105	43	..	144	37	114
GENERAL DISEASES	71	33	38	36	26	9	..	37	11	23
1. Typhoid Fever	4	2	2	3	...	1	..	2	1	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	3	...	3	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	4	2	2	3	1	...	..	3	...	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	17	19	16	17	3	..	21	5	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	2	3	4	1	...	..	3	1	1
14. Cancer	11	5	6	2	4	5	..	2	1	8
15. Other General Diseases	6	3	3	3	3	...	..	1	3	2
LOCAL DISEASES	202	100	102	104	68	30	..	101	24	77
16. Meningitis	6	[illegible]	3	6	...	...	..	6	...	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	18	7	11	2	11	5	..	3	2	13
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	8	5	3	8	...	...	..	8	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	...	3	2	1	...	..	...	3	...
21. Organic Heart Disease	26	13	13	...	19	7	..	1	5	20
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	5	3	1	7	...	..	2	2	4
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	8	5	3	4	...	4	..	3	1	4
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	18	10	8	13	5	...	..	14	...	4
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
26. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	26	14	12	26	...	...	..	26	...	...
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	1	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	2
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	2	1	...	..	3	...	...
30. Appendicitis	5	1	4	2	3	...	..	1	1	3
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	13	7	6	5	6	2	..	5	...	8
32. Bright's Disease	16	8	8	5	7	4	..	2	6	8
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urin. Sys.	3	1	2	...	3	...	..	...	1	2
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
38. Hydrocephalus	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	23	13	10	23	...	...	..	23	...	...
41. Senile Debility	8	3	5	1	2	5	..	...	1	7
VIOLENCE	22	20	2	7	11	4	..	6	2	14
42. Suicide	7	6	1	...	6	1	..	1	1	5
43. Accidents	15	14	1	7	5	3	..	5	1	9
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for July, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
76	9	5	4	6	3	7	13	17	15	6	14	9	19	9	9	13	14	17	12	10	5	3	..
5	...	...	3	2	...	2	10	9	10	4	5	1	8	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	..
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71	9	5	1	3	3	3	1	7	3	2	6	6	9	6	5	11	12	13	10	9	5	2	..
1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 9—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
Total—All Causes	459	268	191	286	117	53	3	253	51	155
General Diseases	83	53	30	37	35	9	2	27	14	42
1. Typhoid Fever	8	4	4	4	1	3	..	4	...	4
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	3	...	3	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	21	9	19	11	...	..	10	8	12
13. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4	2	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	1
14. Cancer	26	18	8	2	18	5	1	...	5	21
15. Other General Diseases	6	3	3	2	4	...	..	3	...	3
Local Diseases	338	182	156	222	72	43	1	212	29	97
16. Meningitis	8	4	4	8	...	...	..	7	1	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	15	4	11	2	4	9	..	1	3	11
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	9	6	3	9	...	...	..	9	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	4	1	1	2	2	..	...	...	5
21. Organic Heart Disease	39	17	22	5	25	8	1	3	8	28
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	5	1	4	4	...	1	..	4	1	...
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	18	10	8	10	4	4	..	11	...	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	4	1	...	4	1	..	1	...	4
26. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	122	72	50	122	...	...	..	122	...	...
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 years	6	4	2	4	1	1	..	3	1	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	1	2	...	..	...	1	2
30. Appendicitis	3	2	1	1	2	...	..	...	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	20	12	8	6	11	3	..	1	7	12
32. Bright's Disease	11	5	6	2	5	4	..	1	2	8
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys.	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	2	...
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	2	...	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	46	27	19	46	...	...	..	46	...	...
41. Senile Debility	14	5	9	...	5	9	..	...	...	14
Violence	35	32	3	25	9	1	..	13	7	15
42. Suicide	4	4	...	4	...	...	..	...	1	3
43. Accidents	29	27	2	21	7	1	..	13	6	10
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	3	1	2	2	1	...	..	1	1	1
45. Homocide	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	2

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for August, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
183	19	10	2	4	8	8	12	18	9	11	20	18	20	13	17	22	16	14	16	9	5	5	..
6	1	1	...	...	2	...	7	10	3	4	7	6	8	3	8	5	6	4	1	...	1	...	..
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177	18	7	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	3	11	10	9	8	9	16	9	10	15	8	4	5	..
3	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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108	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 10—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	386	221	165	225	117	41	3	204	46	136
GENERAL DISEASES	89	49	40	39	43	4	3	30	16	43
1. Typhoid Fever	7	3	4	3	4	...	..	3	...	4
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	4	...	4	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	8	6	2	8	...	...	..	8	...	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	1	2	...	3	...	..	...	...	3
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	20	11	16	12	1	2	13	8	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	2	1	1	2	...	..	1	2	...
14. Cancer	25	10	15	3	19	3	..	1	6	18
15. Other General Diseases	8	7	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	8
LOCAL DISEASES	274	153	121	174	64	36	..	169	27	78
16. Meningitis	7	5	2	7	...	...	..	6	1	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	15	11	4	2	7	6	..	2	4	9
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	12	7	5	12	...	...	..	12	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	4	1	1	3	1	..	2	...	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	21	15	6	7	11	3	..	6	3	12
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	3	4	4	1	2	..	2	2	3
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	8	4	4	3	1	4	..	2	1	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	12	5	7	7	4	1	..	7	...	5
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory Sys	3	2	1	...	3	...	..	...	2	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	77	39	38	77	...	...	..	77	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	14	7	7	2	6	6	..	3	1	10
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	...
29. Peritonitis	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
30. Appendicitis	8	2	1	1	2	...	..	...	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	17	11	6	8	6	3	..	10	...	7
32. Bright's Disease	12	7	5	4	6	2	..	2	4	6
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys.	5	2	3	2	3	...	..	1	3	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	3	...	3	...	3	...	..	1	...	2
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	1	...	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	...	2	1	...	1	..	...	...	2
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	34	21	13	34	...	...	..	32	2	...
41. Senile Debility	10	5	5	...	3	7	..	...	1	9
VIOLENCE	22	19	3	12	10	...	..	5	3	14
42. Suicide	5	4	1	3	2	...	..	...	2	3
43. Accidents	16	14	2	8	8	...	..	5	1	10
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
45. Homocide	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for September, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
129	20	7	2	3	8	8	17	9	14	19	10	17	20	15	14	10	11	13	18	15	2	5	..
6	1	2	2	2	2	1	9	5	6	9	4	7	9	6	3	5	4	2	2	2	...	...	..
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123	19	4	...	1	3	4	7	3	7	9	3	7	9	9	8	5	7	11	15	13	2	5	..
1	..	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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61	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 11—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	350	171	179	152	129	67	2	149	36	165
GENERAL DISEASES	81	42	39	32	39	10	..	33	8	40
1. Typhoid Fever	8	6	2	3	4	1	..	5	1	2
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	3	1	2	3	...	...	..	2	1	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	9	5	4	9	...	...	..	9	...	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	3	2	1	2	1	...	..	1	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	19	16	11	21	3	..	12	2	21
13. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
14. Cancer	19	8	11	2	12	5	..	2	3	14
15. Other General Diseases	2	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
LOCAL DISEASES	246	109	137	110	78	56	2	106	27	113
16. Meningitis	7	4	3	6	1	...	..	6	...	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	18	6	12	1	8	8	1	1	4	13
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	14	7	7	14	...	...	..	14	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	6	5	1	3	3	...	..	2	1	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	25	14	11	7	12	6	..	5	6	14
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	...	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	16	4	12	8	1	7	..	6	...	10
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	29	13	16	13	11	5	..	9	7	13
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	2	2	3	...	1	..	2	...	2
26. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	18	8	10	18	...	...	..	18	...	...
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	4	2	2	1	2	1	..	2	...	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
29. Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
30. Appendicitis	6	4	2	1	4	1	..	3	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	23	12	11	7	12	4	..	8	1	14
32. Bright's Disease	19	11	8	4	12	3	..	3	3	13
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys.	7	3	4	...	4	3	..	3	...	4
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	23	8	15	23	...	...	..	23	...	...
41. Senile Debility	20	4	16	...	4	15	1	...	3	17
VIOLENCE	23	20	3	10	12	1	..	10	1	12
42. Suicide	3	3	...	2	1	...	..	3	...	...
43. Accidents	19	16	3	8	10	1	..	6	1	12
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocide	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for October, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
65	6	10	4	3	8	5	10	13	15	22	16	17	13	14	19	14	14	21	29	9	7	5	1
2*	2	4	2	2	4	...	5	9	5	9	3	7	2	6	4	4	5	3	3	...	...	...	..
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63	14	5	2	1	4	3	5	2	6	11	12	9	7	7	13	8	9	18	25	9	7	5	1
1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	3	..
4	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	..
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17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	..
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TABLE No. 12—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
Total—All Causes	371	209	162	180	129	58	4	163	63	145
General Diseases	90	46	44	44	38	8	..	37	20	33
1. Typhoid Fever	8	6	2	1	6	1	..	3	1	4
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	2	1	...	..	2	1	...
6. Whooping Cough	4	2	2	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	12	6	6	12	...	...	..	8	3	1
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	6	2	4	4	2	...	..	3	2	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	14	15	16	12	1	..	13	6	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	1	3	3	1	...	..	2	1	1
14. Cancer	21	11	10	...	16	5	..	...	6	15
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	2	...	1	..	2	...	1
Local Diseases	256	142	114	126	80	48	2	123	36	97
16. Meningitis	7	2	5	6	1	...	..	6	1	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	19	10	9	1	8	10	..	1	3	15
18. Paralysis	3	3	...	...	2	1	..	...	2	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	16	4	12	16	...	...	..	16	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	3	2	1	3	1	..	...	2	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	27	15	12	5	16	6	..	3	6	18
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	4	1	1	4	...	..	1	2	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	17	6	11	6	4	6	1	5	2	10
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	40	22	18	21	12	6	1	21	6	13
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	1	...	1
26. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	18	11	7	18	...	...	..	18	...	...
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	4	...	2	2	...	..	2	...	2
29. Peritonitis	2	1	1	1	...	1	..	1	...	1
30. Appendicitis	6	6	...	5	1	...	..	3	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	15	7	8	2	7	6	..	3	3	9
32. Bright's Disease	14	7	7	1	9	4	..	...	4	10
33. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Sys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	...	3	...	3	...	..	1	2	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	3	...	2	1	...	..	3	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	2	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	4	3	1	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	33	24	9	33	...	...	..	33	...	...
41. Senile Debility	8	2	6	...	2	6	..	...	1	7
Violence	25	21	4	10	11	2	2	3	7	15
42. Suicide	6	6	...	2	4	...	..	1	1	4
43. Accidents	19	15	4	8	7	2	2	2	6	11
44. Other Causes—Ill-Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...

Sex, Social Conditions, Nativity and Age, for November, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
93	9	9	4	3	11	7	9	10	11	14	18	28	16	19	20	16	13	17	18	15	9	2	...
11	1	2	3	2	5	5	3	4	3	9	5	13	6	4	6	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	...
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2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	8	7	1	1	6	1	6	4	6	5	9	12	7	12	11	14	10	15	16	13	8	2	...
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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13	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	...	1	...	...
8	3	2	...	1	3	...	2	1	2	1	...	3	...	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	4	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. 13—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	328	168	160	159	118	49	2	151	41	136
GENERAL DISEASES	70	33	37	32	27	10	1	28	15	27
1. Typhoid Fever	12	6	6	4	7	1	..	6	3	3
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	9	5	4	8	1	...	..	8	1	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	2	1	2	1	...	..	...	2	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	10	10	9	7	3	1	7	6	7
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	2	1	1	...	..	2	...	...
14. Cancer	18	6	12	4	8	6	..	3	2	13
15. Other General Diseases	4	2	2	2	2	...	..	...	1	3
LOCAL DISEASES	235	115	120	116	81	37	1	115	22	98
16. Meningitis	8	4	4	7	1	...	..	6	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage	14	7	7	1	11	2	..	3	...	11
18. Paralysis	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	17	9	8	17	...	...	..	17	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	3	...	...	3	...	..	...	1	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	43	22	21	7	25	10	1	9	7	27
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	1	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	15	5	10	8	2	5	..	7	...	8
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	40	22	18	24	9	7	..	19	7	14
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	5	3	2	1	3	1	..	...	1	4
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	19	3	16	18	1	...	..	18	...	1
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	...	2	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	...	2	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
29. Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
30. Appendicitis	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	12	7	5	3	7	2	..	3	3	6
32. Bright's Disease	9	5	4	2	6	1	..	3	...	6
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	1	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	...	3	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
38. Hydrocephalus	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	20	14	6	20	...	...	..	20	...	...
41. Senile Debility	8	3	5	...	1	7	..	...	...	8
VIOLENCE	23	20	3	11	10	2	..	8	4	11
42. Suicide	5	3	2	3	2	...	..	2	2	1
43. Accidents	18	17	1	8	8	2	..	6	2	10
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for December, 1906.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
75	15	4	6	...	6	9	6	22	13	8	15	15	17	15	14	20	21	19	17	7	2	...	2
1	3	...	2	...	3	3	4	13	5	5	3	8	5	3	3	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	12	4	2	...	3	5	1	8	7	2	8	5	11	9	9	15	18	17	16	6	2	...	2
2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	4	2	6	8	5	6	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2
1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. 14.—Showing by Wards the Estimated Population, of the More Important

Wards	Population	Total Deaths	Annual Death rate	Deaths under 1 year of age	Deaths 1 to 5 years of age
First	9700	79	8.04	9	1
Second	10100	122	12.08	28	7
Third	5600	112	20.00	31	18
Fourth	11200	105	9.39	19	6
Fifth	10500	167	14.90	36	9
Sixth	14500	177	12.20	34	12
Seventh	7400	82	11.08	7	3
Eighth	11400	146	12.80	28	15
Ninth	19800	195	9.85	36	18
Tenth	18700	198	10.58	40	16
Eleventh	27900	309	11.08	95	40
Twelfth	15000	191	12.73	66	23
Thirteenth	22000	239	10.86	85	20
Fourteenth	25700	478	18.60	238	73
Fifteenth	14600	134	9.31	25	9
Sixteenth	11500	124	10.77	20	9
Seventeenth	12800	176	13.75	59	15
Eighteenth	17800	181	10.17	57	8
Nineteenth	13800	135	9.78	31	17
Twentieth	22500	222	9.87	63	29
Twenty-first	16500	196	11.90	73	21
Twenty-second	15300	149	9.73	42	11
Twenty-third	10700	107	10.00	31	7
Hospitals	.....	608	.....	108	34
Total	345000	4632	.....	1261	421

Total Deaths, Annual Death Rate and Number of Deaths from some Causes, for the Year 1905.

CAUSE OF DEATH.															WARDS.
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Small Pox	Tubercular Diseases	Cancer	Nervous System	Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Nephritis	Diarrhoeal under 5 years	Violence	
1	2	2	...	2	...	10	9	5	7	13	4	8	2	4	.... First
1	...	...	1	2	...	13	4	16	18	1	11	8	9	9	.... Second
2	1	...	1	...	...	10	6	12	6	15	16	9	8	7	.... Third
...	...	...	1	...	...	15	10	12	19	5	10	6	6	6	.... Fourth
4	3	1	...	...	...	11	9	18	14	6	20	10	15	17	.... Fifth
2	...	...	...	2	...	30	12	28	14	7	16	15	8	9	.... Sixth
2	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	6	9	1	9	3	4	20	.... Seventh
4	...	...	1	...	...	15	11	21	16	6	19	6	7	4	.... Eighth
7	1	...	1	6	...	23	13	33	22	6	20	7	7	8	.... Ninth
2	...	1	2	9	...	26	14	22	26	7	18	13	10	3	.... Tenth
5	4	...	1	7	...	37	10	38	23	18	42	6	31	8	.... Eleventh
6	2	1	1	6	...	16	6	21	10	11	27	8	23	8	.... Twelfth
5	2	2	2	...	...	25	12	25	25	11	33	5	30	4	.... Thirteenth
10	4	...	3	6	...	34	10	49	30	21	65	7	99	10	.... Fourteenth
2	...	1	...	1	...	16	9	17	19	4	9	7	9	4	.... Fifteenth
2	...	...	1	1	...	8	7	15	21	1	17	11	3	5	.... Sixteenth
2	1	...	2	2	...	15	4	25	13	4	21	4	21	17	.... Seventeenth
6	1	...	4	1	...	22	10	19	23	4	20	6	10	10	.... Eighteenth
3	1	...	2	3	...	24	10	14	11	...	25	8	3	4	.... Nineteenth
2	...	...	...	4	...	32	10	30	19	11	25	8	20	9	.... Twentieth
2	2	...	4	2	...	23	8	29	12	7	19	8	13	8	.... Twenty-first
5	5	...	...	3	...	23	4	17	18	6	21	5	6	3	.... Twenty-second
5	...	...	1	2	...	4	3	17	9	5	12	3	9	3	.... Twenty-third
18	5	3	2	5	...	34	40	42	42	15	51	27	38	108	.... Hospitals
98	34	11	30	65	...	472	234	531	426	183	530	200	491	282	.... Total

TABLE No. 15.

Showing by Months the Number of Deaths Occurring in the Various Public and Private Institutions, Hospitals, Reformatories, Etc., for the Year 1906.

HOSPITALS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. Josephs	6	5	1	5	3	3	2	5	4	8	4	1
Home for Aged, 2000 Wells	3	2	4	2	1	1	8	4	3	2	3	2
Milwaukee	9	6	14	...	4	7	6	7	7	10	4	10
St. Marys	5	...	3	2	4	7	2	3	4	3	3	4
Mt. Sinai	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	5	...	1	1	1
Emergency	8	7	8	3	5	6	8	7	14	4	7	4
St. Vincents	15	5	5	6	3	6	1	6	5	2	1	1
Lake Side	3	3	2	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Trinity	3	6	6	10	5	4	...	6	8	5	7	8
Post Graduate	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Knowlton	2	3	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	3
Others	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	4	3
House of Correction	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Children's	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	10	6	4	1	...
Notre Dame	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Infants' Home	...	2	...	...	6	...	1	4	2	2	1	...
H. D. Hospital	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Wis. Industrial School for Girls	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanover	...	...	3	4	3	3	2	2	...	2	2	1
Children's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Riverside	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
House of Mercy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sacred Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total	63	46	55	44	42	45	41	65	65	51	43	46

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the Nativity of those Dying in the City During 1906.

UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.	
Milwaukee	2,199	Germany	1,077
Wisconsin other than Milwaukee	303	Poland	200
New York	105	Ireland	124
Illinois	43	England	50
Pennsylvania	21	Bohemia	34
Massachusetts	20	Norway	34
Michigan	31	Austria	57
Ohio	17	Canada	35
Vermont	9	Holland	16
Indiana	2	Russia	25
New Jersey	2	Scotland	16
Kentucky	3	Italy	7
Iowa	11	Switzerland	11
Maine	8	Sweden	12
Missouri	8	Wales	9
Minnesota	8	New Brunswick	3
Virginia	6	Syria	3
Maryland	4	Roumania	1
Louisiana	1	Denmark	8
Kansas	1	France	3
California	1	Spain	1
New Hampshire	1	Nova Scotia	1
Connecticut	10	Bavaria	2
South Dakota	1	Greece	2
Rhode Island	2	Atlantic Ocean	1
Alabama	1	Unknown	40
Nebraska	1		
West Virginia	1	Total	1,772
Montana	1		
Mississippi	1	Grand total	4,632
Long Island	1		
Texas	4		
Arkansas	2		
District Columbia	1		
South Carolina	1		
Colorado	1		
U. S., unknown and not stated	28		
Total	2,860		

TABLE No. 17.

Showing by Months the Disposition in the Various Cemeteries and Otherwise, of the Bodies of Those for Whom Burial or Removal Permits were Issued During the Year 1906.

Cemeteries Etc.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Permits for Still Births.	Permits for bodies brought to city.	Grand Total.
Union	80	74	83	96	89	67	53	99	74	79	73	54	921	91	145	1157
Forest Home ..	63	53	54	67	51	40	33	37	54	50	63	51	616	27	171	814
For. Home Cr..	2	...	3	5	4	2	3	1	2	3	2	6	33	3	10	46
Calvary	91	86	129	134	108	87	73	114	91	74	84	82	1153	83	29	1265
Polish Union..	47	60	71	50	53	39	49	97	65	60	53	52	696	53	2	751
Pilg. Rest.....	28	35	37	34	28	29	21	30	28	23	22	20	335	31	11	377
Wand. Rest....	13	15	20	11	27	17	16	21	16	15	25	20	216	20	10	246
Trinity	8	10	13	7	10	8	7	8	10	8	7	7	103	4	3	110
Greenwood	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	...	2	1	1	...	18	2	5	25
Spring Hill....	4	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	18	...	2	20
Second Home..	1	1	2	5	4	1	1	6	2	1	2	...	26	6	1	33
County Farm..	2	2	1	4	4	5	5	15	6	...	6	1	51	15	1	67
Outside Milw..	39	38	43	57	35	33	30	29	35	34	27	32	432	10	18	460
Anat. Purp....	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	14	2	...	16
Total.......	380	379	460	471	418	335	295	459	386	350	371	328	4632	347	408	5387

TABLE No. 18.

Showing by Months the Occupation of Those Dying in the City During 1906.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Actor	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Agent	...	1	2	5	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	15
Architect	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baker	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	10
Bandigast	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barber	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Bartender	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Bell Boy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blacksmith	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	...	1	2	19
Boiler Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bookbinder	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bottle Washer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bookkeeper	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	9
Box Maker	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brakeman	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brewer	2	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	15
Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bridge Builder	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bridge Tender	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broom Maker	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brush Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butcher	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	4	15
Cabinet Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Call Boy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Candy Maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cap Maker	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carpenter	3	4	7	8	5	1	4	1	4	5	5	3	50
Car Builder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Case Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Caulker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Chiropodist	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cigar Maker	2	...	1	3	2	3	...	3	2	1	1	1	19
Clerk	7	9	4	4	5	1	6	5	4	4	4	3	56
Coachman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Coal Dealer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collector	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Commercial Traveler	2	1	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	15
Commission Merchant	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conductor	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	6
Confectioner	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Cooper	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	11
Council "German"	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dentist	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Detective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Draughtsman	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Delivery Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dress Maker	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6
Decorator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Druggist	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Editor	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electrician	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	8
Elevator Man	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Engineer	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	4	1	3	2	19
Express Driver	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Farmer	2	2	1	7	3	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	28
Finisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Fireman	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	9
Fisherman	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flagman	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Florist	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Foreman or Woman	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Furrier	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Grain Trimmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Garbage Inspector	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glove Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glass Worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gas Fitter	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocer	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	7
Hod Carrier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hotel Keeper	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horse Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
House Keeper	67	67	72	80	71	65	45	57	51	71	58	64	768
House Mover	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspector	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Insurance Agent	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Iron Worker	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
Janitor	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Jeweler	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Journalist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Knitter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Laborer	29	26	32	41	24	27	23	33	32	38	29	24	358
Lake Captain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Laundryman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Laundress	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lawyer	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Letter Carrier	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3
Lineman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Lumberman	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Machinist	2	1	4	3	3	...	3	3	1	4	5	1	30
Maltster	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Manager	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5
Marshall United States	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mason	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	10

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Marble Cutter	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Merchant	4	6	3	3	1	5	3	5	1	4	2	3	40
Messenger Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milkman	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Miller	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Milliner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Millwright	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Minister	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6
Miner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motorman	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Molder	1	...	3	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	17
Musician	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
None	11	13	32	14	20	15	23	40	26	20	23	16	253
Nurse	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Office Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Oiler	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Packer	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painter	...	2	3	6	...	2	1	2	1	1	5	2	25
Pattern Maker	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peddler	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	5
Physician	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Pilot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Plasterer	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumber	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	7
Policeman	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Polisher	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Porter	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	8
Principal	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Printer	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	9
Property Man	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag Sorter	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Real Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Restaurant Keeper	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Revenue Inspector	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Railroad Man	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sailor	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	3	2	...	2	...	15
Saddler	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sail Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salesman	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11
Saloon Keeper	3	4	3	5	...	5	2	1	2	3	3	1	32
Sausage Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
School Boy or Girl	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	20
Seamstress	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	6
Secretary	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sexton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Servant	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	9
Ship Builder	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Shipping Clerk	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4
Shingler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Shoemaker	2	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	...	...	3	3	20
Sister of Charity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Steam Fitter	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5
Statue Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Stenographer	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	6
Stone Cutter	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Stevedore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Student	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	1	11
Steam Fitter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Steward	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Switchman	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Tailor	3	1	...	3	2	1	1	5	2	...	...	1	19
Tanner	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	10
Taxidermist	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Teacher	3	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	15
Teamster	2	1	3	1	2	2	4	5	...	5	4	5	34
Telegraph Operator	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Telephone Operator	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tinner	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Tool Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trunk Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Upholsterer	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Wagon Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Waiter	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Watch Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4
Watchman	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Weigher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
White Washer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wood Finisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Yard Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total													2248

BIRTHS, 1906

Table Showing Reported Births, as to Color, Sex and by Whom Reported, by Months.

COLOR, SEX, REPORTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White	748	545	702	748	634	661	711	763	631	843	678	816	8480
Negro	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6
Mongolian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Male	386	259	336	380	334	362	367	374	303	420	380	410	4311
Female	362	287	366	369	301	299	346	389	328	423	300	406	4176
Physician	382	296	328	413	346	359	409	393	354	442	360	374	4456
Midwife	366	250	374	336	289	301	303	370	277	400	319	441	4026
Father	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
Mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	748	546	702	749	635	661	713	763	631	843	680	816	8487

Nativity of Father.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	107	104	139	147	133	139	141	157	128	183	123	119	1620
Wis. outside of Milwaukee....	103	68	86	118	106	92	98	96	78	108	89	99	1141
Others of United States......	61	54	48	91	69	79	94	97	73	104	62	84	916
Germany	227	183	260	236	183	205	214	247	216	274	209	276	2730
Other European Countries....	236	127	163	145	135	134	154	155	128	163	188	227	1955
Not Stated	14	10	6	12	9	12	12	11	8	11	9	11	125
Total..................	748	546	702	749	635	661	713	763	631	843	680	816	8487

Nativity of Mother.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	141	132	165	186	179	172	167	189	151	211	167	172	2032
Wis. outside of Milwaukee...	126	61	106	147	106	97	96	117	98	135	101	123	1313
Others of United States......	71	83	63	82	68	85	101	92	92	107	60	93	997
Germany	202	169	224	199	162	187	210	220	190	251	181	227	2422
Other European Countries....	207	93	134	133	118	117	134	141	97	137	169	199	1679
Not Stated	1	8	10	2	2	3	5	4	3	2	2	2	44
Total..................	748	546	702	749	635	661	713	763	631	843	680	816	8487

Births Reported by Wards, for the Year 1906.

WARDS.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
First	11	7	14	11	5	13	5	11	8	10	11	11	117
Second	16	14	17	18	22	19	19	28	10	22	22	25	232
Third	43	2	10	8	4	6	22	17	12	11	13	24	172
Fourth	21	16	21	14	10	14	19	15	10	13	21	20	194
Fifth	12	12	18	17	17	12	18	8	11	17	15	20	177
Sixth	25	15	30	27	19	34	14	27	26	28	25	26	296
Seventh	8	1	10	4	4	4	4	2	2	8	4	5	56
Eighth	22	9	20	26	16	21	28	17	13	17	20	13	222
Ninth	25	26	39	43	33	21	28	49	30	46	36	41	417
Tenth	32	27	29	38	27	27	13	25	23	41	32	39	353
Eleventh	60	60	58	72	58	63	96	102	71	79	61	59	839
Twelfth	38	31	40	26	28	28	51	52	37	33	34	29	427
Thirteenth	38	35	34	49	41	41	36	40	23	52	43	58	490
Fourteenth	120	74	105	101	80	82	75	73	81	129	91	107	1118
Fifteenth	26	19	24	22	28	23	24	24	27	26	12	19	274
Sixteenth	17	9	12	27	14	14	17	16	15	18	11	25	195
Seventeenth	28	24	18	21	29	18	22	26	39	28	32	35	320
Eighteenth	32	27	46	35	33	42	41	50	20	42	30	31	429
Nineteenth	26	20	22	27	40	30	34	24	27	35	21	22	328
Twentieth	35	40	46	52	52	72	55	45	34	45	38	37	551
Twenty-first	35	35	40	42	33	32	34	52	43	56	29	28	459
Twenty-second	31	25	27	30	14	25	18	29	37	53	37	46	372
Twenty-third	16	15	10	18	24	17	30	28	14	27	26	20	245
Not Stated	31	3	12	21	4	3	10	3	18	7	16	76	204
Total	748	546	702	749	635	661	713	763	631	843	680	816	8487

MARRIAGES, 1906

MONTHS.	Total Marriages Reported.	BOTH PARTIES.																		
		BIRTHPLACE.										COLOR		CEREMONY.						
		Milw.		Wis. Outside Milw.		Others of U. S.		Foreign.		Not Given.				Religious.			Civil.			
		H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	Prot.	Cath.	Jew.	J. P.	Judge.	Court Com.	Offic'l Spk'r.
January	181	42	48	34	46	47	35	57	51	1	1	2	2	104	21	5	42	9	....	....
February	230	52	74	44	35	49	44	84	77	1	....	3	3	88	91	3	48	....	....	....
March	205	52	69	26	31	43	37	84	68	....	....	1	1	86	43	7	63	6	....	....
April	156	40	56	32	21	27	23	56	52	1	4	....	....	84	30	14	25	2	....	1
May	279	90	102	51	61	44	41	94	75	....	....	2	1	159	47	4	60	8	....	1
June	398	132	160	52	64	63	62	151	112	....	....	2	1	200	128	5	54	9	2	....
July	43	121	168	72	77	94	69	144	116	....	1	1	1	222	127	9	55	17	1	....
August	325	75	100	49	52	67	47	134	125	....	1	2	2	115	102	8	78	22	....	....
September	334	117	143	55	59	49	45	113	87	....	....	....	....	156	97	8	66	7	....	....
October	549	162	216	95	81	110	85	181	165	1	2	4	4	226	146	9	155	13	....	....
November	296	94	140	55	48	36	28	110	78	1	2	1	1	117	160	5	8	5	1	....
December	348	242	119	50	63	11	51	45	1 5	....	....	3	2	176	102	5	59	6	....	....
Total	3742	1219	1395	615	638	640	567	1253	1121	5	11	21	18	1733	1094	82	713	104	4	2

REPORT

OF

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit for your Anunal Report the following detailed statement of the work performed by the sanitary inspectors from April 10th to December 31st, 1906.

The inspectors have made 27,245 reports, including citizens' complaints and reinspections.

Based on the inspectors' reports, the Department has issued 6,991 written orders. Some of these containing more than one provision, brings the total of actual orders issued up to 8,362.

The rigid enforcement of the ordinance relating to cow stables has caused most of them to be removed beyond the city limits. All stables in the County of Milwaukee from which milk is shipped to the city have been inspected by a milk and food inspector, to see that all of the cows were healthy and that the sanitary condition was such as to insure a clean and wholesome product. Also many dairies beyond the county have been inspected at the mutual request of the owner and dealer, who wished to receive the suggestions of the Department. We also gave them copies of the Dairy Rules issued by the United States Agricultural Department.

The meat and food inspectors have confiscated 287 calves weighing 9,838 pounds, and valued at $854.46; 25,605 pounds of meat and fish, and 12,919 pounds of nuts, fruits and vegetables.

There were four glandered horses killed, and their carcasses disposed of, under the supervision of this Department; also one tubercular cow was killed, the hide disinfected, and the remainder of the carcass tanked.

The inspectors carefully watch where all ice cut within and near the city is being stored, as some of the waters from which ice is harvested are dangerously contaminated. The ordinance permits the cutting of this ice, to be used for cooling purposes only, but requires that it be stored in separate houses from ice used for domestic purposes.

The house to house inspection by sub-districts has been continued.

All diphtheria and scarlet fever funerals have been attended by an inspector, who saw that they were strictly private.

The ordinance prohibiting the building of new, and providing for the removing of old, privy vaults is being enforced as rapidly as practicable.

In the later part of October, while searching the homes of the members of the University Settlement, a literary and athletic society of the 12th Ward, two of whose members had small-pox, the inspectors found several recovered cases among the pupils of St. Stanislaus school. As a result of these exposures, up to December 31st we found 161 active cases, mostly from this school. only six or seven of which were reported by physicians. The entire school was vaccinated (over 1,300 pupils), and the school closed for one week. Upon reopening, all upon whom the vaccination had not "taken" were re-vaccinated. Several house to house canvasses of all school patrons were made. All houses where we found recovered cases were thoroughly fumigated, and the epidemic suppressed.

During the year, 9,618 persons were vaccinated by the physicians of the Health Department. Most of these were made before the epidemic of small-pox broke out, being a systematic canvass of all the schools of the city. At each school, every child was vaccinated whose parents would permit such vaccination, except such children as had been successfully vaccinated previously, within seven years. This was the most complete vaccination of the school children of the city ever made in Milwaukee, and there is no doubt but that this contributed materially to preventing a serious epidemic.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

101 Sidney G. Hartwell, 6th ward, 13th ward south of Wright street and east of 3d street, and 21st ward east of 3d street.
102 Albert Fuchs, 5th ward and south side plumbing.
103 Harry Kiehl, laboratory and milk inspections.
104 Ferdinand Mack, Jr., disinfections.
105 J. F. Cunningham, laboratory and milk inspections.
106 Edward Seaman, 1st, 7th and 18th wards.
108 P. H. McHugh, 10th and 15th wards.
109 John Mahkorn, 8th and 23d wards, and 11th ward west of 6th avenue and north of Mitchell street.
110 C. F. Kruckenberg, 20th ward, 13th and 21st wards, north of Wright street and north of 3d street.
111 Jacob H. Schultz, special detective work and hospitals.
112 John J. Houlehen, 12th ward and 14th and 11th wards south of Lincoln and east of 6th avenue.
113 John Campbell, 11th and 14th wards, south of Mitchell street and west of 6th avenue.

114 F. Michalak, 14th and 17th wards, east of 6th avenue and south of Lincoln avenue.
115 J. M. Calligan, 3d and 4th wards.
116 Oscar Klein, 9th, 19th and 22d wards.
117 Jos. Derfus, 2d and 16th wards, and east and west side plumbing.

DISTRICTS FOR THE INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

121 F. J. Carney, slaughter houses, 4th, 5th, 8th, 15th, 16th and 23d wards.
122 Edward F. Allee, 2d, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 19th, 20th and 21st wards.
123 Phil. Stock, commission houses and 1st, 3d, 7th and 18th wards.
124 George F. Elsner, 11th, 12th, 14th and 17th wards.

ORDERS.

Orders were issued by this Department as follows:

Orders pertaining to bakeries, cleaning, repairing, etc	28
Orders pertaining to meat markets and fish markets, cleaning, repairing, etc	18
Orders pertaining to barns and dairies, cleaning, repairing, etc	47
Orders pertaining to plumbing	1,816
Orders pertaining to vaults and urinals	2,520
Orders to cease committing nuisance	108
Orders pertaining to garbage and manure nuisances	2,549
Miscellaneous orders	1,276
Total orders issued	8,362

Respectfully submitted.

T. H. CURTIS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CLERICAL WORK OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Years 1902 to 1906.

ORDERS.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Complaints	5322	6647	6316	6410	7800
General Orders	2730	3420	3665	4050	5076
Vault Orders	1999	2582	2140	1813	1578
Sewer Orders	204	561	446	497	337
Calls	955	1681	1753	1802	1447
Letters	......	......	530	740	643
Total	11210	14891	14850	15312	17081

Signed,

GEO. E. ADAMS,

Chief Clerk.

REPORT

OF

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

REPORT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I beg to submit herewith report of the patients treated for small-pox at Isolation Hospital No. 1, 18th Avenue and Mitchell Street, for the year 1906.

Respectfully sumitted,
ELLEN HUME,
Matron.

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL NO. 1 FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Number of patients admitted to hospital	187
Number of relatives admitted to hospital	26
Number of patients never vaccinated	159
Number of patients not successfully vaccinated	15
Number of patients successfully vaccinated	13
Number of Deaths	....
Number of patients under 15 years	128
Number of patients between 15 and 25 years	25
Number of patients between 25 and 50 years	32
Number of patients over 50 years	2
Number of female patients	78
Number of Male patients	109
Number of days of treatment	2,224

Number of patients during each month.

January	3
February	0
March	3
April	7
May	1
June	4
July	2
August	1
September	0
October	17
November	29
December	120

Respectfully,

ELLEN HUME,

Matron.

REPORT

OF

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

REPORT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Sir:—I beg to submit herewith report of the patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 2, 102-104 Seventh Street, for the year 1906.

Respectfully sumitted,
ADA E. STRAUB,
Matron.

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL NO. 2 FOR THE YEAR 1906.

	Diphtheria.			Scarlatina.			Measles.			Erysipelas.		
	No. Cases.	No. Deaths.	No. Days Treated.	No. Cases.	No. Deaths.	No. Days Treated.	No. Cases.	No. Deaths.	No. Days Treated.	No. Cases.	No. Deaths.	No. Days Treated.
January	3	...	49	...	...	....	3	...	45	4	...	70
February	10	1	165	1	...	28	1	...	10	...	..	....
March	7	...	74	1	...	27	3	...	40	1	...	8
April	7	...	118	1	...	19	3	...	38	6	...	95
May	5	1	45	1	...	28	2	...	32	...	...	..
June	3	...	40	2	...	60	3	...	47	...	...	....
July	2	...	33	1	...	9	...	...	....	...	...	....
August	3	...	37	2	...	28	...	...	....	...	...	....
September	8	...	75	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....
October	9	1	89	3	...	84	...	...	....	...	...	....
November	12	1	142	2	1	33	...	...	....	...	...	....
December	16	2	166	5	1	102	...	...	....	...	...	....
Total	84	6	1033	19	2	418	15	...	212	10	...	190

Total number of patients cared for during year, 128.
Total number of days treatment during year, 1853.
Total number of relatives accompanying patients, 15.

Respectfully submitted,
ADA E. STRAUB,
Matron.

REPORTS

OF

GARBAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

GARBAGE COLLECTION.

REPORT OF GARBAGE COLLECTION (FIRST PERIOD).

Jan. 1 to Apr. 17, 1906, Inclusive.

Collected as follows:

	Loads.
Loads garbage collected	13,439
Loads garbage delivered by private parties at hoist	180*
Loads small animals collected	34*
Total	13,653

Above garbage was delivered as follows:

	Loads.	Estimated wgt. by tons.
Loads garbage delivered to plant	8,906	5,527
Loads garbage delivered to farmers	26*	18
Loads garbage buried on farm	4,687	3,281
Loads small animals delivered to plant	34	17
Total	13,653	8,843

*Estimated.

Compiled by

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

REPORT OF GARBAGE COLLECTION (SECOND PERIOD).

Apr. 18 to Dec. 21, 1906, Inclusive.

Collected as follows:

	Loads.
Loads garbage collected	34,469
Loads garbage delivered by private parties at hoist	159
Loads small animals collected	116
Total	34,744

Delivered as follows:

	Loads.	Estimated wgt. by tons.
Loads garbage delivered to garbage plant	34,554	29,593
Loads garbage delivered to farmers	74*	56
Loads small animals delivered to plant	116	58
Total	34,744	29,707

*Estimated.

(Signed)
WM. O'CONNOR,
Supt. Garbage Collection.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

REPORT OF GARBAGE CREMATON (FIRST PERIOD).

Jan. 1 to Apr. 17, 1906, Inclusive.

	Loads.	wgt. by tons.
Garbage received from collection department........	8,906	5,527
Garbage delivered by private parties at plant..............		......
Loads small animals delivered by collection department	34	17
Totals	8,940	5,544

(Signed)
JOSEPH RODDY,
Chief Foreman Garbage Plant.

REPORT OF GARBAGE CREMATION (SECOND PERIOD).

Apr. 18 to Dec. 31, 1906, Inclusive.

	Loads.	Estimated wgt. by tons.
Garbage received from collection department..........	34,554	29,593
Garbage delivered by private parties at plant..........	50*	50
Loads small animals delivered by collection department	116	58
Totals	34,720	29,701

*Estimated.

(Signed)
JOSEPH RODDY,
Chief Foreman Garbage Plant.

DEAD ANIMALS REPORTED.

First period, January 1st to April 17th, inclusive.

*Large	28
Small	846
Total	874

Second period, April 18th to December 31, inclusive.

*Large	63
Small	2,899
Total	2,962

Whole year, January 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

*Large	91
Small	3,745
Total	3,836

*Removed by private parties.

(Signed)

J. A. SKIBA,

Complaint Clerk.

GARBAGE SUMMARY.

Compiled by A. B. Cargill, Sec'y.

FIRST PERIOD, JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 17, INCLUSIVE.

COLLECTION.

	Loads.	Tons.
Refuse collected and delivered for disposal	13,653	8,843

DISPOSAL.

	Loads.	Tons.
Refuse burned at crematory	8,940	5,544
Refuse buried on farm	4,687	3,281
Refuse delivered to farmers	26	18
Total refuse handled	13,653	8,843
Dead animals reported		874

COST.

*Collection garbage and small animals	$16,244.12
*Cremation garbage and small animals	10,170.15
*Burial garbage on farm	1,551.30
Total cost collection and disposal	$27,965.57
Average cost collection and disposal per ton	$3.16
*Average cost collection and hoist per ton	1.84
*Average cost cremation at plant per ton	1.83
*Average cost burial at farm per ton	.47
*Average cost collection and disposal exclusive of garbage buried at farm	3.66

*Estimated—the actual figures not known because no proper record was kept during first period.

SECOND PERIOD, APRIL 18 TO DECEMBER 31, INCLUSIVE.

COLLECTION.

	Loads.	Tons.
Refuse collected and delivered for disposal	34,744	29,707

DISPOSAL.

	Loads.	Tons.
Refuse burned at crematory	34,720	29,701
Refuse delivered to farmers	74	56
Total refuse handled	34,794	29,757
Dead animals reported		2962

COST.

Collection garbage and small animals	$50,474.40
Cremation garbage and small animals	38,488.23
Total cost collection and disposal	$88,962.63
Average cost collection and disposal per ton	$2.99
Average cost collection and hoist per ton	1.70
Average cost cremation at plant	1.30

WHOLE YEAR—JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, INCLUSIVE.

Dead animals reported	3,836
Total refuse handled	48,447 loads, 38,600 tons.
Total expense collection and disposal	$116,928.20
Average cost collection and disposal per ton	$3.03

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Health

OF

MILWAUKEE

December 31st, 1907

MILWAUKEE
THE EDW. KEOGH PRESS
1908

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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OF

MILWAUKEE

December 31st, 1907

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MAYOR

SHERBURN M. BECKER.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL

1907

IRVING H. TARRANT,

ALBERT P. YUNKER,

SEBASTIAN WALTER,

WILLIAM F. KANE,

HENRY STOETZER,

GEORGE SCHMITT,

EDWARD SCHRANZ.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

Health Department of the City of Milwaukee

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907

Commissioner of Health	GERHARD A. BADING. M.D.
Secretary	ALFRED B. CARGILL

OFFICE

Medical Assistants to the Commissioner of Health,

ARTHUR J. PATEK, M.D.,
CHARLES J. COFFEY, M.D.,
LOUIS F. JERMAIN, M.D.,
JAMES H. HACKETT, M.D.

Other physicians are specially employed from time to time as vaccinators.

Registrar of Vital Statistics	FRANK E. DARLING, M.D.
Chief Clerk	GEORGE E. ADAMS.
License and Complaint Clerk	JAMES A. SKIBA.
Registration Clerk	MISS HENRIETTA WINDFELDER.
Stenographer and Clerk	MISS DAISIE E. ALLEN.
Stenographer	MISS NELLIE H. TAYLOR.

SANITARY FORCE

T. H. CURTIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
FERD. MACK, Jr., Disinfector.
JOHN DOLGE, Messenger.

Food Inspectors:

FRANK CARNEY,
EDWARD F. ALLEE,
PHILIP STOCK,
GEORGE F. ELSNER.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued.

Sanitary Inspectors.

SIDNEY G. HARTWELL,
EDWARD SEAMAN,
PETER McHUGH,
JOHN MAHKORN,
FRED. C. KRUCKENBERG,
EMIL OLSEN.
JOHN J. HOULEHEN,
EDWIN SCHUBERT,
FELIX MICHALAK,
JAMES M. CALLIGAN,
OSCAR KLEIN,
JOSEPH DERFUS,
ALBERT FUCHS.

LABORATORY

Bacteriologist	GEORGE C. RUHLAND, M.D.
Chemist	CHARLES M. SCHOEN, M.D.
Milk Inspectors	HARRY KIEHL, JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

18th Ave. and Mitchell St.

Matron	MISS ELLEN HUME.
Janitor	EDWARD SCHEIDERER.
Cook	SARAH HAEUSLER.

Nurses, servants and assistant janitor also are specially employed when needed on account of an increased number of patients.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

102-104 Seventh St.

Matron	MISS ADA E. STRAUB.
Janitor and Ambulance Driver	JOHN HEIDENREICH.
Cook	MARY SCHRAEDEL.

Nurses and servants also are specially employed when needed on account of an increased number of patients.

GARBAGE CREMATORY

Jones Island

Chief Foreman	JOSEPH RODDY.
Foremen	JAMES O'DONOVAN, T. J. HANNAN.
Electrician	MILTON ZAHN.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued

Blacksmith	JOSEPH STIGLBAUER.
Blacksmith Helper	LOUIS SCHIEFER.

There are also employed 5 cranemen, 6 firemen, 18 stokers, 13 floormen, 4 scowmen, 1 painter, 1 utility man.

Bricklayers, laborers and others are employed from time to time as needed.

GARBAGE HOIST AND COLLECTION

Foot of Erie St.

Superintendent	WILLIAM O'CONNOR.
Time-Keeper	GEO. W. JANSEN.
Engineer	DAVID GOGGINS.
Chief Scowman	PATRICK POWERS.
Hoistmen and Scowmen	EDWARD PULLMAN, GEO. KRAUSE.
Collector of small animals	GUSTAV MUELLER.

There are also employed 94 collectors of garbage. This number varies as the season necessitates.

HISTORICAL

April, 1877: Dr. I. H. Stearns appointed Health Officer for term of one year. Gen. H. C. Hobart, President of Board.

Office of Health Commissioner created. Term, two years.

April, 1878: Dr. O. W. Wight appointed Health Commissioner for term of two years.

April, 1880: Dr. O. W. Wight reappointed for term of two years. Resigned October, 1881.

October, 1881: Dr. Robert Martin appointed Health Commissioner, the term of office having been extended to four years. This appointment was to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Wight.

April, 1882: Dr. Robert Martin reappointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1886: Dr. Robert Martin reappointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1890: Dr. U. O. B. Wingate appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1894: Dr. Walter Kempster appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1898: Dr. F. M. Schulz appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1902: Dr. F. M. Schulz reappointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1906: Dr. G. A. Bading appointed Health Commissioner.

REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

To the Honorable, the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Health Department, consisting of the following:

The Report and Financial Statement of the Secretary; the Report of the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories and Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection; the Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics; the Reports of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Clerk; the Reports of Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2, and the Reports of the Garbage Department and Complaint Clerk, for the year ending December 31st, 1907, being the Thirty-first Annual Report of the Department.

I take pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that again we are able to turn back into the City Treasury a substantial cash balance, amounting this year to the sum of $18,418.55. This has been accomplished by strictly adhering to business principles in the administration of the finances of the Department. The securing of competition enables us to purchase all of our supplies at the lowest possible figures. This holds true particularly with drugs, such as anti-toxins and vaccines, of which naturally large quantities are used annually by the Department.

The farm at Wauwatosa has again been made a source of income. While the actual cash revenue is small, the utilization of the land has resulted also in maintaining it in proper condition, as well as in keeping the buildings and fences in a state of repair.

There has been a slight decrease in the cost per ton of disposal of garbage, the figures now being reduced to the lowest possible rate. In short, by continuing methods of economy throughout, these results have been accomplished. On the other hand, we have revised various wage and salary lists, increasing salaries where the amount paid was not commensurate with the work performed. Thus there has been an increase in the wages paid the garbage collectors, and a change in the system of paying per load to a day basis, which has enabled us to give a better collection service. The statement of the Secretary will show in detail the financial condition of the Department.

While we have been from time to time subjected to criticism in connection with the garbage situation, we must insist that such criticism was not justified. Last year I called your attention to the inadequacy of our present garbage disposal plant, which has a capacity of only 120 tons per day, while during certain periods the amount of garbage to be disposed of reaches the 200 ton mark. This means that we have been compelled to force the furnaces to such an extent as to endanger their usefulness. Notwithstanding this fact, however, we have successfully collected and disposed of 38,600 tons during the year 1906 as against 29,015 for 1905, and increased the amount to 40,140 tons for the year 1907, which shows an actual increase of 38 per cent. in the amount handled for the two years past.

During the course of the year, action has been taken by your honorable body which has brought the question of the erection of a new garbage plant to the forefront. It has been particularly gratifying to me that the suggestion made by me for the employment of an unbiased expert to study the local situation and report in detail, with recommendations as to our needs, has been followed. A committee appointed by your body, consisting of the City Engineer, the Commissioner of Health, and the Chairman of the Committee on Health, after correspondence with editors of engineering journals and others, selected Dr. Rudolph Hering, of New York, a sanitary engineer with a national reputation, considered an expert on the subject of garbage and refuse disposal, who was thereupon appointed by your Honorable body for the above purpose. His report, which is a masterpiece on the subject, was adopted by your honorbale body by a vote of 43 to 1. (See Appendix).

In this report, Dr. Hering recommends the erection of an incinerator which will not only dispose of the city's garbage, but also of rubbish and other waste material.

A resolution further employing Dr. Hering for the purpose of drawing plans and specifications was likewise adopted, and Dr. Hering is now employed as the city's expert in this matter. I cannot at this time too urgently suggest that the city follow up its progressive step in the matter by adopting the specifications and plans when submitted by the expert, as thereby only can the city be safeguarded against all kinds of patented schemes.

The subject of proper disposal of municipal waste other than garbage is rapidly coming to the forefront, particularly the disposal of rubbish, which, from a standpoint of public health, is of even greater importance than the disposal of garbage, consisting, as it does, of material which has been in more or less intimate contact with human beings, healthy and sick alike.

The disposal of this material by dumping for filling purposes cannot be too strongly condemned. Experience teaches us that dumping grounds are visited regularly, and material which should be destroyed is being carted back into the city, there to litter up the basements and backyards, while, on the other hand, rubbish is not a material suitable for filling purposes but constitutes a nuisance, complaints about which reach the Department frequently.

The city has been highly complimented on its progressiveness in submitting the waste disposal problem to an expert engineer. "Engineering News," Vol. 59, No. 3, January 16, 1908:

"The infrequency with which American cities consider garbage and refuse disposal as an engineering problem has often been commented upon in these columns. It is therefore a pleasure to note that the City of Milwaukee, after chance trials of various methods of disposal, recently referred the broad question of the best means of handling the garbage and refuse of the city to Mr. Rudolph Hering, M. Am. Soc. C. E., of New York City."

By the adoption of the plans and specifications of the city's expert, we will at once place Milwaukee in the rank of the very few cities in this country where the waste disposal problem has been solved successfully.

Excellent work has been accomplished in our laboratories, the volume of which has increased to such an extent, particularly in the bacteriological line, that another assistant will have to be provided in the very near future. The bacteriological examination of milk, which was begun last year, has been productive of a great deal of good, our records showing that in all cases where the attention of the individual milk shipper has been called to a high bacterial count in the specimens examined, an immediate improvement was brought about. This would conclusively demonstrate the practicability and efficiency of this mode of testing. However, the work at present can be carried on only to a limited extent, on account of the large and ever-increasing volume of work, which almost overburdens the bacteriologist.

A decided decrease in the infant mortality was achieved during the course of the year, particularly during the hot summer months. This was brought about by a crusade directed against filthy milk cans, which resulted in the confiscation and destruction of over 800 gallons of milk in one week. An immediate reduction in the number of deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases was noticeable. The following tables will show the excellent results accomplished:

Table showing total Births, Population, Birth Rate, Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases under 2 years, and per cent. of total Births for five years to deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases under 2 years, 1903 to 1907 inclusive.

Year.	Total Births.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases under 2 years.	Per cent. of Total Births to Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases under 2 years.
1903............	7,543	315,000	23.94	275	.0364
1904............	8,190	325,000	25.2	300	.0366
1905............	7,852	335,000	23.4	286	.0364
1906............	8,487	345,000	24.3	377	.0444
1907............	9,367	350,000	26.7	306	.0326

Table showing total Deaths, Population, Death Rate, Deaths from Diarhoeal Diseases under 2 years, and per cent. of total Deaths to Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases under 2 years for five years, 1903 to 1907 inclusive.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Population.	Death Rate.	Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases under 2 years.	Per cent. of Tot'l Deaths to Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases under 2 years.
1903............	4,091	315,000	12.99	275	.0672
1904............	4,182	325,000	12.87	300	.0717
1905............	4,084	335,000	12.19	286	.0700
1906............	4,632	345,000	13.42	377	.0814
1907............	4,637	350,000	13.25	306	.0659

The policy of revocation of licenses of dealers after two convictions for violation of the milk ordinance has been continued. At the present time, the addition of preservatives has entirely ceased, and convictions secured during the course of this year were for other causes. The passage of the amendment to the milk ordinance providing for the yearly testing for tuberculosis of all dairy animals from which milk is shipped to Milwaukee, and providing that milk shall be maintained at a temperature of not to exceed 50 degrees Fahrenheit, will place our city in the front rank and secure to our citizens a milk supply, the sanitary condition of which cannot be overestimated.

In order, however, to better enable shippers and dealers alike to maintain milk at the proper temperature until it reaches the consumer, there should be a change in the method of transportation. The milk shipping business has reached such a volume that railroad companies can well afford to install a refrigerating car service, and the necessary steps should be taken to bring this about. Our suburban car service has also become an extensive one, the lines traversing the districts from which most of our milk supply is derived. It would be of great value to the citizens of Milwaukee were the suburban lines empowered to transport milk and other farm products, not merely to the city limits, but down to the heart of the city. This could then also be accomplished by means of refrigerating cars, and would certainly result in giving to our citizens a milk supply, the purity and wholesomeness of which could not be surpassed. I would urgently suggest that this matter be taken up by your honorable body, so as to secure the needed legislation.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of our drinking water have been carried on systematically, and while there is an entire absence of water-borne diseases in the city, traceable to the water supply, there can be demonstrated an almost constant contamination of the water, although not sufficient to condemn it for drinking purposes.

I would again call the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of taking steps to abolish the system of discharging the raw sewage into the lake before a serious condition has been brought about.

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever reported during the course of the year, the diseases, however, at no time appearing in epidemic form. On the other hand, there has been a marked decrease both in number of cases reported and in the mortality rate of measles, whooping cough, small-pox, typhoid fever and tuberculosis. The decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis is particularly gratifying because of the strenuous efforts that are being made throughout the country to get this great plague under control.

There can be no question but that the stringent enforcement of the tenement ordinance, which resulted in the establishment of better housing conditions, has had its influence. Under the provisions of the ordinance, 38 houses, located in various sections of the city, were condemned and placarded after the Department had compelled vacation of the premises. The placarding of a house, by which attention is called to its unsanitary condition, invariably brings about speedy compliance with the orders of the Department, found impossible under the old system. where we had to depend on successful prosecution of property owners before results could be attained. The continued enforcement of the spitting ordinance has also brought about beneficial changes.

The city should, however, lose no further time in providing the means of taking proper care of those unfortunates in whom this dread disease has advanced beyond the stage of cure, as these cases are a constant menace to others. The erection of suitable buildings on the Wauwatosa property for that purpose would at once solve the problem, the property, as I pointed out in my last year's report, being entirely unsuitable for purposes of isolating acute contagious diseases on account of the insurmountable difficulties of transportation.

An evil which the Department has to contend with is the overcrowding of lodging and boarding houses by the large foreign element which has located in our city. It is true that our tenement laws empower the Department to insist on adequate ventilation and a sufficient amount of air space for each individual, but we find that our efforts seem to result merely in driving them from one place to another, so that benefits derived are temporary only. In order to secure absolute control of the situation, it will be necessary to license lodging and boarding houses and make it a punishable offense for the owners or keepers of such places to allow more than a certain number of persons to inhabit the premises. The law should be amended to that effect.

The small-pox situation in Milwaukee is steadily improving, particularly since the legislature passed a law giving us increased jurisdiction over such cases, thereby enabling us to carry on more extensive vaccination. During the year 1906 there were vaccinated by the Department, free of all charge, the unprecedented number of 9,618 persons, mostly children. This number was exceeded in 1907, when the total reached the number of 11,428.

The great difficulty encountered lies in the fact that surrounding townships do not carry into effect stringent quarantine regulations, and frequently take no particular action until their attention has been called to that necessity by the inspectors of the Milwaukee Health Department. This condition of affairs will not be completely remedied until physicians receive the appointments of health officers, instead of saloon-keepers, as is so frequently the case now.

Statistical records show that there were 1,410 cases of small-pox in the state at large, whereas the City of Milwaukee had 155 cases, the greater number of which were directly traceable to surrounding townships.

A subject to which I wish to call the attention of your honorable body at this time is the dust evil, from which our citizens suffer every spring and fall. In order to do away with this evil, which is the cause of a great deal of sickness and discomfort, the mode of street cleaning now followed must be changed. A thorough flushing of all paved streets at night, which is the system being adopted by all progressive cities, and thorough sprinkling of the unpaved streets at frequent intervals during the day, will remedy it. Besides this, there should be frequent collection of droppings during the daytime by means of hand-carts, instead of sweeping the accumulation into the gutter, where it is allowed to dry and be swept about by the wind before any attempt at collection is made, the method now followed.

A factor in the production of a great deal of throat and bronchial diseases, which are so prevalent in our city, is the smoke and soot evil. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of our efficient Smoke Inspector, the nuisance still continues unabated. Under the existing ordinance, the officer in charge has not sufficient authority. I would recommend that the measure be amended so as to enable him to achieve better results, and I solicit the support and co-operation of the prosecuting and judicial authorities for the suppression of an evil which is being universally recognized as a menace to public health.

The School Board sent a communication to your honorable body, requesting that provision be made for a systematic examination of school children by physicians under the control of the Health Department. Unfortunately, there were not sufficient funds available to carry out a measure of this kind at this time. Such medical inspection of school children is to be instituted primarily for the purpose of preventing the spread of communicable diseases, and secondarily for the purpose of discovery and remedy of such ailments and defects, which interfere with a normal physical and mental growth and development. There can be no question but that a great deal of good can be accomplished by such a systematic supervision of children attending the schools of our city, and by adopting such a measure Milwaukee will follow the example set by the large cities of this and other countries.

However, in order to enable us to achieve practical results, the work should not be limited to the public schools, but should be carried on in all of the parochial schools as well. Experience teaches us that contagious diseases are of more frequent occurrence in private schools than they are in our public schools, and it would be manifestly unjust discrimination if we were to deprive a large number of children of the benefits resulting from physical examination.

Under existing laws, the Health Department has no authority to search for other than contagious diseases, and while your honorable body might pass an ordinance instructing the Commissioner of Health to direct such examination to be carried on in the schools, it would seem that such a measure could not be enforced.

There are at present 56 public and 64 parochial schools in the city, a total of 120. If the work is to be thorough, it will be necessary to employ a fairly large number of examining physicians. There should also be a chief medical examiner and probably one clerk. The compensation should be adequate to insure thorough work.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics shows a slightly lowered death rate, the actual number of deaths being only five in excess of the total number of deaths for 1906. Particularly noticeable is the fact that there has been a steady decrease of deaths of children and adults up to the age of twenty years, which would indicate a lowered death rate from the so-called "controllable" diseases. On the other hand, statistical records throughout the country show a gradual increase in the number of deaths due to heart disease and nephritis. Various possible causative factors might be mentioned as underlying this condition. There has been a gradual increase in the number and severity of cases of influenza and pneumonia. The toxaemic condition accompanying both of these diseases would bring about inflammatory and degenerative changes in the heart and kidney. Better methods of diagnosis might also be mentioned as accounting for the increased number of cases reported.

Substantial progress has been made in our effort to secure more complete reports of births from physicians and midwives. The passage of the so-called "vital statistics" law will aid us greatly in these efforts, and will place the State of Wisconsin among the registration states recognized as such by the U. S. Bureau of Census.

It is exceedingly gratifying to report a substantial increase in our city's birth rate, which for the year 1907 is 26.7 per cent. per thousand, the highest rate ever reached in the history of the city.

An efficient inspection service has been carried on under the charge of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, whose detailed report shows a large number of orders of various kinds issued during the course of the year.

The amount of foodstuffs confiscated by the food inspectors also indicates an efficient service in this line, which will be increased by the passage of an ordinance giving the Department the power to license meat markets, and also providing for the employment of additional inspectors, some of whom should be veterinary surgeons. Such an ordinance is now under preparation.

The isolation hospital situation remains the same. In spite of the fact that in my report for the year 1906 I called the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of immediate action in this matter, nothing has been done. The Health Department still continues to pay rent for the use of a building which, by authority of the city's Building Inspector, was condemned years ago. We have been hampered in all our efforts to improve the situation.

I shall certainly depend on your undivided support to remedy a condition which is now, and has been for years past, a disgrace to the city.

Respectfully submitted,
G. A. BADING M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

REPORT

OF

SECRETARY

REPORT OF SECRETARY

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Sir:—For compilation in the Annual Report of the Department, I respectfully submit to you herewith the financial statement covering expenditures in the Health Department for the year January 1st to December 31st, 1907, inclusive; also a statement regarding vaccination and its cost during the year 1907, and a summary regarding the collection and disposal of garbage. The garbage summary will be found under the heading "Reports of Garbage Collection and Disposal."

The same business methods which were inaugurated April 18th, 1906, and which resulted in such an excellent financial showing for that year, have been continued during 1907, with the result that the expenditures have been kept well within the appropriation granted by the Common Council.

Notwithstanding an increase in the demands upon the Department all along the line, and an increase in the population of the city during the year, the Department had a balance to its credit at the close of 1907 amounting to $18,418.55. This amount has been transferred to the general city fund by the City Comptroller and will be used for other city purposes.

The cost of running the Health Department, exclusive of garbage, for the year 1907 was $55,672.11, or a decrease from 1906 of $398.62. This was accomplished notwithstanding increases in salaries granted by the Common Council during the year, and notwithstanding the increase in population referred to above.

The cost of garbage collection and disposal during the year was $127,910.41, or an increase over 1906 of $10,982.21. This increase is entirely due to the fact that beginning January 1st, 1907, a raise of 20 per cent. in the wages of garbage collectors went into effect. The total increase for the year in garbage collection payrolls amounted to $12,508.28. It is plain, therefore, when we eliminate the increase in the garbage collection payrolls, that the cost of collection and disposal has really been less than the year previous, despite the fact that there was an increase in the total amount of garbage in 1907 over the year previous of about 4 per cent.

Altogether the financial showing is most satisfactory. The total cost for both health and garbage, amounting to $183,582.52, for the year, is only $200 in excess of the year 1905, under the old management, even although there has been an increase since that time of over 38 per cent. in the amount of garbage handled, an increase of 20 per cent. in the wages of garbage collectors, an increase in various other salaries in the Department, an increase of 15,000 in population and a much greater demand throughout by the public for the services of this Department.

During 1907, as will be seen in my report submitted herewith, the Department vaccinated a larger number of persons than ever were vaccinated by the Health Department before, so far as can be learned. A total of 11,428 persons were vaccinated at the expense of the Department, of which number 10,746 were school children. The whole work was done systematically and carefully, and with little opposition on the part of the public. The statement of expense accompanying the statement of vaccination shows a remarkably low cost per vaccination.

In the garbage summary, which follows immediately after the reports of collection and disposal, I have attempted to show accurately where every pound of refuse collected by this Department was disposed of, and at the same time to show the cost per ton for each method of disposal and for each step taken in the handling of garbage. As stated above, the total amount of refuse handled during the year by the Department shows a substantial increase over the preceding year. At the garbage plant, however, there was a little less garbage handled than during 1906, which was due to the fact that more refuse was buried during the winter season. The slight increase in the cost of collection per ton, as well as for the total cost of handling, is due, as stated above, to the increase in the wages of the collectors. The average cost for disposal, however, is slightly less than the year before, being $1.22 per ton as against $1.30 for the whole year 1906. The cost of burial was 41 cents per ton as against 47 cents per ton during 1906.

Our report for 1907 shows that 6,205 small dead animals were collected and disposed of by this Department, which is an increase of 2,460 over the preceding year.

As stated a year ago, the cost of cremation of garbage at the plant will always be excessive so long as the plant is located in its present position. The extra cost of frequent handling, and the extraordinary wear and tear due to location, cannot be obviated. We found also in 1907 that it was necessary to expend a large amount of money in repairing the furnaces thoroughly, so that there might be no possibility of a break-down during the summer months. Materials partially worn out, which, under ordinary conditions, might have worn for years, had to be replaced by new materials so that every precaution would be taken to avoid the compulsory closing of the plant in the summer season.

The cost of collection is as economical as it possibly can be, and the cost of collection will increase each year with the increase in the population and the amount of garbage required to be handled.

During 1907, as in 1906, we have maintained an independent system of bookkeeping in this Department, which has enabled us at all times to be in close touch with the expenses of the Department and has made it unnecessary to revert continually to the books of the Comptroller as was done previously.

While the prices of some of the supplies have increased during the year, due to the condition of the markets, yet, in some instances, notably in the case of antitoxin, we have procured further reductions in price.

The reports herewith submitted are self-explanatory.

Respectfully submitted,
A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EXPENSES OFFICE.

Drugs and Medicines	$1,827.55	
Telephone service	3.35	
Supplies	350.97	
Miscellaneous	526.31	
Payrolls	33,886.14	
Printing	1,004.68	
Postage	30.50	
Livery	693.00	
Stationery	144.12	
Total	$38,466.62	
By cash credits		$335.25
Net expense 1907	$38,131.37	
Credits from Hospital No. 1, Hospital No. 2, and Laboratory for miscellaneous supplies		356.61
Actual cost office 1907	$37,774.76	

EXPENSES LABORATORY.

Payrolls	$4,911.62	
Drugs and chemicals	48.03	
Apparatus	257.19	
Feed for animals	19.50	
Ice	20.00	
Gas	32.96	
Miscellaneous	19.72	
Printing	157.39	
Net expense laboratory 1907	$5,466.41	
Paid office for postage		$2.00
Actual cost laboratory 1907	$5,468.41	

EXPENSES HOSPITAL NO. 1.

Ice	$52.50
Groceries	986.21
Telephone service	94.00
Payrolls	3,179.03
Lighting	312.30
Meats	488.42
Milk	175.00
Drugs and medicines	113.65
Bakery supplies	124.00
Supplies and furnishings	218.23
Fuel	880.01

Repairs	100.16	
Miscellaneous	70.00	
Total	$6,793.51	
By cash credits		$125.00
Net expense 1907	$6,668.51	
Paid office for postage, etc.	3.50	
Actual cost 1907	$6,672.01	

EXPENSES HOSPITAL NO. 2.

Services of nurses	$339.15	
Rent	1,500.00	
Telephone service	72.90	
Payrolls	1,915.50	
Groceries	454.66	
Meat	170.24	
Milk	186.81	
Drugs and medicines	82.58	
Bakery supplies	58.65	
Supplies and furnishings	83.72	
Surgical supplies	16.35	
Ice	22.50	
Miscellaneous	89.36	
Lighting	117.00	
Fuel	524.31	
Repairs and repair supplies	1.53	
Total	$5,635.26	
By cash credits		$229.44
Net cost 1907	$5,405.82	
Paid office for postage, antitoxin, etc.	351.11	
Actual cost Hospital No. 2, 1907	$5,756.93	

EXPENSES GARBAGE CREMATION AND BURIAL.

Oils, grease and waste	$49.12	
Coal	11,918.80	
Repairs and repair supplies	2,421.69	
Telephone service	71.40	
Payrolls	32,450.47	
Miscellaneous supplies	1,387.45	
Advertising	22.80	
Rent of land	425.00	
Miscellaneous	48.61	
Net expense 1907	$48,795.34	
By cash credits		$5.00
Actual cost garbage disposal 1907	$48,790.34	

EXPENSES GARBAGE HOIST AND COLLECTION.

Repairs and repair supplies	$226.24	
Telephone service	59.80	
Coal and wood	234.56	
Payrolls	78,134.36	
Miscellaneous supplies	269.59	
Tug service	90.00	
Miscellaneous	120.52	
Net cost 1907	$79,135.07	
By cash credits		$15.00
Actual cost garbage hoist and collection 1907	$79,120.07	

HEALTH EXPENSE

Actual cost health 1907, not including garbage:

Office	$37,774.76
Laboratory	5,468.41
Hospital No. 1	6,672.01
Hospital No. 2	5,756.93
Total	$55,672.11

GARBAGE EXPENSE.

Actual cost garbage 1907:

Crematory and Burial	$48,790.34
Hoist and collection	79,120.07
Total	$127,910.41

(NOTE—For the sake of convenience in the books of the Department, the entire disposal expenditure, including the cost of operating the plant and the cost of burial, is included in one item. The same is true of the cost of collection and the cost of operating the hoist. For the sake of showing exactly, however, how much each one of these items cost, the expenditures have been subdivided and the result shows the following:)

Cost of crematory	$46,674.59
Cost of burial	2,115.75
Cost of hoist	3,079.58
Cost of collection	76,040.49
Total cost of garbage	$127,910.41

RECAPITULATION—1907.

Health	$55,672.11
Garbage	127,910.41
Total	$183,582.52

FINANCIAL SHOWING DECEMBER 31, 1907.

Balance in fund from 1906	$2,001.07	
Appropriation for 1907	200,000.00	
Total available funds for 1907		$202,001.07
Expenditures 1907		183,582.52
Balance in fund December 31, 1907		$18,418.55

This amount transferred to general city fund by City Comptroller.

COMPARATIVE.

	Health.	Garbage.	Total.
1907	$55,672.11	$127,910.41	$183,582.52
1906	56,070.73	116,928.20	172,998.93
	*$ 398.62	**$ 10,982.21	**$ 10,583.59

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*Decrease in 1907.

**Increase in 1907—due to 20% increase in wages of garbage collectors.

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

VACCINATION, 1907

Month.	By H. D. Vaccinators at Schools.	By H. D. Vaccinators at Homes, Factories, Etc.	At H. D. Office.	At Hosp. No. 1.	Total.
Jan.	....	74	2	3	79
Feb.	94	100	2	3	199
March	101	109	2	4	216
April	396	77	8	4	485
May	....	51	2	..	53
June	775	44	8	2	829
July	....	28	1	1	30
Aug.	....	32	1	2	35
Sept.	....	34	1	1	36
Oct.	3686	6	44	2	3738
Nov.	3810	12	4	1	3827
Dec.	1884	15	2	..	1901
Totals	10,746	582	77	23	11,428

COST OF VACCINATION—1907.

Vaccine and shields	$864.20	
Alcohol	34.48	
Absorbent cotton	11.30	
Scarifiers	.67	
Alcohol lamps	2.40	
Payrolls	1,144.75	
Total cost	$2,357.80	
Total number vaccinations		11,428
Cost per vaccination		.20+
Total vaccinations 1907		11,428
Total vaccinations 1906		9,618
Increase in 1907		1,810

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the work performed at the laboratories of the Department during the year 1907. As in the year before, the volume of the work increased considerably, a total of 11,956 examinations having been made. Of these, 8,104 were performed in the chemical, the remaining 3,852 in the bacteriological laboratory. The bulk of the increase in these examinations for the year was in the bacteriological department, an increase of 1,259 examinations over the last year's work having been recorded for that laboratory.

In the following pages we append a few notes on the general character of the year's work, together with tabulations showing the exact number and the nature of the examinations for each month.

MILK.

The number of the examinations of milk and cream, both as regards the percentage of butter fat, as well as the bacterial contents, easily place this subject at the head of the list of the examinations performed at the laboratories. The work of the chemist and his assistants was almost exclusively devoted to this subject, and a total of 8,002 samples were examined by them during the past year. The sharp lookout maintained by the inspectors is sufficiently indicated by the fact that nearly 5,000 quarts of milk and cream were confiscated which had been shipped in filthy cans or were found below the standard.

The bacteriological examination of milk has also been carried on energetically, and in several instances shippers whose milk was found to contain continuously an excessive number of bacteria were suspended from the market.

In a series of 161 bacteriological examinations, covering the entire year, an average count of 700,000 bacteria per c.c. was obtained for the milk shipped to the city. Individually, the counts ranged all the way from 15,000,000 for the highest to 10,000 for the lowest number recorded. While the excessive number of bacteria found in some milk has given a general average of almost three times the number fixed as a limit by the department, yet, as a matter of fact, 46 per cent. of the samples, or nearly one-half, really were well within this limit.

In making bacterial counts, the method of centrifugalization, as devised by Doctors Hill and Slack, was tried for a time, but has since been abandoned. The technique was found to be too uncertain; the difference in the control plate cultures as compared with the centrifugalized specimens was too variable to recommend the method for permanent and exclusive adoption. The fat on the slides prepared in the centrifugalization method also proved an annoying feature, which greatly offset its one great merit, i. e., economy of time and labor. While with an improved technique centrifugalization may ultimately supplant the plate culture method as used in the department laboratories, yet for the present the latter method is being used exclusively.

Bacteriological examinations of milk as a check on the sanitary conditions—i. e., cleanliness—of dairy farms, no doubt has come to stay, and its importance cannot be overestimated. If this work is to be efficient, however, in the future, assistance in the laboratory is absolutely necessary, and we most urgently recommend the appointment of additional help in this department.

The number of examinations for diphtheria, tuberculosis and typhoid likewise has experienced a marked increase.

DIPHTHERIA.

In the number of examinations for pathogenic bacteria diphtheria easily stands in the lead, with 2,031 for the past year, a fact easily accounted for under the two-negative-culture-for release ruling of the department. That this rule is a good one cannot be questioned, since it not only usually shortens the period of quarantine, but, more important than that, furnishes a positive means (if conscientiously carried out), in determining the presence or absence of infectious material.

VINCENT'S ANGINA.

Along with the examinations of throat swabs interesting observations were made. In the comparatively short period of time of only a few months, eleven cases of Vincent's Angina, or ulcerative stomititis, came under observation of the department. This condition, which is due to the bacillus fusiformis and spirillum of Vincent, and which is said to be infrequent in this country, was, in most instances where it was found for the first time, mistaken for diphtheria. In only one out of eleven cases reported did we find it associated with the diphtheria bacillus. All of these cases occurred in young adults, one of these (a bank clerk), having two separate and distinct attacks. The organisms stained readily with most of the ordinary dyes, but proved Gram-negative. Attempts at cultivation were unsuccessful in our hands.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of sputum examinations also shows an increase over last year, 779 specimens having been submitted. Of these 38.7 per cent. were positive, which makes it a rate slightly lower than last year. Judging from the appearance of the sputa, as well as from the accompanying history (which unfortunately is wanting in many cases), quite a number of the cases are apparently in an early stage, if at all positive, and this no doubt accounts for the lowering of the percentage of positive cases. Altogether, this must be looked upon as a favorable sign, not that it would justify the conclusion of an actual decrease in the number of cases, but inasmuch as it shows an active interest on the part of the profession, as well as the laity, which realizes the danger from tubercular sputum and the corresponding importance of an early examination to determine the absence or presence of the bacillus in the dejecta of the patient.

WATER.

The bacteriological, as well as the chemical, analyses of the water during the past year show a slight, yet definite and more or less constant, contamination. The presence of colon has been found to be quite constant in certain districts of the city in comparatively small quantities of water, yet in spite of this there has been a notable absence of waterborn diseases in the city and in the respective districts particularly. This must be explained from the fact that the bacillus coli is a normal inhabitant of the intestinal tract, and that here, too, as elsewhere, familiarity breeds contempt. The findings, however, are significant. The increased discharge of sewage into the lake through the Kinnickinnic flushing tunnel, no doubt is responsible for these findings. There can be no question that the practice is a dangerous one and that it should be met by proper and efficient measures which would permanently remove this source of danger. Experiments, both chemical as well as bacteriological, are being conducted at present to determine, if possible, the varying degrees and zones of contamination.

DISINFECTION.

The problem of disinfection has always been one of cardinal importance with the department, which naturally feels the importance of sterilizing the foci of infection and thus prevent the dissemination of the materiae morbi. Unfortunately, however, efficiency of a disinfectant is not always associated with safety in its application, and the ideal disinfectant is perhaps still to be found. Even the use of formaldehyde, most commonly used today for purposes of disinfection, is not free from objections. After experimentation with the various methods of formaldehyde disinfection, e. g., formalin sheet, formalin and potassium permanganate, etc., the laboratory has finally adopted the DePree's formaldehyde fumigator and believes to have found in it a method of tested efficiency and one which, by reason of its comparatively moderate price and the convenience with which it may be handled, pre-eminently recommends itself for use. After having used the present method for several months, careful investigation shows that the rate of re-infection is practically nil.

STREET CAR SANITATION.

In the early part of the year the department undertook a number of experiments with a view of ascertaining the sanitary condition of street cars. These investigations were made by taking plate cultures in cars crowded, and in such as were not, as well as by cultures taken in the open street for comparison. Special examinations were also made of the dust in the cars and of the sputa which were collected from the floors of cars.

The results of these experiments show that, other things being equal, the atmospheric contamination in street cars was proportionate to the number of passengers. More colonies likewise developed usually on plate cultures exposed in the confined space of a street car than when taken in the open. That the dust from the floors of street cars should be particularly rich in bacteria is hardly surprising, considering that the piggish practice of promiscuous expectoration was, and still is, practiced on some lines with a disregard for decency and public health that seems nothing short of criminal.

Among the pathogenic bacteria found by special examination were the various forms staphylococci and streptococci. Besides that, the pneumoccus was isolated several times, as well as the bacillus of influenza. While the tubercle bacillus was not found among the specimens examined at that time, yet it is practically certain that a more continued investgation would also find this germ.

The work of the laboratory included also quite a number of clinical examinations for scabies and impetigo contagiosa, which were sent in from various public schools. The unfortunate publicity given to a case of hydrophobia also for a time swamped the laboratory with a lot of dead animals brought in by a frightened public. Up to the present time, however, the animal inoculations have proved negative, and no new cases have since come to the notice of the department.

In concluding, I desire to call attention also to the excellent work done by our inspectors, Harry Kiehl and James Cunningham, to whose untiring labors in instructing dairy men in the proper handling of milk, so much of the improvement in the cleanliness and sanitary condition of our city milk is due. I also desire to express my appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered by Dr. Schoen, City Chemist, in the work of the laboratories.

Respectfully submitted,
DR. GEORGE C. RUHLAND,
Bacteriologist.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Diphtheria.	Sputum.	Typhoid.	Para-Typhoid.	Animal Inoculations.	Milk.	Water and Ic	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
January	227	67	36	33	3	15	2	48	430
February	216	58	22	22	2	15	7	63	405
March	153	83	22	17	3	18	8	43	347
April	158	84	18	18	3	18	11	25	356
May	186	86	17	17	4	18	8	28	374
June	129	62	17	17	4	18	4	1	253
July	83	67	8	8	4	10	10	12	202
August	105	47	13	11	3	6	7	5	197
September	107	49	22	22	2	12	5	17	236
October	181	62	29	26	2	19	4	15	336
November	256	69	13	13	3	6	5	19	383
December	230	44	17	5	2	6	6	53	363
Total	2031	779	232	210	35	161	77	327	3852

DIPHTHERIA.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	47	180	227
February	50	166	216
March	33	120	153
April	50	108	158
May	66	120	186
June	40	89	129
July	21	62	83
August	27	78	105
September	40	67	107
October	53	128	181
November	103	153	256
December	68	162	230
Total	598	1433	2031

TUBERCULOSIS.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	24	43	67
February	18	40	58
March	27	56	83
April	27	57	84
May	25	61	86
June	30	32	62
July	35	32	67
August	18	29	47
September	19	30	49
October	28	35	62
November	34	35	69
December	18	26	44
Total	303	476	779

TYPHOID.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Atypical.	Total.
January	2	29	5	36
February	0	21	1	22
March	1	16	5	22
April	4	10	4	18
May	2	11	4	17
June	0	15	2	17
July	0	8	0	8
August	2	9	2	13
September	1	17	4	22
October	4	19	4	27
November	3	7	3	13
December	6	7	4	17
Total	25	169	38	232

PARA-TYPHOID AND COLON.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Atypical.	Total.
January	3	26	5	34
February	4	17	1	22
March	3	13	1	17
April	2	14	2	18
May	1	15	1	17
June	2	10	5	17
July	2	5	1	8
August	0	11	0	11
September	3	15	4	22
October	5	18	3	26
November	0	12	1	13
December	0	4	1	5
Total	25	160	25	210

MILK.

Limit 250,000 per c.c.

MONTH.	Above.	Below.	Total.
January	6	9	15
February	8	7	15
March	6	12	18
April	5	13	18
May	7	11	18
June	14	4	18
July	7	3	10
August	4	2	6
September	5	7	12
October	9	10	19
November	6	0	6
December	1	5	6
Total	78	83	161

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTH.	Animal Inoculation	Water and Ice.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	3	2	46	51
February	2	7	63	72
March	3	8	43	54
April	3	11	25	39
May	4	8	28	40
June	4	4	1	9
July	4	10	12	26
August	3	7	5	15
September	2	5	17	24
October	2	4	15	21
November	3	5	19	27
December	2	6	53	61
Total	35	77	327	439

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

By Years.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Diphtheria	382	384	383	329	752	809	2031
Sputum	117	292	323	414	439	679	779
Blood	81	56	97	291	301	331	442
Milk	....	....	....	....	....	97	161
Miscellaneous	106	37	82	327	505	641	439
Total	686	711	925	1561	2007	2557	3852

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

George C. Ruhland, M. D., Bacteriologist:

SIR :—I herewith submit report of the work done in the Chemical Laboratory during the year 1907.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES M. SCHOEN, M. D.,
Chemist.

MILK INVESTIGATIONS.

Number of milk dealers licensed during the year	1,437
Total samples of milk analyzed in 1907	5,067
Average per cent. of fat of 5,067 samples	3.78%
Number of samples below 3% butter fat	255
Per cent. below 3%	5.04%
Number of samples from the street	2,176
Average per cent. of 2,176 samples from the street	3.66%
Number of samples below 3% from street	124
Per cent. below 3%	5.24%
Number of samples from the depots	2,214
Average per cent. of 2,214 samples	3.95%
Number of samples below 3 %	84
Per cent. below 3%	2.12%
Number of samples brought in by private individuals	677
Average per cent. of fat of 677 samples	3.59%
Number of samples below 3 %	47
Per cent. below 3%	12.41%
Number of samples of cream tested	2,935
Average per cent. of 2,935 samples	21.11%
Number of arrests made in 1907	17
Amount of fines imposed	$250.00
Quarts of milk confiscated in 1907	4,420
Quarts of cream confiscated in 1907	448
Quarts of cream returned in 1907	616
Dealers warned in 1907	119
Number of licenses revoked	4

CHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR YEAR BY MONTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milk	382	422	611	434	530	352	134	307	413	583	484	415	5067
Cream	213	237	290	269	256	269	85	199	289	274	289	265	2935
City Water...............	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Well Water..............	7	6	3	4	8	7	2	2	.....	1	4	.....	44
Miscellaneous	10	5	2	5	2	2	1	.....	4	3	3	9	46

LAKE WATER ANALYSES.

Parts per 100,000.

	Chlorides.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Oxygen Consumed.
1.........	.6	None	None	Trace	.010	.175
2.........	.65	None	None	.0005	.020	.175
3.........	.6	None	None	Trace	.015	.17
4.........	.6	None	None	Trace	.015	.175
5.........	.6	None	None	Trace	.012	.17
6.........	.6	None	None	Trace	.010	.175
7.........	.6	None	None	.0012	.004	.19
8.........	.6	None	None	.0010	.0045	.19
9.........	.65	None	None	.0010	.004	.18
10.........	.65	None	None	.0010	.004	.18
11.........	.65	None	None	.0010	.004	.185
12.........	.7	None	None	.0010	.0035	.18

REPORT

OF

REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I have herewith the honor of submitting the thirty-first annual report of the Vital Statistics of the City of Milwaukee for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

DEATHS.

During the year just passed there were 4,637 deaths recorded, representing an annual death rate of 13.25 as against 4,632 deaths for the year 1906, when the death rate was 13.42.

The following table will show the number of deaths by years since 1869, together with the officially estimated population and death rate.

	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1870	71,440	1,495	20.93
1871	75,000	1,452	19.36
1872	79,500	2,022	25.43
1873	83,000	1,878	22.62
1874	87,000	1,939	22.29
1875	91,500	1,506	16.46
1876	95,000	2,128	22.40
1877	100,000	2,198	21.98
1878	105,000	1,584	15.09
1879	110,000	1,978	17.98
1880	115,587	2,390	20.68
1881	122,000	2,697	22.10
1882	130,000	2,729	20.99
1883	138,000	2,532	18.35
1884	147,000	2,768	18.83
1885	156,000	2,796	17.92
1886	165,000	2,021	18.31
1887	175,000	3,257	18.61
1888	185,000	2,426	18.52
1889	195,000	3,188	16.35
1890	204,468	3,747	18.33
1891	214,000	4,689	21.91

1892	223,000	4,516	20.25
1893	232,000	4,462	19.23
1894	241,000	4,253	17.64
1895	250,000	3,885	15.54
1896	260,000	3,904	15.00
1897	275,000	3,606	13.11
1898	280,000	3,338	11.92
1899	285,000	3,843	13.48
1900	290,000	4,026	13.88
1901	295,000	3,833	12.99
1902	300,000	3,797	12.65
1903	315,000	4,091	12.99
1904	325,000	4,182	12.87
1905	335,000	4,084	12.19
1906	345,000	4,632	13.42
1907	350,000	4,637	13.25

The following table will show the deaths from the more important causes for the past fourteen years:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Typhoid Fever	70	63	46	31	46	47	59	63	48	54	43	68	98	84
Measles	69	1	29	36	2	26	36	17	36	1	16	4	34	5
Scarlet Fever	12	5	4	3	2	36	70	16	10	9	41	24	11	20
Whooping Cough	69	60	15	19	53	9	46	21	49	43	6	24	30	13
Diphtheria	237	179	198	106	61	109	124	100	85	64	58	43	65	85
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	354	288	335	346	316	372	373	400	320	362	428	403	416	376
Cancer	107	139	158	164	166	194	196	206	208	212	224	206	234	230
Meningitis	107	82	96	70	108	123	72	93	93	90	71	82	95	93
Apoplexy	90	90	108	92	107	120	139	160	144	181	171	166	189	210
Convulsions	250	239	246	191	127	144	140	124	94	132	162	158	185	180
Organic Heart Disease	143	161	185	212	190	228	227	197	254	295	360	362	367	405
Bronchitis	169	181	189	193	182	173	180	176	230	184	157	146	183	170
Pneumonia	245	271	237	239	227	281	299	272	280	456	493	351	530	460
Diarrhœal Diseases	348	323	298	244	350	400	439	322	340	286	303	287	377	306
Nephritis	77	95	106	110	106	132	121	132	156	167	179	190	200	212
Congenital Debility	415	364	347	217	194	244	323	290	234	314	357	332	360	445
Senile Debility	124	116	108	123	84	69	78	115	92	106	160	158	159	144
Suicides	46	48	58	62	62	49	59	59	69	74	68	72	67	89
Accidents	119	145	143	125	116	155	152	166	188	186	175	163	209	260

The following table will show the total deaths, deaths of children under one year of age, deaths of children from one to five years of age, total deaths among children under five years of age to the total deaths.

	Total Deaths.	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	Total under Five Years.	Per cent. under Five to Total Deaths.
1892............	4,516	1,479	744	2,223	49.2
1893............	4,462	1,653	664	2,317	51.9
1894............	4,253	1,441	650	2,091	49.2
1895............	3,885	1,339	486	1,825	46.9
1896............	3,904	1,297	494	1,791	45.9
1897............	3,606	1,077	425	1,502	41.6
1898............	3,338	1,010	336	1,346	40.3
1899............	3,843	1,113	428	1,541	40.1
1900............	4,026	1,247	484	1,731	43.0
1901............	3,933	1,001	329	1,330	34.7
1902............	3,796	963	390	1,353	35.6
1903............	4,091	1,103	300	1,403	34.3
1904............	4,182	1,106	385	1,491	35.6
1905............	4,084	1,088	323	1,411	34.5
1906............	4,632	1,261	421	1,682	36.3
1907............	4,637	1,207	338	1,545	33.3
	65,088	19,385	7,197	25,037	

BIRTHS.

There were 9,369 births reported during the year 1907 past, representing an annual birth rate of 26.7 per 1,000 population, against 8,487 births reported during the year 1906, with a birth rate of 24.3. This is the greatest increase, not only in the absolute number of births but also in the birth rate, that we have ever experienced.

MARRIAGES.

There were 4,257 marriages reported during the year 1907.

FRANK E. DARLING, M. D.,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

TABLE A.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Diphtheria during the year 1907.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
First	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	2	....	16
Second	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	7
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	3	1	5	....	5	1	....	....	20
Fourth	3	....	2	1	1	....	4	....	4	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	27
Fifth	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	15
Sixth	3	1	4	....	1	....	2	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	5	....	1	....	2	....	26
Seventh	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Eighth	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	13
Ninth	3	....	....	1	3	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	2	....	4	....	2	....	26
Tenth	8	2	5	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	6	....	12	2	....	1	45
Eleventh	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	2	1	6	2	9	....	9	3	4	....	43
Twelfth	6	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	2	....	4	1	2	....	5	....	29
Thirteenth	6	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	21
Fourteenth	7	....	4	3	8	1	3	1	4	1	2	....	....	1	3	....	2	....	6	1	9	1	15	1	63
Fifteenth	2	....	8	....	4	....	2	1	..	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	4	....	6	....	....	3	31
Sixteenth	6	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	24
Seventeenth	2	1	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	17
Eighteenth	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	4	1	10	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	2	10	....	4	....	38
Nineteenth	6	1	1	1	2	1	6	....	4	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	7	....	5	1	2	....	38
Twentieth	6	1	5	1	3	....	1	....	3	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	1	7	....	....	1	36
Twenty-fisrt	8	2	6	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	4	....	6	....	2	....	36
Twenty-second	7	*	5	2	1	*	3	*	3	1	1	*	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	*	4	....	2	1	28
Twenty-third	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	*1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	3	*1	11
Total	81	12	56	12	41	3	44	7	40	8	43	2	20	5	33	3	42	5	73	9	95	10	53	9	621

* Hospital.

TABLE B.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year 1907

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR		APR		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
First	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5
Second	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Fourth	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6
Fifth	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
Sixth	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Seventh	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Eighth	....	....	1	....	2	....	6	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	12
Ninth	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	17
Tenth	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	3	....	14
Eleventh	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	2	4	....	1	1	5	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	21
Twelfth	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	7
Thirteenth	3	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	....	14
Fourteenth	1	1	2	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	....	19
Fifteenth	2	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Sixteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	3	....	13
Seventeenth	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8
Eighteenth	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Nineteenth	....	....	1	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	12
Twentieth	1	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Twenty-first	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	8
Twenty-second	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Twenty-third	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	7
Total	15	1	30	1	18	2	32	1	15	4	26	3	11	3	12	2	6	....	10	....	26	2	14	1	215

TABLE C.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Typhoid Fever for the year 1907.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
First	2	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	12
Second	3	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	14
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	4
Fourth	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	16
Fifth	1	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	3	....	24
Sixth	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	6	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	20
Seventh	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	9
Eighth	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	8
Ninth	3	2	4	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	20
Tenth	1	....	3	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	4	1	....	....	1	....	17
Eleventh	5	....	6	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	1	....	3	....	2	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	4	....	35
Twelfth	2	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	19
Thirteenth	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	16
Fourteenth	1	....	8	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	3	1	2	....	5	2	4	1	3	....	35
Fifteenth	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	17
Sixteenth	4	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	16
Seventeenth	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	1	1	....	6	1	2	....	22
Eighteenth	5	1	5	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	3	1	5	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	29
Nineteenth	3	....	7	....	6	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	23
Twentieth	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	10
Twenty-first	....	....	5	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	9
Twenty-second	3	....	1	*	....	*	1	*	3	*	3	*	....	*	....	*	....	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	14
Twenty-third	2	7 *2	2	5	....	1	....	4	1	1	....	2	1	2	....	2	6	1	1	2	....	2	1	1	14
Total	51	16	71	13	31	7	19	6	23	4	19	5	28	3	21	7	45	8	37	8	28	5	30	2	403

Infection from outside city	30
Wells used	16

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* Hospital.

TABLE D.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Measles during the year 1907.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
First	1	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Second	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	7
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Fourth	1	....	....	....	1	....	12	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	10	....	2	....	1	....	4	....	40
Fifth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	5
Sixth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Seventh	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	7
Eighth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Ninth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tenth	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Eleventh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Twelfth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	3
Thirteenth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Fourteenth	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	9	....	13
Fifteenth	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	8
Sixteenth	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7
Seventeenth	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6
Eighteenth	2	....	5	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Nineteenth	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	9
Twentieth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
Twenty-first	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Twenty-second	....	....	....	....	....	*	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Twenty-third	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	11	....	....	....	20
Total	14	....	16	....	9	2	18	....	20	1	17	1	13	....	7	....	14	....	10	....	22	....	25	1	185

TABLE E.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Small Pox during the year 1907.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR		APR.		MAY		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV		DEC		Total.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
First											2														2
Second							1																		1
Third	1						3						3		2										9
Fourth							1				1												1		5
Fifth	1		5		2		2																		10
Sixth							1		1																2
Seventh			1						5																6
Eighth	2		1				2				1				1		2								9
Ninth							1				1														2
Tenth																									....
Eleventh	2		5		2				1		1		3		3		4								21
Twelfth	4		8		7		3																		22
Thirteenth					1		3																		4
Fourteenth	3		3		2						8								3		2				21
Fifteenth													1												1
Sixteenth					1		2																		3
Seventeenth			1		1		1																		3
Eighteenth					1		1				2												2		6
Nineteenth											2				1										3
Twentieth	2						4		3		1														10
Twenty-first							1						4		6		3								14
Twenty-second	2			*									2												4
Twenty-third				1					2		2								1						5
Total	17		24	1	17	....	26	....	14	....	21	....	13	....	13	....	9	....	4	....	2	....	3	....	163
Cases admitted to Hospital not Small Pox																									4
																									159

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* Hospital.

TABLE F.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Whooping Cough during the year 1907.

WARDS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APR.		MAY		JUNE.		JULY		AUG		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV		DEC.		Total.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
First	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Second	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Third	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fourth	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fifth	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sixth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
Seventh	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Eighth	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Ninth	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
Tenth	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	11
Eleventh	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	6
Twelfth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Thirteenth	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Fourteenth	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fifteenth	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	7
Sixteenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	5
Seventeenth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eighteenth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	11
Nineteenth	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	4	....	14
Twentieth	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	13
Twenty-first	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	8	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	16
Twenty-second	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	*	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7
Twenty-third	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total	10	2	10	1	12	....	4	1	9	5	9	....	14	2	8	1	15	4	12	....	8	....	14	....	125

* Hospital,

TABLE G.

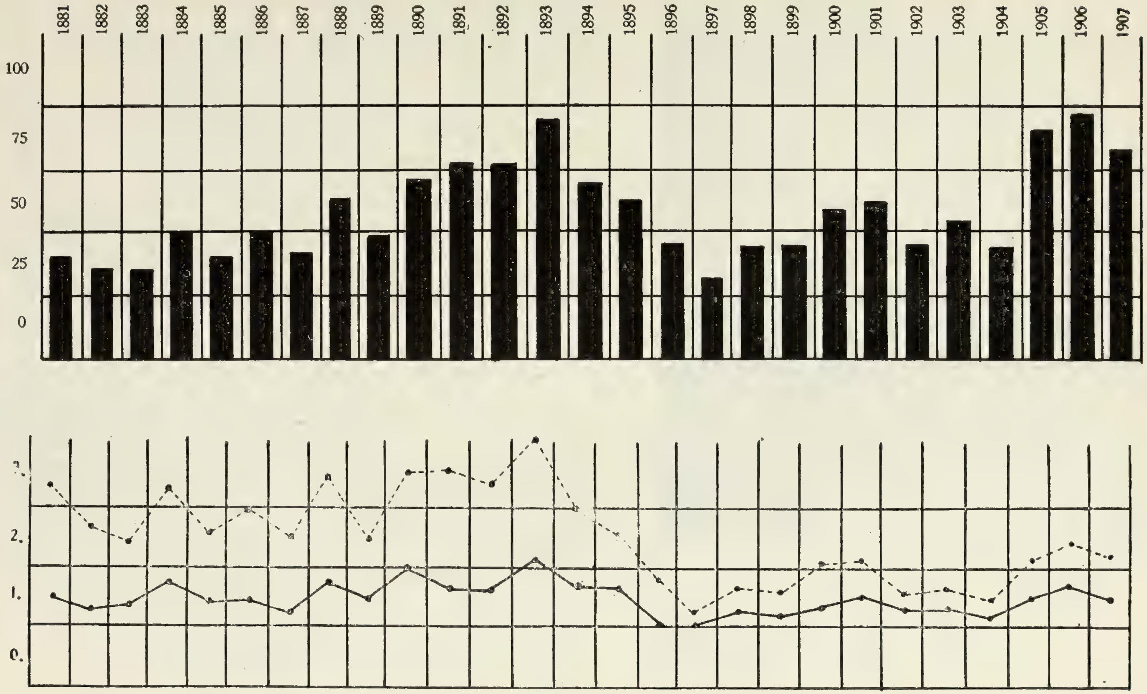
Showing by months and wards the number of cases of and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year 1907.

WARDS.	JAN		FEB.		MAR.		APR		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
First	6	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	17
Second	2	2	....	....	2	....	3	....	4	2	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	5	2	25
Third	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	2	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	11
Fourth	2	1	3	2	3	1	5	3	4	1	4	2	1	....	1	....	3	1	3	2	4	....	2	....	35
Fifth	2	....	4	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	4	2	1	1	....	4	....	2	....	1	....	28
Sixth	2	4	1	1	4	5	....	2	2	1	3	1	7	1	5	2	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	....	36
Seventh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Eighth	3	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	....	6	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	2	....	28
Ninth	4	....	3	3	3	4	4	3	5	4	6	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	....	1	4	2	....	1	34
Tenth	2	....	4	3	1	....	4	....	5	2	4	4	5	3	6	2	6	2	2	1	2	....	6	3	47
Eleventh	4	1	9	6	5	4	2	5	4	7	3	2	1	2	5	7	3	2	2	2	5	1	5	4	48
Twelfth	6	2	6	4	5	2	4	3	6	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	....	1	2	5	4	4	3	46
Thirteenth	1	3	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	1	8	6	3	2	4	2	3	4	4	1	3	3	1	9	46
Fourteenth	7	4	7	1	6	3	5	2	6	5	5	....	5	3	3	3	5	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	57
Fifteenth	4	1	1	1	3	1	....	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	24
Sixteenth	1	....	3	1	5	2	1	....	2	2	4	1	....	....	5	1	1	2	....	1	4	....	1	2	27
Seventeenth	1	2	2	2	....	....	2	3	....	....	1	3	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	4	3	....	15
Eighteenth	4	1	3	....	4	4	3	3	2	....	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	....	3	....	3	1	35
Nineteenth	3	2	1	....	2	2	2	....	2	1	4	....	2	1	2	....	2	3	2	4	3	....	....	1	25
Twentieth	1	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	3	1	5	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	30
Twenty-first	2	4	1	....	4	3	3	....	4	2	....	2	5	2	2	1	2	....	4	1	....	1	3	1	30
Twenty-second	....	1	2	1	4	....	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	22
Twenty-third	1	*3	....	1	2	*1 3	1	*1 1	3	*4	1	2	3	4	2	*5	....	*2	3	*2	2	....	2	*1 1	20
Total	59	36	61	38	67	44	58	42	70	45	67	42	64	35	61	39	40	27	42	23	59	29	45	33	693

* Hospital.

CHART No. 1.

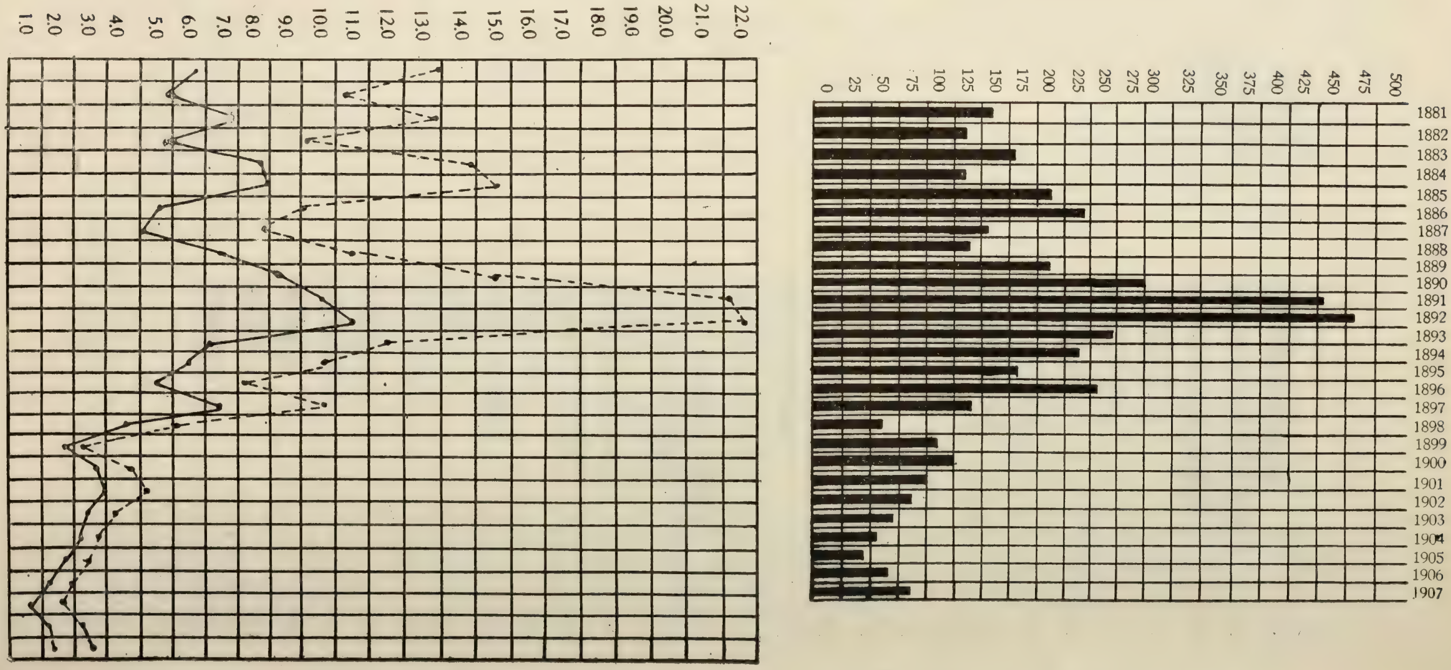
Showing Deaths from Typhoid Fever for 27 Years, 1881-1907 inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 2.

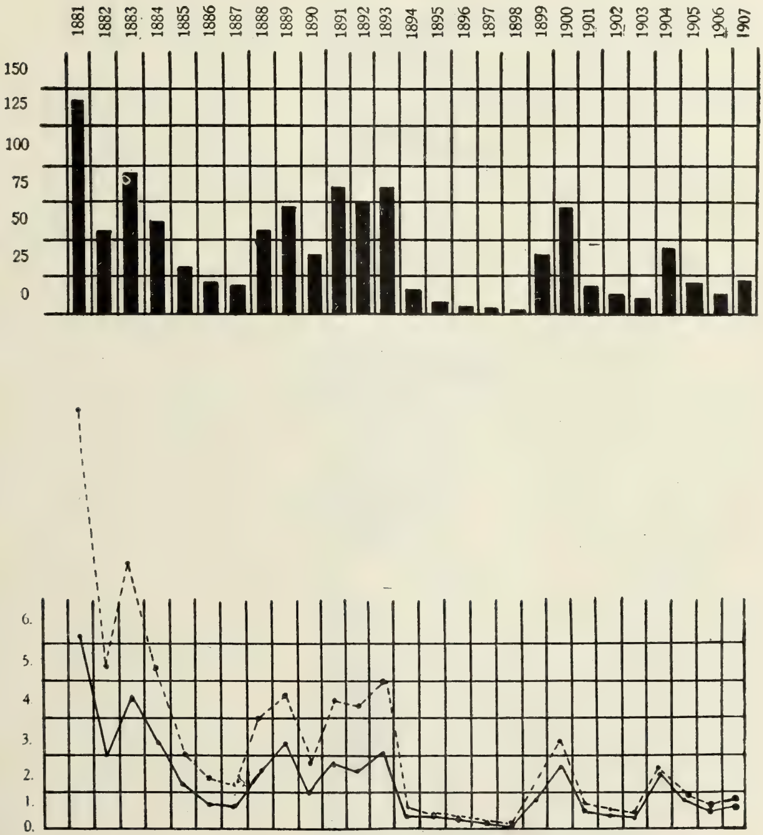
Showing Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup for 27 Years, 1881-1907 inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 3

Showing Deaths from Scarlet Fever for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.

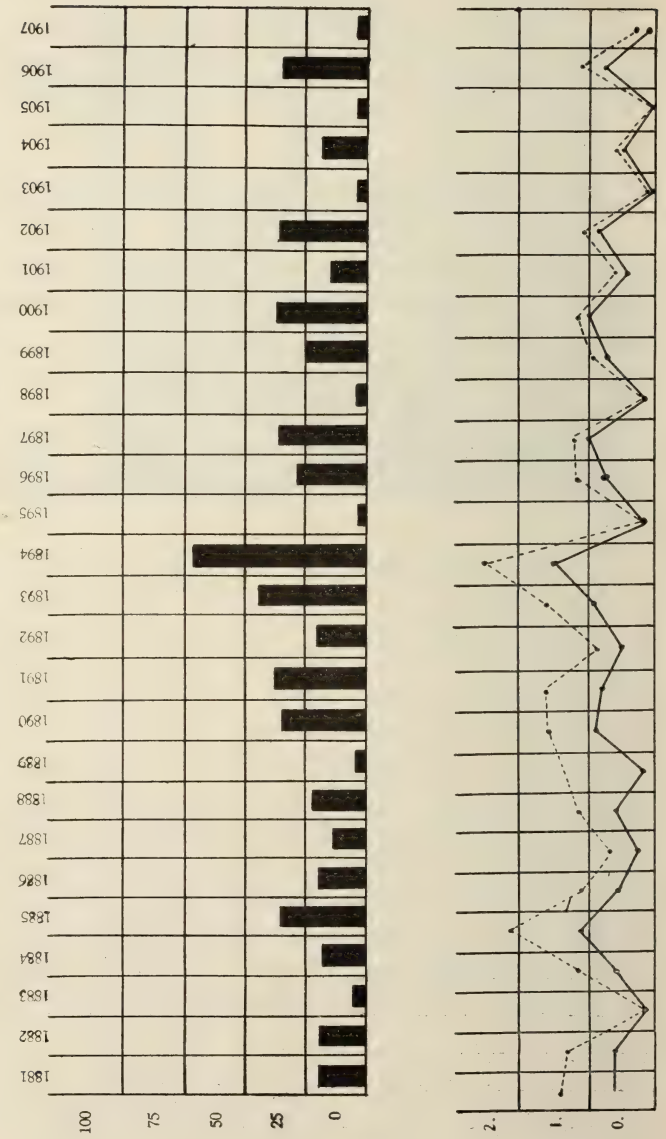


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 4.

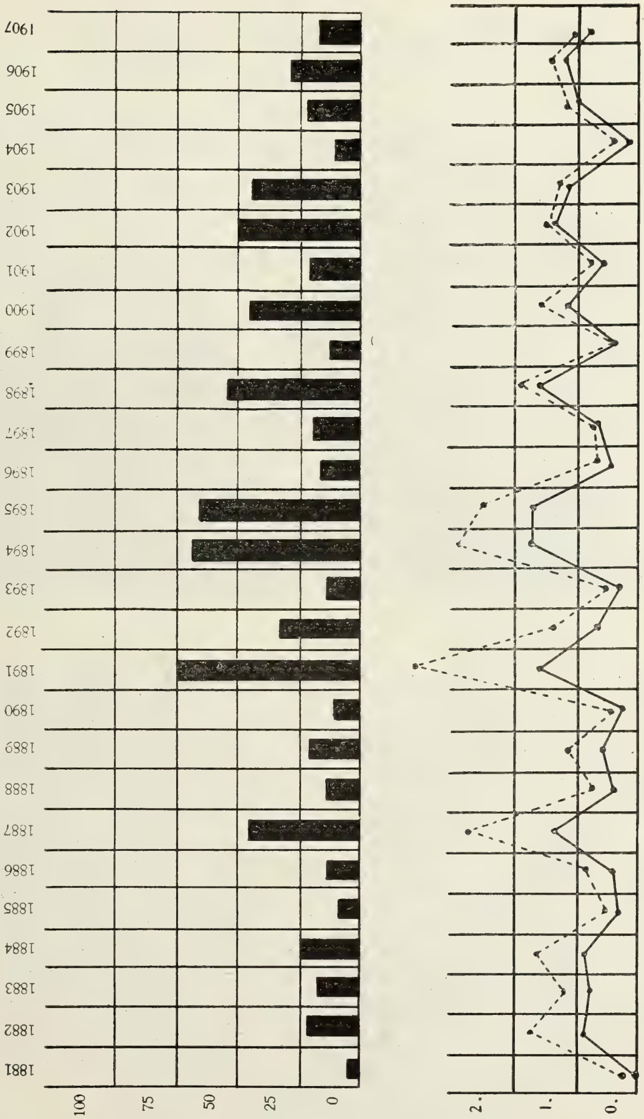
Showing Deaths from Measles for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 5.

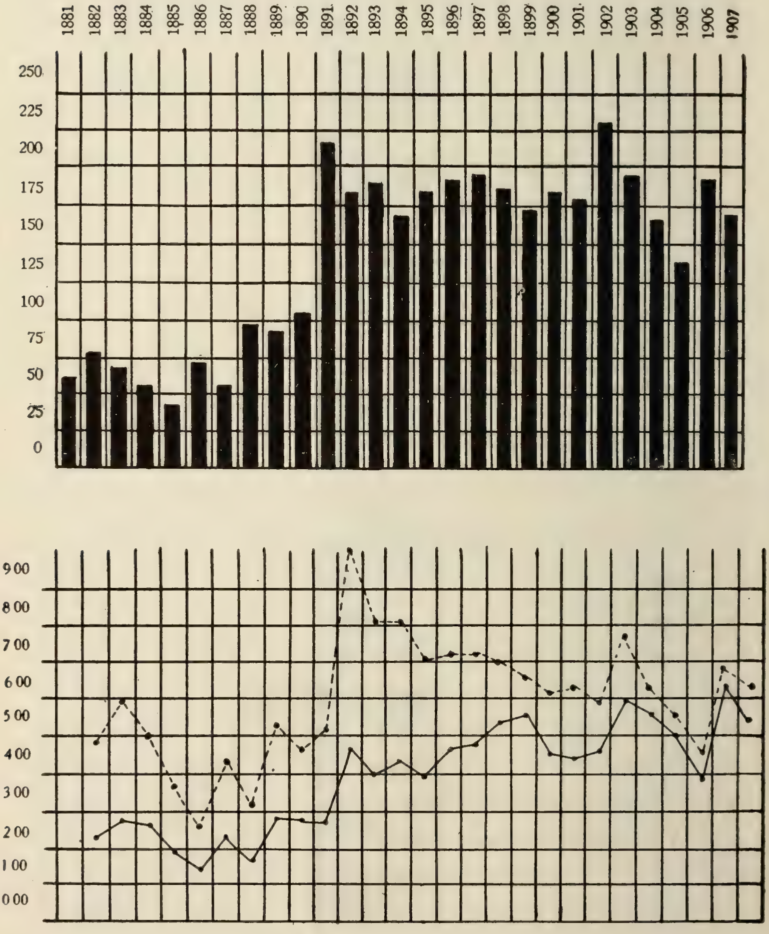
Showing Deaths from Whooping Cough for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 6.

Showing Deaths from Bronchitis for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 7.

Showing Deaths from Pneumonia for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.

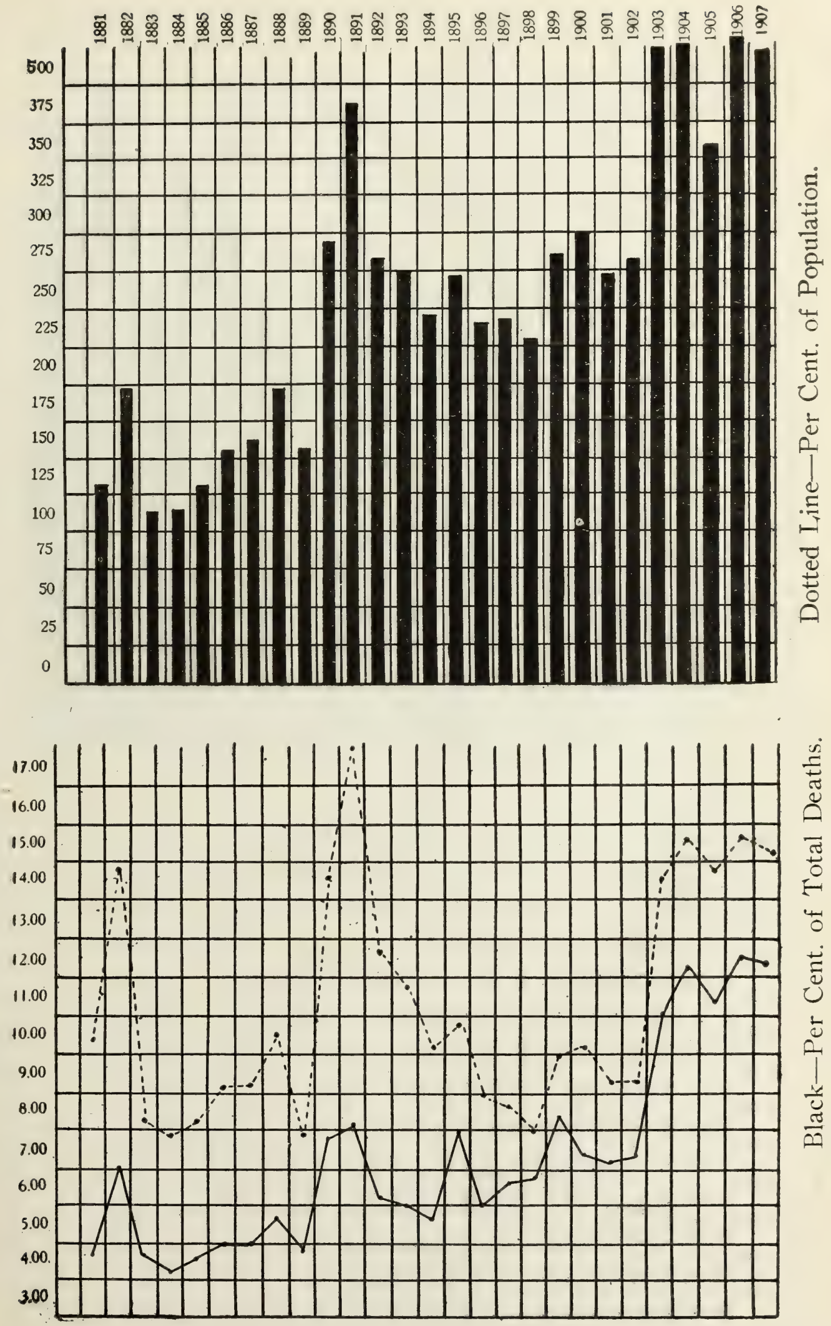
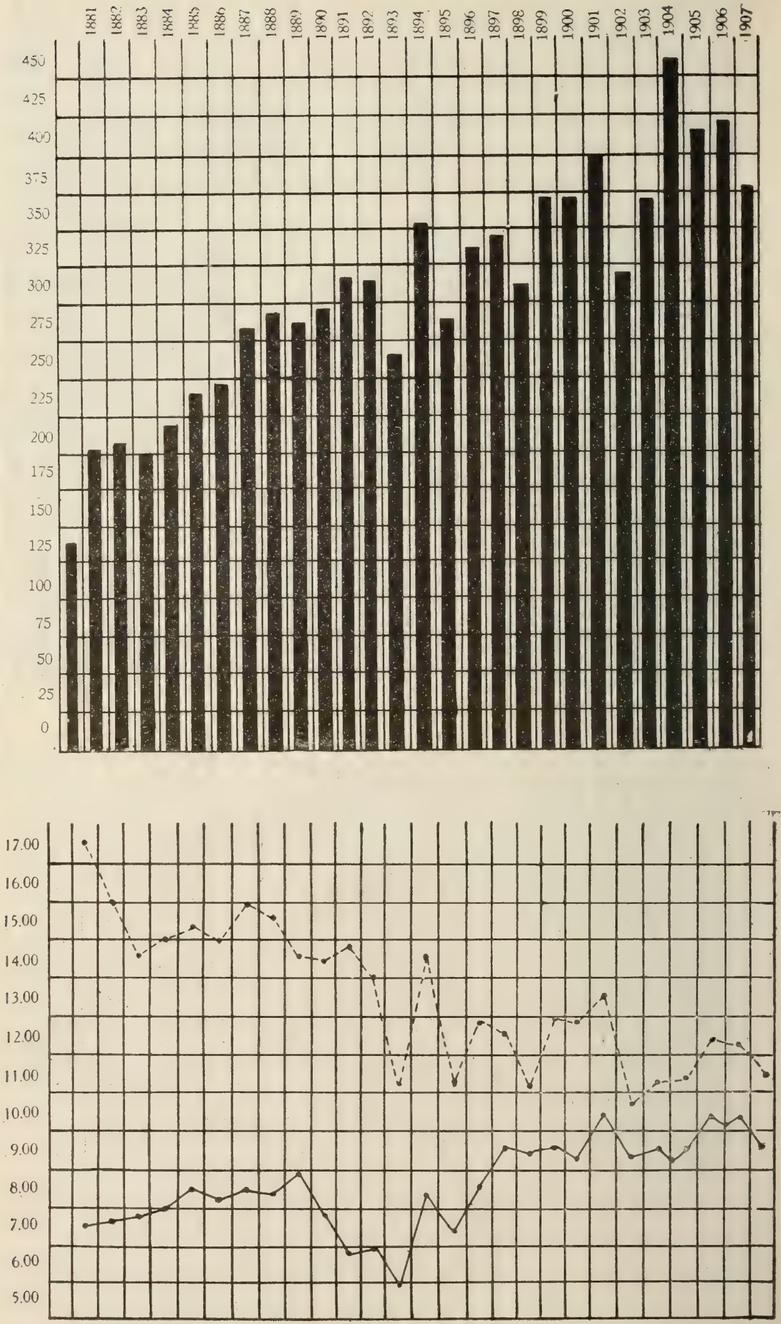


CHART No. 8.

Consumption for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.

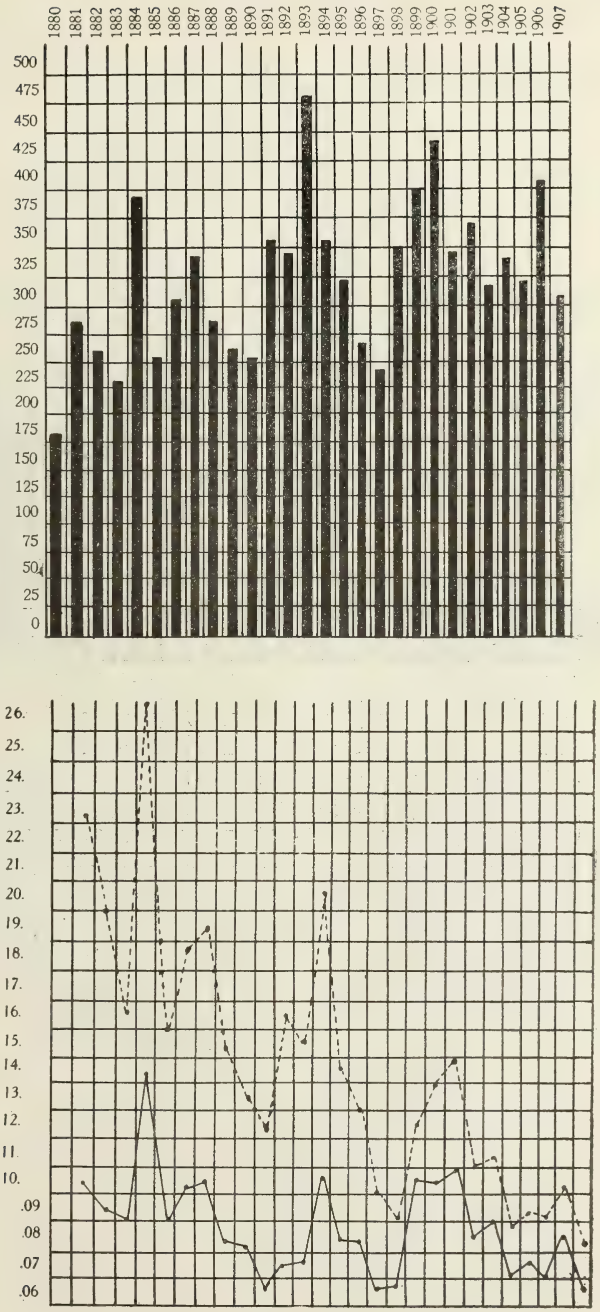


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 shows Deaths of Last Nine Months Only.

CHART No. 9.

Showing Deaths from Diarrhoea for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.



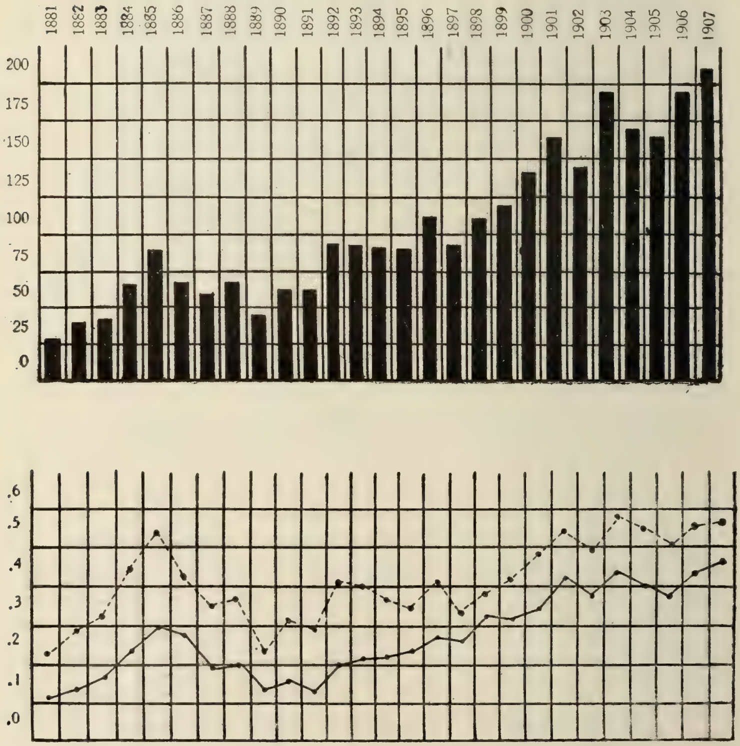
Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

The Year 1880 shows Deaths of Last Nine Months Only.

CHART No. 10.

Showing Deaths from Apoplexy for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.

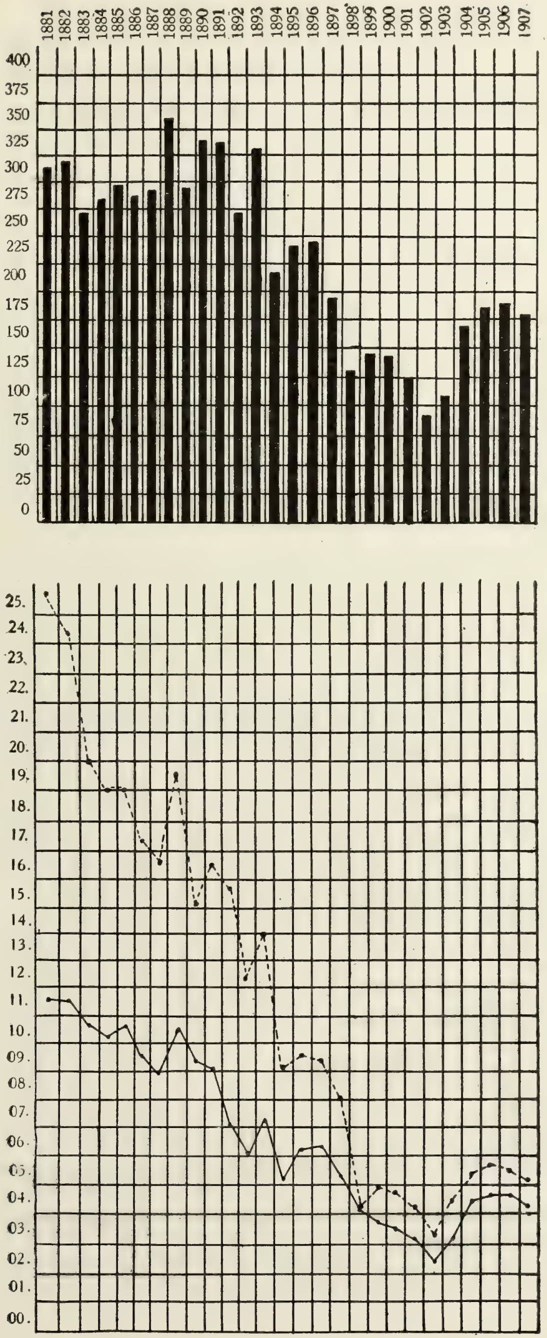


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART No. 11.

Showing Deaths from Convulsions for 27 Years, 1881-1907 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

TABLE No. 1—Showing the Number of Deaths, According to Cause, Annual Death Rate per 1,000 for the Year was

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	4637	2447	2190	2345	1539	727	26	2062	666	1909
GENERAL DISEASES	993	517	476	451	416	122	4	393	199	401
1. Typhoid Fever	84	56	28	57	24	3	..	34	27	23
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	...	....
3. Small Pox	1	1	....	1	....	...	..	1	...	....
4. Measles	5	2	3	5	....	...	..	2	...	....
5. Scarlet Fever	20	7	13	19	1	...	..	15	4	1
6. Whooping Cough	16	4	12	16	....	...	..	15	1	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	85	49	36	82	2	...	1	70	9	6
8. Grippe	18	7	11	3	9	6	..	3	4	11
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	...	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	1	....	1	1	....	...	..	1	...	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	37	13	24	20	14	3	..	19	7	11
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	376	208	168	163	183	29	1	150	77	139
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	57	37	20	46	9	2	..	35	10	12
14. Cancer	230	93	137	18	138	73	1	18	51	161
15. Other General Diseases	63	40	23	20	36	6	1	20	9	34
LOCAL DISEASES	3290	1733	1557	1729	964	581	16	1591	393	1306
16. Meningitis	93	49	44	83	7	3	..	67	13	13
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage.	210	106	104	23	111	76	..	19	35	156
18. Paralysis	17	8	9	3	9	5	..	1	6	10
19. Convulsions of Infants	180	114	66	180	....	...	..	174	4	2
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System.	55	24	31	14	34	5	2	15	11	29
21. Organic Heart Disease	405	190	215	73	199	128	5	66	75	264
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory Sys.	58	29	29	11	27	20	..	7	14	37
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	170	78	92	95	31	43	1	92	7	71
24. Pneumonia & Broncho-Pneumonia.	469	276	193	255	150	61	3	219	50	200
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory Sys.	47	28	19	24	15	7	1	19	2	26
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	306	161	145	306	....	...	..	295	10	1
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	27	12	15	11	13	3	..	7	4	16
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstruct'ns.	42	17	25	13	21	8	..	8	10	24
29. Peritonitis	29	13	16	12	15	2	..	9	8	12
30. Appendicitis	44	25	19	25	16	3	..	20	16	8
31. Other Diseases of Digestive Sys.	220	116	104	62	103	54	1	56	41	123
32. Bright's Disease	212	114	98	46	104	61	1	34	37	141
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	39	20	19	7	25	7	..	5	8	26
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	15	....	15	....	15	...	..	1	4	10
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	33	....	33	3	30	...	..	14	9	10
36. Diseases of Skin & Cellular Tissue.	8	4	4	7	1	...	..	6	2	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	7	5	2	2	4	1	..	1	3	3
38. Hydrocephalus	4	2	2	4	....	...	..	4	...	....
39. Other Malformations	11	7	4	11	....	...	..	10	1	....
40. Congenital Debility	445	263	182	445	....	...	..	445	...	....
41. Senile Debility	144	72	72	14	34	94	2	....	120	124
VIOLENCE	353	296	57	164	159	24	6	87	74	202
42. Suicide	89	71	18	34	39	10	6	18	15	56
43. Accidents	260	223	37	128	118	14	..	68	59	133
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	1	....	1	....	...	..	1	...	....
45. Homicides	4	2	2	2	2	...	..	1	...	3

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for the Year 1907 The 13.25, on an Estimated Population of 350,000.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
1207	181	73	48	36	90	73	130	217	206	184	176	180	228	210	226	249	218	212	227	149	76	30	10	1
41	33	23	17	17	38	22	67	97	94	72	65	61	78	58	56	50	35	25	28	13	3	..	..	..
....	...	1	1	2	3	6	14	15	15	6	7	7	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
1	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
2	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	2	6	2	2	5	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
8	5	2	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
4	17	11	8	13	20	4	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
8	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	1	1	..	..	2	4	36	64	68	51	32	31	36	11	14	11	5	2	3	...	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	5	..	4	3	10	9	6	4	2	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	1	..	..	1	2	...	1	1	3	11	12	31	36	32	36	22	13	18	8	2	..	..	..
11	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	2	1	4	7	7	3	6	4	...	5	5	5	2	..	..	..	..
1165	139	42	27	14	44	42	45	82	74	75	81	98	110	119	151	185	175	181	198	131	71	30	10	1
27	10	6	4	4	12	7	4	1	3	4	1	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	..	..	..	..
4	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	2	5	4	3	5	7	15	23	16	29	33	37	16	7	2	1	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
157	16	6	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
5	...	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	1	4	3	3	4	6	7	4	1	5	3	1	1	..	..	..
8	...	1	..	..	5	9	9	15	11	8	14	22	24	31	31	58	49	42	36	23	7	1	1	..
1	...	..	..	..	3	2	...	3	...	1	3	7	2	...	5	7	5	6	7	4	1	1	..	..
73	11	3	2	..	2	..	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	3	6	3	6	11	16	16	8	2	3	..
121	52	16	7	4	8	3	8	12	12	16	17	22	27	23	21	25	18	15	18	11	9	3	1	..
5	3	2	2	1	2	2	...	1	4	...	2	3	1	2	4	3	4	1	4	...	1	..	..	..
271	35	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	2	4	3	1	..	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
3	...	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	...	3	5	4	3	4	2	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	1	3	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	..	1	..	5	5	5	4	5	7	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..
22	1	2	3	1	2	4	3	9	10	6	6	10	21	15	25	23	18	20	12	3	2	2	..	..
7	3	1	..	..	1	4	7	5	8	5	11	13	16	13	13	24	28	22	13	10	6	1	1	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	2	...	3	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	5	3	1	6	3	2	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	7	3	2	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	8	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
7	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
440	5	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	16	34	38	26	18	3	1
1	9	8	4	5	8	9	17	38	38	37	30	21	40	33	19	14	8	6	1	5	2	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	1	3	15	11	6	8	6	9	14	6	5	3	...	...	2	..	..	..	..
1	9	8	4	5	8	8	14	22	27	31	21	14	31	19	13	8	5	6	1	3	2	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
....	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 2, Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	439	238	201	235	128	74	2	203	54	182
GENERAL DISEASES	104	47	57	61	29	14	...	46	23	35
1. Typhoid Fever	16	9	7	14	2	...	...	5	6	5
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	12	6	6	12	...	...	...	10	2	...
8. Grippe	6	3	3	2	3	1	...	2	2	2
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	4	...	4	2	1	1	...	2	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	14	18	18	12	2	...	16	6	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	1	3	2	2	...	...	1	2	1
14. Cancer	18	5	13	1	7	10	...	2	3	13
15. Other General Diseases	9	8	1	7	2	...	...	5	1	3
LOCAL DISEASES	309	169	140	163	86	58	2	153	23	133
16. Meningitis	8	3	5	5	1	2	...	4	2	2
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	19	9	10	2	9	8	...	2	...	17
18. Paralysis	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	3	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	13	8	5	13	...	...	...	13	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	35	20	15	5	14	15	1	6	6	23
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	23	8	15	10	6	7	...	8	...	15
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	60	32	28	34	22	4	...	33	4	23
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	2	2	3	...	1	...	3	...	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	23	14	9	23	...	...	...	23	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
29. Peritonitis	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
30. Appendicitis	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	9	7	3	10	3	...	2	2	12
32. Bright's Disease	23	19	4	6	13	4	...	6	3	14
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	5	1	4	...	3	2	...	1	...	4
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	46	25	21	46	...	...	...	46	...	...
41. Senile Debility	12	7	5	1	1	9	1	...	1	11
VIOLENCE	26	22	4	11	13	2	...	4	8	14
42. Suicide	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
43. Accidents	22	20	2	9	11	2	...	3	8	11
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Homicide	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for January, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
117	19	5	3	6	7	10	17	14	21	11	17	12	19	19	14	22	23	23	28	21	8	2	1
5	1	4	1	4	4	6	12	8	11	5	8	4	6	7	2	4	2	4	3	2	1	..	..
...	...	..	..	1	...	2	6	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
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...	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
1	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	1	1	..	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
1	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	1	..	..	...	1	4	4	7	3	5	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	...	..	..
3	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	..
112	17	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	8	5	7	7	10	9	9	16	21	18	25	19	7	2	1
2	2	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	...	1	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	..
12	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	3	1	1	6	8	5	2	2	1	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..
8	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	1	1	1
17	13	..	..	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	...	3	1	1	..	..
1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..
22	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
1	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
2	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	4	3	1	2	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	..
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TABLE No. 3—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	440	134	206	199	156	81	4	183	53	204
GENERAL DISEASES	104	57	47	46	44	13	1	44	14	46
1. Typhoid Fever	13	6	7	9	4	...	...	4	4	5
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	12	8	4	11	1	...	...	11	1	...
8. Grippe	5	2	3	1	2	2	...	1	1	3
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	24	13	14	19	4	...	19	2	16
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
14. Cancer	25	12	13	2	15	7	1	1	6	18
15. Other General Diseases	5	1	4	2	3	...	...	2	...	3
LOCAL DISEASES	312	157	155	145	97	68	2	134	33	145
16. Meningitis	12	7	5	12	...	...	...	10	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	21	11	10	2	12	7	...	1	5	15
18. Paralysis	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
19. Convulsions of Infants	22	13	9	22	...	...	...	22	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	3	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	37	14	23	6	17	14	...	7	4	26
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	6	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	6
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	24	8	16	13	4	7	...	14	1	9
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	58	36	22	26	21	10	1	19	6	33
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	6	6	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	3
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	17	10	7	17	...	...	...	17	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	8	4	4	2	5	1	...	2	3	3
29. Peritonitis	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
30. Appendicitis	6	2	4	3	3	...	...	4	1	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	19	8	11	6	8	5	...	7	2	10
32. Bright's Disease	19	7	12	5	6	8	...	5	3	11
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	5	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	2	3
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	21	11	10	21	...	...	...	21	...	...
41. Senile Debility	19	10	9	2	4	12	1	...	3	16
VIOLENCE	24	20	4	8	15	...	1	5	6	13
42. Suicide	6	6	...	3	2	...	1	1	1	4
43. Accidents	18	14	4	5	13	...	...	4	5	9
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for February, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
97	16	6	3	2	9	5	12	17	23	17	22	16	9	12	32	35	19	28	28	21	6	4	1
5	2	2	2	1	4	2	7	8	11	9	10	7	2	3	7	6	8	5	...	3	...	..	..
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92	14	4	1	1	5	3	5	7	9	7	9	7	5	5	24	27	10	23	28	16	5	4	1
5	2	1	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
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10	3	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	..	..
13	4	1	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	4	2	...	6	8	1	3	3	2	1	..	1
...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..
16	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
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...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	3	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	..	..
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TABLE No. 4—Showing Deaths According to Couse,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	413	215	198	209	128	73	3	166	64	183
GENERAL DISEASES	85	44	41	38	32	14	1	25	19	41
1. Typhoid Fever	7	3	4	6	...	1	...	3	3	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1
8. Grippe	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	4	1	3	1	2	2	...	1	1	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38	24	14	14	21	2	1	10	11	17
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	4	1	1
14. Cancer	18	3	15	3	7	8	...	...	3	15
15. Other General Diseases	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
LOCAL DISEASES	309	155	154	162	89	56	2	136	40	133
16. Meningitis	11	5	6	11	...	...	...	9	2	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	17	4	13	5	5	7	...	4	3	10
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	13	8	5	13	...	...	...	12	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	3	4	1	5	...	1	2	1	4
21. Organic Heart Disease	40	19	21	8	21	11	...	4	7	29
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	...	4	1	...	3	...	1	...	3
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	20	10	10	10	4	6	...	9	...	11
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	45	24	21	26	16	3	...	21	7	17
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	7	4	3	4	...	2	1	2	1	4
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	30	20	10	30	...	...	...	28	2	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	5	3	2	3	...	2	...	...	2	3
29. Peritonitis	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...
30. Appendicitis	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	19	8	11	2	12	5	...	1	3	15
32. Bright's Disease	17	12	5	5	8	4	...	2	3	12
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	3
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	3	1	...
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	33	20	13	33	...	...	...	33	...	...
41. Senile Debility	20	10	10	3	4	13	...	...	3	17
VIOLENCE	19	16	3	9	7	3	...	5	5	9
42. Suicide	5	4	1	2	1	2	...	2	1	2
43. Accidents	14	12	2	7	6	1	...	3	4	7
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for March, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
105	9	10	2	2	5	8	12	23	11	21	13	20	21	20	27	24	15	20	22	13	5	5	..
2	2	3	..	1	1	4	7	8	4	8	5	9	7	6	5	2	2	2	4	3	...	..	..
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103	6	7	2	1	4	3	5	14	4	11	7	9	12	13	20	21	13	18	17	9	5	5	..
4	1	2	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
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7	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	..
13	3	3	..	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	2	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	..	..
2	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..
28	2	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
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TABLE No. 5—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	413	240	173	197	157	57	2	164	75	184
GENERAL DISEASES	85	46	39	35	40	10	...	27	24	34
1. Typhoid Fever	6	4	2	4	2	...	...	1	3	2
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	7	3	4	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
8. Grippe	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	5	3	2	2	3	...	...	4	...	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38	24	14	16	21	1	...	10	13	15
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	2
14. Cancer	18	7	11	...	12	6	...	2	4	12
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1
LOCAL DISEASES	297	165	132	144	105	46	2	130	43	124
16. Meningitis	8	5	3	6	2	...	...	5	1	2
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	19	11	8	2	13	4	...	1	4	14
18. Paralysis	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
19. Convulsions of Infants	22	16	6	22	...	...	...	21	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	34	14	20	2	23	9	...	1	8	25
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	3	4	2	2	3	...	1	2	4
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	18	8	10	10	3	4	1	11	2	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	53	37	16	30	17	6	...	26	3	24
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	17	10	7	17	...	...	...	17	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	8	4	4	1	7	...	...	1	2	5
29. Peritonitis	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
30. Appendicitis	7	5	2	4	2	1	...	2	4	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	21	12	9	6	12	3	...	6	7	8
32. Bright's Disease	24	10	14	5	13	5	1	3	2	19
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	31	18	13	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
41. Senile Debility	12	6	6	1	2	9	...	...	3	9
VIOLENCE	31	29	2	18	12	1	...	7	8	26
42. Suicide	9	7	2	6	3	...	...	...	5	4
43. Accidents	22	22	...	12	9	1	...	7	3	22
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for April, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
98	14	8	7	4	5	6	11	16	13	20	17	16	27	20	24	21	26	15	25	11	3	5	1
1	3	3	1	3	2	...	5	7	8	10	4	4	10	7	5	4	2	...	5	1	...	..	..
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97	9	4	6	..	3	5	3	4	4	6	9	12	13	12	18	16	22	15	20	10	3	5	1
3	1	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
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7	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	1	..	..
14	4	3	2	..	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	...	1	..
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...	2	1	..	1	...	1	2	2	1	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..
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TABLE No. 6—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
Total—All Causes	438	251	187	223	148	66	1	207	61	170
General Diseases	84	52	32	48	30	6	...	43	14	27
1. Typhoid Fever	4	2	2	2	1	1	...	3	...	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Scarlet Fever	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	8	5	3	8	...	...	...	6	2	...
8. Grippe	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38	26	12	22	15	1	...	18	8	12
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	6	1	5	1	1	...	6	...	1
14. Cancer	10	3	7	1	7	2	...	1	3	6
15. Other General Diseases	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	5
Local Diseases	324	172	152	158	111	54	1	152	43	129
16. Meningitis	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	19	11	8	2	12	5	...	2	3	14
18. Paralysis	5	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	3
19. Convulsions of Infants	22	14	8	22	...	...	...	21	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	42	18	24	7	23	12	...	6	5	31
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	4	2	1	4	1	...	1	3	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	17	8	9	12	4	1	...	12	1	4
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	70	42	28	40	21	8	1	40	8	22
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	5	3	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	4
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	12	5	7	12	...	...	...	12	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	1
29. Peritonitis	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
30. Appendicitis	5	2	3	3	1	1	...	4	...	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	28	12	16	5	13	10	...	6	7	15
32. Bright's Disease	20	6	14	5	12	3	...	3	8	9
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	35	23	12	35	...	...	...	35	...	...
41. Senile Debility	16	9	7	...	7	9	...	...	1	15
Violence	30	27	3	17	7	6	...	12	4	14
42. Suicide	8	8	...	3	2	3	...	1	2	5
43. Accidents	22	19	3	14	5	3	...	11	2	9
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for May, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
106	24	5	6	3	13	6	15	24	16	10	15	17	22	33	20	23	21	25	13	10	4	3	3	1
6	5	1	2	2	5	1	2	13	10	4	7	4	6	3	2	7	2	2	...	..	..	..	..	..
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100	18	3	3	1	7	4	11	8	5	4	8	11	13	24	15	16	19	22	13	9	3	3	3	1
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8	3	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	1	..
23	9	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	6	3	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
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9	3	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
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...	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	..	1	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 7—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
Total—All Causes	389	219	170	188	135	63	3	171	54	164
General Diseases	95	49	46	33	50	11	1	29	17	49
1. Typhoid Fever	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Scarlet Fever	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	1
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	17	19	14	20	2	...	13	9	14
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	4	2	5	1	...	...	5	1	...
14. Cancer	22	10	12	2	13	7	...	1	1	20
15. Other General Diseases	16	11	5	2	12	1	1	2	3	11
Local Diseases	250	133	117	134	66	49	1	129	30	91
16. Meningitis	10	4	6	10	...	...	...	9	1	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	12	7	5	1	6	5	...	1	...	11
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	24	12	12	24	...	...	...	22	...	2
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	6	4	2	2	4	...	...	3	1	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	30	12	18	5	12	12	1	7	5	18
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	3	2	...	3	2	...	...	2	3
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	19	11	8	12	1	6	...	11	1	7
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	35	24	11	20	11	4	...	16	9	10
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	18	6	12	18	...	...	...	17	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	1	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	2
29. Peritonitis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30. Appendicitis	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	9	7	5	5	6	...	5	2	9
32. Bright's Disease	14	7	7	1	6	7	...	1	2	11
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	4	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	1	2
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	30	21	9	30	...	...	...	30	...	...
41. Senile Debility	9	4	5	1	2	6	...	...	1	8
Violence	44	37	7	21	19	3	1	13	7	24
42. Suicide	15	11	4	6	6	2	1	4	4	7
43. Accidents	27	25	2	14	12	1	...	8	3	16
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Homicides	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for June, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
96	15	8	6	5	7	3	8	25	26	13	15	21	22	14	13	17	18	22	16	12	3	4	..
4	4	1	3	..	3	2	5	7	10	4	6	8	12	6	7	4	2	3	3	1	...	..	..
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92	10	5	3	4	3	...	1	11	9	7	5	8	8	4	5	11	15	19	13	10	3	4	..
3	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
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9	2	..	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	..	..
9	4	1	..	1	1	...	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..
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...	1	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	..
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TABLE No. 8—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	314	179	135	160	105	48	1	137	38	139
GENERAL DISEASES	72	36	36	30	37	5	...	22	15	35
1. Typhoid Fever	5	5	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	2
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	...
6. Whooping Cough	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	5	2	3	4	1	...	...	2	2	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	16	15	12	18	1	...	10	8	13
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	3
14. Cancer	16	7	9	...	14	2	...	1	2	13
15. Other General Diseases	4	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	3
LOCAL DISEASES	216	119	97	120	54	42	...	108	21	87
16. Meningitis	7	2	5	7	...	...	...	4	1	2
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	18	8	10	2	11	5	...	2	2	14
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	8	6	2	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	3	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	25	12	13	6	11	8	...	3	7	15
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	7	3	4	4	1	2	...	4	...	3
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	21	16	5	15	3	3	...	12	1	8
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'v System	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	24	14	10	24	...	...	...	24	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	5	2	3	1	2	2	...	1	...	4
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29. Peritonitis	3	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2
30. Appendicitis	4	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	14	10	4	2	5	7	...	1	4	9
32. Bright's Disease	8	3	5	2	3	3	...	2	1	5
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	38	26	12	38	...	...	...	38	...	...
41. Senile Debility	14	6	8	2	5	7	...	...	...	14
VIOLENCE	26	24	2	10	14	1	1	7	2	17
42. Suicide	11	9	2	1	8	1	1	4	...	7
43. Accidents	15	15	...	9	6	...	...	3	2	10
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Condition, Nativity and Age, for July, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
78	10	5	2	3	7	4	10	17	18	15	9	14	24	13	10	16	12	11	7	13	11	2	1
1	3	...	1	1	4	...	4	10	10	6	3	4	10	3	2	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
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77	7	5	1	2	5	2	5	6	6	5	2	8	9	9	5	12	7	9	7	13	11	2	1
1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE No. 9—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Widowed.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	377	199	178	199	122	55	1	192	48	137
GENERAL DISEASES	74	29	45	30	29	15	...	26	14	34
1. Typhoid Fever	7	4	3	5	2	...	...	2	2	3
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Whooping Cough	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33	11	22	14	14	5	...	15	6	12
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	3	3	4	1	1	...	1	3	2
14. Cancer	18	5	13	...	10	8	...	1	3	14
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	1
LOCAL DISEASES	271	143	128	153	79	38	1	156	27	88
16. Meningitis	4	1	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	2
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	21	13	8	1	11	9	...	1	8	12
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	15	9	6	15	...	...	...	15	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	6	2	4	...	5	...	1	...	3	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	33	19	14	3	24	6	...	6	3	24
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	2	3	1	2	2	...	1	2	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	3	...	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	11	5	6	7	2	2	...	7	...	4
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	62	30	32	62	...	...	...	61	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
29. Peritonitis	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
30. Appendicitis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	17	13	4	6	8	3	...	5	3	9
32. Bright's Disease	18	12	6	4	9	5	...	2	3	13
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	7	3	4	1	6	...	...	2	1	4
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	4	...	2
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	45	25	20	45	...	...	...	45	...	...
41. Senile Debility	9	2	7	...	...	9	...	...	2	7
VIOLENCE	32	27	5	16	14	2	...	10	7	15
42. Suicide	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	3
43. Accidents	28	25	3	15	11	2	...	10	6	12
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for August, 1907.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
125	13	5	2	3	7	5	10	18	17	12	11	14	19	19	16	23	17	9	12	9	11	..	..
2	3	1	1	..	2	2	6	11	8	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	..	..
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...	1	1	..	1	3	...	2	4	2	2	1	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
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TABLE No. 10—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	356	204	152	214	104	34	4	191	51	104
GENERAL DISEASES	74	39	35	40	29	5	...	41	11	22
1. Typhoid Fever	8	6	2	4	4	...	...	6	2	...
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	1
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	6	2	4	4	2	...	...	5	1	...
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	13	10	13	10	...	...	16	2	5
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	2
14. Cancer	22	8	14	5	12	5	...	4	5	13
15. Other General Diseases	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
LOCAL DISEASES	246	138	108	156	60	28	2	151	33	62
16. Meningitis	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	14	6	8	1	8	5	...	3	3	8
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	9	5	4	9	...	...	...	9	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	1	3	2	2	...	...	1	1	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	23	12	11	8	9	5	1	6	7	10
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	8	7	1	6	2	...	...	5	2	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	16	10	6	7	8	1	...	7	3	6
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System.	4	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	3
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	56	28	28	56	...	...	...	53	3	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	7	4	3	4	3	...	...	3	3	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
29. Peritonitis	5	3	2	2	3	...	...	1	2	2
30. Appendicitis	4	3	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	12	6	6	5	3	3	1	6	1	5
32. Bright's Disease	15	10	5	2	8	5	...	3	2	10
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	2	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	1
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
40. Congenital Debility	44	29	15	44	...	...	...	43	1	...
41. Senile Debility	7	3	4	...	1	6	...	...	...	7
VIOLENCE	36	27	9	18	15	1	2	9	7	20
42. Suicide	11	9	2	4	5	...	2	1	...	10
43. Accidents	25	18	7	14	10	1	...	8	7	10
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for September, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
123	17	6	6	4	6	2	9	14	19	16	12	11	13	12	17	15	16	9	13	9	5		1	1
5	2	3	1	2	2	1	5	9	9	6	2	4	4	4	5	4	2	1	3	...	...		..	..
...	...	1	..	..	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..
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118	14	2	4	1	3	1	1	2	6	3	6	6	5	8	10	10	13	7	10	9	5		1	1
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3	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	...		..	..
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50	6	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..
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3	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1		..	..
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TABLE No. 11—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	384	227	157	193	135	54	2	160	63	161
GENERAL DISEASES	72	48	24	29	33	9	1	33	13	26
1. Typhoid Fever	8	7	1	4	4	...	...	3	3	2
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	9	6	3	7	1	...	1	6	2	1
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	12	5	6	7	4	...	9	3	5
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
14. Cancer	21	13	8	1	15	5	...	3	5	13
15. Other General Diseases	8	3	5	3	5	...	...	5	...	3
LOCAL DISEASES	265	140	125	143	79	42	1	119	41	105
16. Meningitis	7	4	3	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	17	9	8	3	7	7	...	2	3	12
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	14	11	3	14	...	...	...	14	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	3	4	1	6	...	...	2	2	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	36	14	22	8	16	11	1	3	10	23
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	6	1	1	4	2	...	...	1	6
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	10	4	6	7	1	2	...	7	...	3
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	31	15	16	19	9	3	...	14	2	15
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	7	5	2	2	3	2	...	2	...	5
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	22	13	9	2	2	...	...	19	3	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
29. Peritonitis	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	1	1	2
30. Appendicitis	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	24	12	12	9	12	3	...	7	6	11
32. Bright's Disease	15	8	7	3	8	4	...	2	4	9
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	5	2	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	3
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	33	17	16	33	...	...	...	31	2	...
41. Senile Debility	11	7	4	2	3	6	...	...	3	8
VIOLENCE	47	39	8	21	23	3	...	8	9	30
42. Suicide	5	5	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	5
43. Accidents	42	34	8	20	20	2	...	8	9	25
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for October, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
90	14	5	6	..	8	11	10	23	14	23	14	15	21	16	18	20	22	21	18	9	5	..	1
5	1	1	3	..	4	2	6	4	3	5	5	5	7	5	5	5	1	2	2	1	...	..	..
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85	12	3	2	..	3	7	3	16	5	11	4	7	9	5	12	14	19	18	16	8	5	..	..
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7	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	..
7	5	..	1	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	..	..
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...	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	6	7	5	3	5	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	..	..
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...	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	5	7	5	3	4	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
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TABLE No. 12—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	321	159	162	151	106	62	2	138	46	137
GENERAL DISEASES	68	34	34	30	28	10	...	28	17	23
1. Typhoid Fever	5	5	...	4	1	...	...	3	1	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	10	2	8	10	...	...	...	8	1	1
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	11	12	7	13	3	...	8	5	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	5	1	4	2	...	...	5	1	...
14. Cancer	21	10	11	2	12	7	...	1	9	11
15. Other General Diseases	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES	233	111	122	115	66	51	1	107	22	104
16. Meningitis	6	2	4	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	12	5	7	...	5	7	...	...	2	10
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	8	6	2	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	37	20	17	6	17	13	1	8	6	23
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	1	4	1	2	2	...	1	2	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	11	4	7	4	2	5	...	4	...	7
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	32	17	15	14	10	8	...	9	1	22
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	17	5	12	17	...	...	...	16	...	1
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	...	4	2	1	1	...	1	2	1
29. Peritonitis	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	1
30. Appendicitis	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	13	6	7	4	8	1	...	4	2	7
32. Bright's Disease	22	12	10	5	10	7	...	3	1	18
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	42	22	20	42	...	...	...	42	...	...
41. Senile Debility	7	3	4	...	3	4	...	...	1	6
VIOLENCE	19	13	6	5	12	1	1	2	7	10
42. Suicide	5	3	2	...	4	...	1	1	...	4
43. Accidents	14	10	4	5	8	1	...	1	7	6
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for November, 1907.

AGE.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
80	19	5	1	2	4	7	9	14	12	13	16	10	10	15	17	15	13	11	22	12	10	3	1
1	6	2	..	2	3	1	5	7	3	3	6	4	4	3	6	4	2	...	4	1	1	..	..
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4	4	..	..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	...	1	2	1	..
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2	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	..
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42	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	..	..
...	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..

TABLE No. 13—Showng Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Widowed.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Mil.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	353	182	171	177	115	60	1	150	59	144
GENERAL DISEASES	76	36	40	31	35	10	...	29	18	29
1. Typhoid Fever	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Measles	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diptheria and Croup	9	4	5	9	...	...	...	7	1	1
8. Grippe	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	4	1	3	2	2	...	...	1	2	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	16	14	13	13	4	...	16	4	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
14. Cancer	21	9	12	1	14	6	...	1	7	13
15. Other General Diseases	4	3	1	...	4	...	...	1	1	2
LOCAL DISEASES	258	131	127	136	72	49	1	116	37	105
16. Meningitis	10	7	3	10	...	...	...	5	3	2
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage.	21	12	9	2	12	7	...	...	2	19
18. Paralysis	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	10	6	4	10	...	...	...	9	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System.	5	1	4	2	2	1	...	1	1	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	33	16	17	9	12	12	...	9	7	17
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory Sys.	8	3	5	1	5	2	...	1	1	6
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	9	5	4	4	2	3	...	4	...	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneum'nia	37	18	19	17	10	9	1	15	6	16
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y Sys.	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, und'r 2 yrs	8	6	2	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstruct'ns.	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	2
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	1
30. Appendicitis	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	1	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive Syst'm	21	11	10	9	7	5	...	6	2	13
32. Bright's Disease	17	8	9	3	8	6	...	2	5	10
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urin'y Sys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	47	26	21	47	...	...	...	47	...	...
41. Senile Debility	8	5	3	2	2	4	...	...	2	6
VIOLENCE	19	15	4	10	8	1	...	5	4	10
42. Suicide	7	6	1	5	1	1	...	3	1	3
43. Accidents	11	9	2	4	7	...	...	2	3	6
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Homicide	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for December, 1907.

AGE.																							
Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 6.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
92	11	5	4	2	10	6	7	12	16	13	15	14	21	17	18	18	16	18	23	9	5	1	..
4	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	5	7	7	5	4	7	8	7	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	5	3	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	7	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
87	10	3	2	1	5	5	4	4	8	3	9	8	10	8	11	14	12	17	22	9	5	1	..
2	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	3	5	1	1	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	1	4	3	1	...	..
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	..
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	..
8	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	2	3	1	2	1	2	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	..
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
45	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	2	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

TABLE No. 14—Showing by Wards the Estimated Population, of the More Important

WARDS.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Annual Death Rate.	Deaths Under 1 Year.	Deaths 1 to 5 Years.
First	9700	83	8.55	10	3
Second	10100	136	13.46	32	10
Third	5600	91	16.60	25	11
Fourth	11200	144	12.85	29	8
Fifth	10600	142	13.39	41	11
Sixth	14800	165	11.14	33	9
Seventh	7400	78	10.54	17	3
Eighth	11700	133	11.38	20	9
Ninth	20000	203	10.15	50	17
Tenth	19000	196	10.35	58	10
Eleventh	28400	304	10.09	101	26
Twelfth	15500	188	12.13	59	9
Thirteenth	22500	236	10.49	56	14
Fourteenth	26300	434	16.50	214	59
Fifteenth	14800	169	11.42	31	7
Sixteenth	11600	118	10.17	21	4
Seventeenth	13200	149	11.29	40	13
Eighteenth	18000	184	10.22	37	14
Nineteenth	14200	143	10.07	36	9
Twentieth	22600	201	8.84	52	21
Twenty-first	16600	192	11.32	50	21
Twenty-second	15400	170	11.04	52	19
Twenty-third	10300	107	10.39	27	6
Hospital	....	671	....	318	25
Total	350000	4637	....	1207	338

Total Deaths, Annual Death Rate and Number of Deaths from some Causes, for the Year 1907.

CAUSE OF DEATH.															WARDS.
Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Small Pox.	Tubucular Diseases.	Cancer.	Nervous System.	Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Nephritis.	Diarrhœal	Violence.	
1	....	....	....	1	....	10	3	11	13	....	10	7	....	6	First
3	....	..	1	1	....	9	8	22	18	3	14	2	7	12	Second
1	1	1	....	2	....	10	....	10	5	12	16	7	7	10	Third.
....	....	....	....	1	....	13	7	10	24	8	16	10	6	24	Fourth
....	1	....	1	1	....	12	4	24	9	5	17	6	14	14	Fifth
1	....	1	1	2	....	20	5	30	20	4	17	10	7	11	Sixth
....	....	....	1	1	....	2	8	11	13	6	6	7	2	9	Seventh
6	....	2	2	1	....	13	8	16	23	5	14	4	7	8	Eighth
4	....	1	1	3	....	26	5	40	24	8	16	11	9	6	Ninth
2	....	1	....	4	....	24	7	26	24	9	20	12	15	5	Tenth
2	....	4	....	7	....	45	15	29	18	16	27	15	26	11	Eleventh
4	....	....	....	3	....	28	3	25	14	7	20	12	20	16	Twelfth
1	....	1	1	3	....	38	17	34	25	5	24	10	10	4	Thirteenth
8	....	4	....	12	....	33	12	33	21	21	49	13	81	13	Fourteenth
4	....	....	....	2	....	11	10	20	23	8	21	11	7	6	Fifteenth
1	....	....	....	1	....	12	8	14	16	7	10	6	7	13	Sixteenth
3	1	3	....	4	....	13	7	15	19	5	16	9	11	14	Seventeenth
4	....	....	3	5	....	19	13	21	21	4	15	13	5	16	Eighteenth
2	....	....	....	5	....	18	10	19	18	5	14	4	4	7	Nineteenth
2	....	....	....	4	....	18	10	30	28	8	21	7	11	9	Twentieth
....	1	1	1	6	....	17	12	24	22	5	20	7	7	7	Twenty-first
4	....	....	2	5	....	14	5	19	5	11	33	4	14	9	Twenty-second
2	....	1	....	1	....	8	9	17	13	3	12	4	9	7	Twnty-third
29	....	....	2	10	1	20	44	55	47	5	39	21	29	116	Hospitals
84	5	20	16	85	1	433	230	555	463	170	467	212	315	353	Total

TABLE No. 15.

Showing by Months the Number of Deaths Occurring in the Various Public and Private Institutions, Hospitals, Reformatories, Etc., for the Year 1907.

HOSPITALS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. Joseph's	6	5	5	2	1	6	5	5	4	8	4	4
Home for Aged	5	5	6	2	2	5	4	4	2	6	4	6
Milwaukee	5	7	6	6	17	9	4	5	5	7	6	5
St. Mary's	2	4	1	6	3	9	5	2	5	6	5	3
Mt. Sinai	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	....	3
Emergency	9	5	2	6	6	10	5	4	7	9	6	4
St. Vincent's	2	....	1	2	2	6	2	5	3	3	6	3
Lake Side	2	2	1	1	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....
Trinity	10	11	14	11	6	8	7	9	2	10	5	5
Post Graduate	....	1	2	1	....	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Knowlton	6	3	2	6	5	4	2	1	2	4	4	2
Others	2	4	1	4	....	2	5	1	3	....	1	1
House of Correction	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....
Children's	4	4	1	2	4	3	5	11	2	1	3	1
Notre Dame	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....
Infants' Home	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
H. D. Hospital	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	....	....	4	2	2
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hanover	2	4	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Riverside	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Maternity Hospital	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
Sacred Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total	61	60	50	56	55	71	50	55	46	65	52	51

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the Nativity of those Dying in the City During 1907.

UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.	
Milwaukee	1,986	Germany	1,165
Wisconsin other than Milwaukee	318	Poland	205
New York	102	Ireland	109
Illinois	51	England	50
Pennsylvania	28	Bohemia	51
Massachusetts	17	Norway	32
Michigan	37	Austria	104
Ohio	20	Canada	38
Vermont	9	Holland	22
Indiana	14	Russia	30
New Jersey	4	Scotland	15
Kentucky	4	Italy	17
Iowa	10	Switzerland	13
Maine	6	Sweden	11
Missouri	7	Wales	3
Minnesota	11	New Brunswick	2
Virginia	2	Syria	1
Maryland	4	Roumania	2
Louisiana	2	Denmark	7
Tennessee	1	France	5
California	2	Finland	1
New Hampshire	3	Nova Scotia	1
Connecticut	13	Bavaria	2
South Dakota	2	Greece	11
Rhode Island	1	Belgium	2
Alabama	1	Unknown	2
Nebraska	1	Total	1,901
West Virginia	1	Grand total	4,637
Florida	1		
Mississippi	1		
North Dakota	3		
Texas	2		
Georgia	3		
District of Columbia	1		
South Carolina	1		
U. S.—Unknown, not stated	73		
Total	2,736		

TABLE No. 17.

Showing by Months the Disposition in the Various Cemeteries and Otherwise, of the Bodies of Those for Whom Burial or Removal Permits were Issued During the Year 1907.

CEMETERIES, Etc.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Permits for Still Births.	Permits for Bodies Brought to City.	Grand Total.
Union	100	101	88	88	87	90	69	63	72	63	67	77	965	98	112	1175
Forest Home	53	74	53	53	55	46	33	45	47	36	45	37	577	52	149	778
Forest Home Crem'y.	7	10	4	6	4	2	2	2	3	6	2	2	50	....	10	60
Calvary	105	85	98	98	102	95	78	84	82	97	92	90	1106	110	36	1252
Polish Union	59	60	55	42	83	46	45	73	61	56	44	46	670	52	4	726
Pilgrim's Rest	19	27	23	35	29	25	17	27	21	29	10	22	284	33	8	325
Wanderer's Rest	23	24	24	19	22	21	24	21	24	24	10	26	262	18	13	293
Trinity	14	5	9	7	9	13	5	11	8	10	8	5	104	6	4	114
Greenwood	3	2	4	2	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	21	1	....	22
Spring Hill	4	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	....	2	....	....	21	4	1	26
Second Home	4	....	3	2	1	2	....	3	3	1	2	5	26	4	1	31
County Farm	3	3	2	4	5	6	4	3	7	5	2	7	51	31	....	82
Outside Milwaukee	44	48	46	55	36	38	34	41	27	53	38	31	491	13	9	513
Anat. Purposes	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	9	6	....	15
Total	439	440	413	413	438	389	314	377	356	384	321	353	4637	428	347	5412

TABLE No. 18.

Showing by Months the Occupations of Those Dying in the City During 1907.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Actor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Agent	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	11
Architect	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Artist	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
Baggageman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Baker	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	10
Banker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Barber	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	4
Bartender	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	7
Bee Keeper	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bell Boy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blacksmith	....	1	1	1	3	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	9
Bottler	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bookkeeper	1	3	3	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	11
Box Maker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4
Brakeman	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	5
Brass Worker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Brewer	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	2	3	2	1	1	15
Bricklayer	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	4
Bridge Tender	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Broker	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Broom Maker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Butcher	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	....	13
Buyer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Cabinet Maker	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	....	9
Call Boy	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Candy Maker	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Carpenter	5	2	4	10	6	5	3	7	3	5	1	5	56
Car Builder	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Carriage Trimmer	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cash Girl	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cashier	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chainmaker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Checker	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cheesemaker	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cigarmaker	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	9
Chemist	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Clerk	2	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	1	4	40
Coachman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Coal Dealer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Collector	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Conductor	2	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	7
Confectioner	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Contractor	3	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	11
Cook	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	6
Cooper	1	2	....	2	2	....	3	2	1	1	2	1	17
Coppersmith	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Dentist	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Draughtsman	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	3
Dressmaker	1	1	3	....	2	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	13
Druggist	2	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	9
Dyer	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	4
Electrician	2	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	7
Elevator Man	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3
Engineer	2	....	4	5	5	....	1	....	1	3	1	....	22
Expressman	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	1	8
Farmer	4	8	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	3	36
Finisher	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Fireman	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	8
Fisherman	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Flagman	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Foreman or Woman	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	9
Furrier	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Gardener	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	4
Glovemaker	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Glass Worker	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Grocer	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	5
Harnessmaker	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	4
Hotelkeeper	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Housekeeper	75	78	93	76	71	71	56	66	44	60	53	68	811
Ice Man	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Insurance Agent	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Iron Worker	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	2	1	1	9
Janitor	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Jeweler	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Laborer	38	33	40	28	42	28	35	20	28	40	23	23	378
Lake Captain	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	4
Laundryman	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Lawyer	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	4
Letter Carrier	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Lithographer	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	3
Liveryman	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Lumberman	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
Machinist	4	5	2	6	3	5	1	2	1	1	3	2	35
Mailman	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Malster	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Manager	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Manufacturer	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	6
Mason	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	1	2	15
Merchant	2	2	2	3	1	4	5	7	2	5	5	5	43
Messenger Boy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Midwife	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Milkman	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Miller	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
Milliner	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Millwright	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Minister	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	4
Miner	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Motorman	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Molder	1	3	2	4	2	3	....	1	1	3	1	2	23
Musician	....	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	10
None	24	22	19	16	29	16	9	8	6	16	17	10	192
Nurse	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4
Optician	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Packer	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3
Painter	3	5	1	4	2	1	....	4	2	1	....	....	23
Patternmaker	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	4
Peddler	....	1	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	8
Photograhper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Physician	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	8
Plasterer	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Plumber	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Policeman	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	4
Polisher	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3
Porter	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
Potter	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Printer	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4
Propertyman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Publisher	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Real Estate	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Reporter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Restaurant Keeper	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Railroad Man	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	4
Roofer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Ropemaker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Saddler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Salesman	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	1	1	1	....	2	25
Saloonkeeper	2	3	1	6	1	3	....	3	1	3	3	2	28
School Boy or Girl	1	5	4	1	2	5	4	5	2	2	1	4	36
Seamstress	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Servant	1	1	3	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	2	13
Shipping Clerk	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shingler	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Shoemaker	1	3	3	....	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	....	17
Sisters of Charity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Steamfitter	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	7
Steel Melter	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Stenographer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3
Stone Cutter	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	3
Student	5	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	9
Steward	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Surfman	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Surveyor	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Superintendent	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
Switchman	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	7
Tailor	1	4	3	2	3	5	6	2	3	....	3	1	33
Tanner	1	2	5	1	2	1	1	....	1	1	3	1	19
Teacher	3	....	1	4	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	13
Teamster	2	2	2	4	....	2	1	5	1	2	1	....	22
Telegraph Operator	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
Timekeeper	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tinner	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	1	1	9
Trunk Maker	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Upholsterer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	4
Wagon Maker	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3
Watchman	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	5
Weaver	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Well Digger	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Window Cleaner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Wood Finisher	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Wire Worker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Grand Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2369

BIRTHS, 1907

Table Showing Reported Births, as to Color, Sex and by Whom Reported, by Months.

COLOR. SEX. BY WHOM REPORTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White	696	684	756	782	783	618	806	757	1382	454	784	862	9364
Negro	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	5
Male	363	350	390	423	397	307	441	397	716	232	413	474	4903
Female	333	336	366	359	386	311	365	360	667	223	371	389	4466
Physician	367	395	386	424	430	365	476	416	780	229	425	478	5171
Midwife	329	291	370	357	350	252	327	341	600	225	358	384	4185
Other Persons	....	....	....	1	3	....	3	....	3	1	1	1	13
Total	696	686	756	782	783	618	806	757	1383	455	784	863	9369

Nativity of Father.

BIRTH PLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Wisconsin	216	234	240	257	254	230	268	225	448	131	266	302	3071
Others of United States	76	84	76	75	92	56	78	100	169	48	75	89	1018
Germany	230	174	214	237	222	160	233	210	362	128	223	216	2609
Other European Countries	162	182	217	200	189	167	200	202	385	146	210	239	2499
Unknown or not stated	12	12	9	13	26	5	27	20	19	2	10	17	172
Total	696	686	756	782	783	618	806	757	1383	455	784	863	9369

Nativity of Mother.

BIRTH PLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Wisconsin	265	278	288	297	310	257	343	290	571	186	316	378	3779
Others of United States	82	87	94	89	98	64	72	105	166	45	101	71	1074
Germany	204	162	180	225	200	149	199	193	314	97	185	190	2298
Others of European Countries	143	158	193	171	165	144	184	164	330	127	180	219	2178
Unknown or not stated	2	1	1	....	10	4	8	5	2	....	2	5	40
Total	696	686	756	782	783	618	806	757	1383	455	784	863	9369

Births Reported by Wards, for the Year 1907.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
First	9	4	7	9	9	5	7	10	15	6	9	16	106
Second	13	27	15	18	21	20	26	12	23	5	26	29	235
Third	10	27	4	19	11	23	17	9	52	3	19	9	203
Fourth	8	18	15	21	15	20	20	17	34	11	20	16	215
Fifth	14	12	23	23	17	15	16	18	43	14	25	27	247
Sixth	26	23	33	42	42	21	49	33	75	18	30	48	440
Seventh	5	5	4	11	6	12	6	10	14	5	11	7	96
Eighth	13	27	16	17	20	14	17	21	29	5	21	19	219
Ninth	37	28	44	32	42	36	47	25	65	29	43	47	475
Tenth	31	23	36	34	39	26	30	34	51	22	43	42	411
Eleventh	73	66	63	68	65	61	67	89	117	27	86	76	858
Twelfth	23	29	37	33	44	29	47	24	50	17	36	44	413
Thirteenth	48	38	31	47	34	37	54	52	63	28	53	52	537
Fourteenth	113	93	122	126	107	80	103	116	182	80	104	124	1350
Fifteenth	25	28	27	22	19	25	32	25	54	22	23	29	331
Sixteenth	20	12	16	16	25	8	16	18	37	9	18	17	212
Seventeenth	23	40	26	22	43	21	23	26	60	17	25	41	367
Eighteenth	31	34	37	46	47	31	53	47	66	31	30	48	501
Nineteenth	26	24	33	25	30	27	30	22	41	28	36	36	358
Twentieth	38	47	71	49	57	33	40	55	87	23	43	40	583
Twenty-first	40	30	40	46	34	39	45	39	64	24	35	33	469
Twenty-second	40	24	32	30	32	19	34	23	72	22	37	32	397
Twenty-third	24	14	18	20	20	11	22	22	53	9	11	28	252
Not given	6	13	6	6	4	5	5	10	36	....	....	3	94
Total	696	686	756	782	783	618	806	757	1383	455	784	863	9369

MARRIAGES, 1907.

MONTHS.	Total Marriages Reported.	BOTH PARTIES.													
		BIRTH PLACE.										COLOR.			
		Wisconsin.		United States.		Germany.		Other European Countries.		Not Given.		Negro.		Mongolian.	
		H.	W.	H.	W.	H.	W	H.	W.	H.	W.	H.	W.	H.	W.
January	179	62	86	50	34	17	12	50	46	....	1	2	1	....	....
February	262	105	138	62	46	35	18	59	59	1	1	2	1	....	....
March	188	70	91	34	30	32	26	52	40	....	1	3	3	....	....
April	207	85	106	39	40	41	23	41	37	1	1	2	2	....	....
May	334	161	198	58	45	36	29	79	62	....	....	1	1	....	....
June	361	190	222	51	43	47	40	73	56	....	....	1	1	....	....
July	499	227	288	113	78	62	57	97	75	....	1	....	....	....	....
August	403	172	213	72	62	52	34	107	94	....	....	2	1	....	....
September	949	430	485	163	159	94	87	257	213	5	5	1	1	....	....
October	273	132	161	47	30	45	44	49	36	....	2	4	3	1	....
November	379	167	217	54	46	63	43	95	72	....	1	3	3	1	....
December	222	95	122	39	28	39	27	49	44	....	1	1	1	....	....
Total	4256	1896	2337	782	641	563	440	1008	834	7	14	22	18	1	....

REPORT

OF

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I herewith submit for your Annual Report the following statement of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

The Inspectors have made 39,616 written reports, including reinspections. Based on the inspectors' reports, the department has issued 7,918 written orders in duplicate.

The house-to-house and block-to-block inspections by subdistricts has been continued.

The ordinance prohibiting the use of water from wells (except artesian) where water and sewers have been provided in the streets, and the one abolishing privy vaults, are being vigorously enforced.

All diphtheria and scarlet fever funerals have been attended by Inspectors in uniform.

Four horses afflicted with glanders have been killed, the carcasses disposed of, and the stables cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the department.

The stringent enforcement of the milk ordinance has practically done away with the filthy city dairies, and all dairies in the county have been inspected and the needed improvements installed before licenses to sell milk in the city were granted

The meat and food Inspecors have confiscated 652 calves, weighing 25,485 pounds and valued at $1861.25; 8,364 pounds of meat, valued at $611.48; 4,350 pounds of fish, valued at $164; 4,166 pounds of poultry, valued at $634.75; 10,444 pounds of fruit, valued at $402.80; 1,300 pounds of sausage, valued at $90; 520 pounds of game, valued at $23; 207 dozen eggs, valued at $51.50; 135 pounds of vegetables, valued at $2.28; 200 pounds of candy, valued at $25, and 10 gallons of ice cream, valued at $10.

The inspectors have made a careful inspection of all lakes and ponds within Milwaukee County where ice might be harvested, and a circular letter was sent to all ice dealers, stating that the ice cut from certain waters would be condemned, and that wagons delivering this ice must be labeled "Impure Ice."

There were 163 commitments to the small-pox hospital during the year, not a single known case remaining at home. The inspectors also found a large number of cases outside the limits, which were reported to the proper town authorities.

All public and parochial schools have been visited by physicians employed by the department, and all teachers and pupils who wished were vaccinated

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF INSPECTORS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	19	25	16	26	14	24	8	14	9	4	2	2	163
Diphtheria	78	60	41	43	41	40	22	31	42	74	94	55	621
Scarlet Fever.........	16	29	20	25	19	20	12	12	5	11	25	21	215
Typhoid Fever........	59	81	18	18	25	16	25	24	42	39	29	27	403

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

Ins. No.

2 James M. Calligan, 4th Ward and in office during noon hour.

3 Ferd. Mack, Jr., Chief Disinfector.

4 Edwin Schubert, 11th and 14th Wards, south of Mitchell street and west of 6th avenue.

5 Fred C. Kruckenberg, 20th Ward, 21st Ward west of 7th street and 22nd ward north of Wright street.

6 Edward Seaman, 1st, 7th and 18th Wards.

7 Oscar E. Klein, 9th, 19th and 22nd Wards south of Wright street.

8 Joseph Derfus, 2nd and 16th Wards and east and west side plumbing.

9 Peter H. McHugh, 10th and 15th Wards.

10 Felix J. Michalak, 17th Ward and 14th Ward south of Lincoln and east of 6th avenue.

11 John Mahkorn, 8th and 23rd Wards, 11th Ward north of Mitchel and west of 6th avenue.

12 John J. Houlehen, 3rd and 6th Wards.

13 Albert Fuchs, 5th and 12th Wards, and 11th and 14th Wards east of 6th avenue and north of Lincoln avenue.

14 Sidney G. Hartwell, 13th and 21st Wards east of 7th street, and Assistant Disinfector.

15 Emil Olsen, Substitute inspector and house-to-house work.

16 John Dolge, Messenger and placarding.

21 Harry Keihl, Laboratory and milk inspection.

22 Jas. F. Cunningham, Laboratory and milk inspection.

DISTRICTS FOR INSPECTION OF MEATS, FOODS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

17 Francis J. Carney, Slaughter houses 4th, 5th, 8th, 15th, 16th and 23rd Wards.

18 Philip Stock, Commission houses 1st, 3rd, 7th and 18th Wards.

19 Edward F. Allee, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Wards.

20 George F. Elsner, 11th, 12th, 14th and 17th Wards.

ORDERS.

Orders were issued by this Department as follows:

Orders pertaining to bakeries, cleaning, repairing, etc	19
Orders pertaining to meat markets and fish markets, cleaning, repairing, etc	20
Orders pertaining to barns and dairies, cleaning, repairing etc	31
Orders pertaining to plumbing	1,278
Orders pertaining to vaults and urinals	1,046
Orders to cease committing nuisance	146
Orders pertaining to garbage and manure nuisance	2,397
Orders to fill well	116
Orders to comply with ordinance	87
Miscellaneous orders	1,302
Orders referred to Board of Public Works	126
Orders referred to School Board	7
Orders referred to Building Inspector	35
Orders referred to Factory Inspector	3
*Total orders issued	6,613

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* This number is greater than the number of orders shown in the report of the Chief Clerk, which follows. This is due to the fact that where a single order is divided into two or more distinct parts, I have included the parts as separate orders.

Respectfully submitted,
TRUMAN H. CURTIS,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CLERICAL WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Years 1902 to 1907 (inclusive).

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Complaints received	7,432	7,800	6,410	6,316	6,647	5,322
Call orders issued	1,860	1,447	1,802	1,753	1,681	955
Letters of warning issued	585	643	740	530		
Reinspection of premises	5,036					
Orders issued	5,807	6,991	6,360	6,251	6,563	4,933
Quarantine notices issued	525					
Commitments to hospitals	274					
Infectious diease cards filed	2,597					
Total	24,116	16,881	15,312	14,850	14,891	11,210

* Of these complaints 2,689 were made by citizens to this department. The remainder were made by inspectors.

GEORGE E. ADAMS,

Chief Clerk.

REPORTS

OF

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

REPORT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

G. A. Fading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I beg to submit herewith report of the patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 1, 18th Avenue and Mitchell Street, for the year 1907.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLEN HUME,
Matron.

REPORT FOR 1907.

PATIENTS TREATED AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1.

ALL DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1907	26
Number of patients admitted during 1907	186
Total number of patients treated	212
Total number of days' treatment	2,861
Total number of male patients	109
Total number of female patients	77
Total number of deaths	4
Number of relatives admitted	24
Number of days relatives boarded	221

SMALL-POX.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1907	26
Number of patients admitted during 1907	159
*Number of suspected cases admitted during 1907	4
Total number of patients treated during 1907	189
Number of days' treatment	2,597
Number of deaths	1
Number of patients never vaccinated	112
Number of patients not successfully vaccinated	36
Number of patients showing vaccination scars	15
Number of patients under 15 years of age	75
Number of patients between 15 and 25 years of age	39
Number of patients between 25 and 50 years of age	44
Number of patients above 50 years of age	5
Number of male patients	87
Number of female patients	76

ERYSIPELAS.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1907	None
Number of patients admitted during 1907	23
Total number of patients treated during 1907	23
Total number of days' treatment	264
Number of deaths	3
Number of male patients	22
Number of female patients	1

PATIENTS ADMITTED BY MONTHS.

MONTH.	Small-pox.	Erysipelas.	Miscellaneous (Suspected Small-pox.)	Total.
January	17	0	0	17
February	23	0	1	24
March	16	0	1	17
April	25	8	1	34
May	14	3	0	17
June	21	9	0	30
July	13	0	0	13
August	13	1	0	14
September	9	1	0	10
October	3	0	1	4
November	2	1	0	3
December	3	0	0	3
Total	159	23	4	186

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* Suspected as small-pox cases. Found to be chicken-pox in one case, syphilis in two cases. No diagnosis in other case. In each instance discharged within a few days.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN HUME,

Matron.

REPORT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I beg to submit herewith report of the patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 2, 102-104 Seventh Street, for the year 1907.

Respectfully submitted,
ADA E. STRAUB,
Matron.

REPORT FOR 1907.

PATIENTS TREATED AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2.

ALL DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1907	12
Number of patients admitted during 1907	177
Total number of patients treated	189
Total number of days' treatment	2,135
Total number of deaths	12
Total number of male patients treated	93
Total number of female patients treated	96
Number of relatives admitted	14
Number of days relatives boarded	235

DIPHTHERIA.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1907	8
Number of patients admitted during 1907	120
Number of patients treated during 1907	128
Number of days' treatment	1,074
Number of deaths	11
Amount of anti-toxin used during 1907	394,000 cc.
Number of male patients	50
Number of female patients	78

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1907	4
Number of patients admitted during 1907	27
Total number of patients treated during 1907	31
Total number of days' treatment	769
Total number of deaths	1
Number of male patients	22
Number of female patients	9

MEASLES.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1907	None
Number of patients admitted during 1907	25
Total number of patients treated during 1907	25
Total number of days' treatment	254
Number of deaths	None
Number of male patients	17
Number of female patients	8

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1907	None
Number of patients admitted during 1907	5
Total number of patients treated during 1907	5
Total number of days' treatment	38
Number of deaths	None
Number of male patients	4
Number of female patients	1
Number of erysipelas patients	2
Number of chicken-pox patients	1
Number of syphilis patients	1
Number of typhoid patients	1

PATIENTS ADMITTED BY MONTHS.

MONTH	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	8	3	4	1	16
February	10	3	10	0	23
March	10	5	0	1	16
April	18	2	0	1	21
May	9	2	3	0	14
June	14	6	2	0	22
July	2	3	0	0	5
August	8	0	0	0	8
September	7	0	3	0	10
October	9	1	2	0	12
November	18	2	1	0	21
December	7	0	0	2	9
Total	120	27	25	5	177

Respectfully submitted,

ADA E. STRAUB,

Matron.

REPORTS

OF

GARBAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

REPORT OF GARBAGE COLLECTION—1907

	Loads.	Tons.
January	3,685	2,572
February	3,328	2,371
March	3,960	2,865
April	3,633	2,535
May	3,721	2,596
June	4,144	3,004
July	4,605	3,470
August	4,903	4,394
September	4,654	4,172
October	4,985	4,480
November	4,131	3,700
December	4,324	3,881
Total	50,073	40,040

Total number small animals collected during year (included in table above), 6250.

(Signed)

WM. O'CONNOR,

Supt. Garbage Collection.

REPORT OF GARBAGE CREMATION—1907

	Loads.	Tons.
January	1,701	1,185
February	923	690
March	989	787
April	3,615	2,522
May	3,700	2,583
June	4,134	2,994
July	4,585	3,453
August	4,886	4,380
September	4,650	4,170
October	4,951	4,451
November	4,109	3,686
December	4,153	3,729
Total	42,396	34,630

(Signed)

JOSEPH RODDY,

Chief Foreman, Garbage Crematory.

DEAD ANIMALS REPORTED—1907.

	Large animals.	Small animals.
January	2	247
February	4	314
March	10	316
April	5	285
May	6	444
June	9	453
July	3	466
August	7	505
September	7	388
October	8	466
November	16	320
December	6	305
Total	*83	**4,509

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* Collected and disposed of by private rendering companies.

** This number reported to department. Complete record of small animals collected shown in report of Superintendent of Garbage Collection.

(Signed)

JAMES A. SKIBA,
Complaint Clerk.

GARBAGE SUMMARY—1907

COMPILED BY A. B. CARGILL, SEC'Y.

COLLECTION.

MONTH.	Loads garbage collected by city wagons.	Tonnage of same.	Loads delivered by private parties at hoist.	Tonnage of same.	Loads small animals collec'ed.	Tonnage of same.	Total refuse collected in loads.	Total tonnage of same.
Jan.	3,665	2,559	10	7	10	6	3,685	2,572
Feb.	3,316	2,365	......	......	12	6	3,328	2,371
Mar.	3,945	2,856	2	2	13	7	3,960	2,865
Apr.	3,608	2,519	13	10	12	6	3,633	2,535
May	3,698	2,584	4	3	19	9	3,721	2,596
June	4,097	2,975	22	16	25	13	4,144	3,004
July	4,545	3,427	35	30	25	13	4,605	3,470
Aug.	4,859	4,365	19	17	25	12	4,903	4,394
Sept.	4,603	4,137	24	22	27	13	4,654	4,172
Oct.	4,925	4,438	29	26	31	16	4,985	4,480
Nov.	4,085	3,673	15	11	31	16	4,131	3,700
Dec.	4,275	3,846	27	24	22	11	4,324	3,881
Total	49,621	39,744	200	168	252	128	50,073	40,040

Number of dead animals collected (included in above table), 6,250.

DISPOSAL BY CREMATION.

MONTH.	Tons received from collection department.	Tons small animals received.	Tons garbage delivered at plant direct.	Total.
Jan.	1,181	4	....	1,185
Feb.	690	....	....	690
Mar.	787	....	....	787
Apr.	2,516	6	....	2,522
May	2,568	9	6	2,583
June	2,966	13	15	2,994
July	3,426	13	14	3,453
Aug.	4,351	12	17	4,380
Sept.	4,140	13	17	4,170
Oct.	4,424	16	11	4,451
Nov.	3,665	16	5	3,686
Dec.	3,703	11	15	3,729
Total	34,417	113	100	34,630

DISPOSAL OTHER THAN BY CREMATION.

MONTH.	Loads delivered to farmers.	Tonnage of same.	Loads buried.	Tonnage of same.	Loads small animals to rendering companies.	Tonnage of same.	Total loads refuse disposed of other than by cremation.	Total tonnage of same.
Jan.	......	......	1,979	1,385	5	2	1,984	1,387
Feb.	......	......	2,393	1,675	12	6	2,405	1,681
Mar.	......	......	2,958	2,071	13	7	2,971	2,078
Apr.	18	13	....	....	......	......	18	13
May	27	19	....	....	......	......	27	19
June	25	25	....	....	......	......	25	25
July	34	31	....	....	......	......	34	31
Aug.	34	31	....	....	......	......	34	31
Sept.	21	19	....	....	......	......	21	19
Oct.	45	40	....	....	......	......	45	40
Nov.	27	19	....	....	......	......	27	19
Dec.	186	167	....	....	......	......	186	167
Total	417	364	7,330	5,131	30	15	7,777	5,510

TOTAL REFUSE HANDLED.

	Loads.	Tons.
By collection department	50,073	40,040
Delivered to plant direct by private parties	100	100
Grand Total	50,173	40,140

COST.

Collection and hoist	$ 79,120.07
Cremation and burial	48,790.34
Total	$127,910.41

Collection alone	$ 76,040.49
Hoist alone	3,079.58
Cremation alone	46,674.59
Burial alone	2,115.75
Total	$127,910.41

Average cost collection and disposal per ton	$3.19
Average cost collection and hoist per ton	1.98
Average cost collection per ton	1.90
Average cost hoist per ton	.09
Average cost disposal per ton	1.22
Average cost cremation per ton	1.35
Average cost burial per ton	.41

COMPARATIVE.

Increase in garbage handled over 1906—

In loads	3.562 per cent.
In tonnage	3.989 per cent.
Total increase in garbage over 1905	38.342 per cent.

A. B. CARGILL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

INCLUDING

Report of Dr. Rudolph Hering on Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Report on Analysis of Garbage by Prof. R. E. W. Sommer.

REPORT ON GARBAGE DISPOSAL BY RUDOLPH HERING TO THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

December, 23, 1907.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Gentlemen: On August 5 the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee passed a resolution to the effect that the undersigned be employed by the City of Milwaukee to act in conjunction with the Common Council in determining the best method for disposing of the garbage of the City of Milwaukee, and that it should be his duty at the close of the investigation to make a detailed report to the Common Council of the conditions in Milwaukee, and to submit recommendations indicating the process of disposal of garbage which, in his judgment, would be appropriate for the city.

The requested detailed report and recommendations which followed a thorough investigation are herewith presented.

Soon after the passage of this resolution, I visited your city and inspected the existing works and methods of collecting and disposing of the garbage.

It soon became apparent, although the resolution provided only for an investigation of the best methods of garbage disposal, that to attain the most economical and best results for the municipality, it was essential to consider also other waste materials of the city with which the authorities have to deal.

My reasons for thus broadening the scope of the investigation were as follows:

First—Because the expense of disposing of the garbage may be materially affected by the manner in which other refuse is finally disposed of.

Secondly—Because, from a sanitary point of view, the proper disposal of rubbish is of even greater importance than the disposal of garbage.

In order to discuss the question properly and broadly, it was, therefore, necessary to include in the present investigation also the collection and disposal of other refuse, which consists chiefly of rubbish, street sweepings, manure and ashes.

For the compilation of most of the data herein contained, acknowledgments are due to the Commissioner of Health and secretary, as well as the members of the Board of Public Works and assistants. A large amount of local information is thus presented, both from the official records and from special inquiries made, for the purpose of comparing experiences in Milwaukee with experiences elsewhere, under both similar and dissimilar conditions, and of representing the fundamental data upon which safe conclusions could be based.

Some of the records were examined by me personally, and I acquainted myself during repeated visits with the local conditions and the past experiences with refuse disposal in Milwaukee.

The problem to be solved, therefore, briefly stated, was the collection and disposal of the city's refuse in a sanitary way and at the least total expense.

The word "sanitary" means, in this connection, the prevention of all nuisances and of such evils as may result from the tendency of some articles of refuse to be a medium for disseminating disease. For instance, the house rubbish is the most likely of all refuse to contain germs of disease, because of discarded clothing, rags, bedding, sweepings and other rejected matter which may have come from sick rooms. Garbage originating in kitchens, although it soon becomes very offensive, is not usually a carrier of disease germs. Garbage and rubbish, therefore, are the most important classes of city refuse from a sanitary standpoint.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF REFUSE DISPOSAL IN MILWAUKEE AND PRESENT OBJECTIONS.

In the City of Milwaukee, as in other large cities, the refuse which is the subject of city legislation, consists of garbage, ashes, rubbish, street sweepings, manure and night soil.

GARBAGE.

Milwaukee has had perhaps the most varied experiences in the disposal of its garbage of any city in this country. It has at various times employed almost every known method of disposal, and such disposal has been the subject even of political campaign agitation at several times during the last twenty years, and more attention has been given to it than perhaps to any other subject connected with Milwaukee's municipal administration. For this reason, it was thought that a brief history of the subject would be interesting and instructive.

It appears that the garbage collection was originally handled independently by each one of the separate wards. In April, 1877, when Dr. I. H. Stearns was appointed health officer for a term of one year, there existed an incomplete system of ward collection and disposal. Private citizens were required to get rid of this material as best they could. Some wards buried it, others fed it to poultry, pigs and cattle, others scattered it on their land for fertilizer, and still others dumped it on vacant property.

In those wards where an attempt had been made to deal with the question properly, contracts for collection and disposal were made with certain individuals. These private contractors disposed of the garbage in any way they pleased; some hauled it to farmers for feeding and for fertilizing, and others to dumps, or plowed it into the soil. Persons connected with the city administration at that time remember an epidemic of hog cholera which existed on some of the farms outside of the city It was then claimed that the disease was caused by garbage having been fed in a decomposed condition.

During this time, the dead animals of the city were removed by Joseph Herman, who had a reduction plant south of the city and manufactured grease in large quantities. He also collected and disposed of meat scraps from the markets and packing houses.

From April, 1878, until October, 1881, Dr. O. W. Wight was Health Commissioner. During his term, William Forrestal was given the contract to collect and dispose of the garbage of the whole city. The plan of ward disposal had become unsatisfactory, and it was thought that a uniform system for all parts of the city would be better. He disposed of the garbage principally by burial and by giving it to farmers for feeding purposes.

During the time of Mr. Forrestal's contract, dead horses were collected by Rudolph Gumz, who ran a reduction plant south of the city, and there utilized the carcasses. Later, Mr. Gumz was given the contract for the collection and disposal of garbage as well as dead animals. He continued to treat the animals at the reduction plant, but found it more profitable to dispose of the garbage in various ways on farms. He got into trouble with the authorities of the Town of Lake on account of the rendering of dead animals, and then discontinued his contract with the city for the disposal of both garbage and dead animals.

A Mr. Wagner also had a contract for the disposal of dead animals at a rendering plant. But the city objected to the nuisance caused by his business and the contract was given up.

Later, dead animals were buried on the farm of Ferdinand Zautke, north of the city, and afterwards were taken by Mr. A. L. Schneidt, in the Town of Wauwatosa, who conducted a rendering and curled hair establishment for several years, but was finally put out of business through an injunction secured by the town authorities.

Meanwhile, in October, 1881, Dr. Robert Martin had been appointed health commissioner, and remained in office until 1890. He installed the first municipal garbage collection. Mr. William Forrestal, during Dr. Martin's incumbency, secured a contract for disposing of the garbage for $12,000 a year. About the same time, Mr. Engle, the inventor of the Engle Garbage Crematory, came to the city with the intention of getting a contract for the disposal of garbage. He erected a small model crematory, supposed to have a capacity of two to three loads a day, and operated it primarily for advertising purposes. From the testimony of city employes at that time, it is learned that this crematory was not a success. When sufficient fuel was added, it seemed to burn small dead animals properly, but could not handle wet garbage economically. Mr. Engle did not succeed in getting a contract, but his small model furnace has the distinction of being the first garbage incinerating plant in the city, and one of the first in the country.

Meanwhile, Mr. Forrestal became associated with Dr. A. F. Marden, and a garbage reduction plant of the Merz system was built in the Menomonee Valley for the purpose of extracting grease and fertilizer. It was one of the first reduction works ever built. It was run only for a short time, and as it proved to be a nuisance the contract was canceled. A few days afterwards Dr. Marden committed suicide, it being generally believed that the failure of his plant was responsible for the act. In the report of Health Commissioner Martin it is stated that the plant should never have been located within the city limits.

For a few weeks following, the garbage was dumped in two adjoining towns, but this was soon objected to.

The garbage was then dumped into Lake Michigan upon the orders of Health Commissioner Martin, pending the time when Mr. Forrestal, who still had a contract with the city, should be in readiness to dispose of the garbage.

In the meantime, Dr. S. S. Kilvington of Minneapolis came to Milwaukee to build an incinerating plant which was a modification of the Engle system. It cost about $3,000, and was supposed to burn animals and garbage. It was purchased by Forrestal, but the authorities discovered that a great deal of garbage, instead of being burned, was dumped into the adjoining marsh. The furnace did not prove a success, and Mr. Forrestal went back to his old crematory, unsuccessfully tried crude oil for burning, and with the addition of coal managed to consume the garbage to the end of his contract.

In October, 1888, the Milwaukee Sanitary Company was formed and a plant was built for the extraction of grease according to the Merz reduction system, in the Menomonee Valley, on the same location as the old plant. Mr. Forrestal was a member of this new firm. The plant disposed of garbage and small dead animals, and sold grease and fertilizer. Many complaints were made against the plant because of the odors arising from it. Nevertheless, it was continued through the administration of Dr. Robert Martin.

When Dr U. O. B. Wingate was appointed Health Commissioner in April, 1890, he ordered the Merz plant closed in response to a request of citizens, and the garbage was dumped into Lake Michigan, being taken there on large scows. But this disposal also caused a public protest, because it was found that particles of the garbage were discovered in the drinking water. It was the subject of much discussion during the political campaign which followed, and the Merz plant was again opened for a short time and the Milwaukee Sanitary Company was permitted to conclude its contract with the city.

Following the termination of this contract the garbage was once more buried on neighboring farms.

In 1892 a contract was given to the Wisconsin Rendering Company to collect and dispose of the garbage for five years. Accordingly, for the first year the contractor was to receive $67,000, of which $32,000 was for collection, $10,000 for transportation and $25,000 for disposal. These figures were increased each year until the last year, 1897, when the contractor received $72,000. The Wisconsin Rendering Company built a plant at Mequon, some thirteen miles north of the city, where the garbage and dead animals were reduced to grease and fertilizer. The delivery to the plant was by means of a large steam barge. The cost of water transportation was about $1,000 per month at first, and later about $8,000 per annum, when the company owned its barge. During stormy weather, and perhaps ten times a year, the garbage remained for days at the loading place. Many of the dead animals were shipped by rail, but none of the garbage was taken overland. During this time and in 1894 Dr. U. O. B. Wingate was succeeded as Health Commissioner by Dr. Walter Kempster.

Meanwhile there was considerable agitation in the city for municipal ownership of a garbage disposal plant and for the erection of a garbage incinerator. The reduction plant had caused complaints from the surrounding farmers and a complaint was made that at various times garbage was dumped into the lake instead of being taken to Mequon. Fault was also found with the contract system of collection. Nevertheless, at the expiration of the contract with the Wisconsin Rendering Company in 1897, an effort was made to renew it for another term of years, the Company offering to dispose of the garbage and dead animals for $68,000 a year; but the contract was turned down.

In July, 1897, the Council awarded a five-year contract for collection and disposal by the Holthaus system of reduction to Crilley & O'Donnell for the lump sum of $274,500. But the contractors were unable to raise the necessary funds to build the works, and withdrew.

In the fall of 1897 Dr. Walter Kempster installed a system of municipal collection and again buried the garbage upon farms. Objections were made by the authorities of the Town of Wauwatosa and the Town of Lake, who claimed that the garbage was not properly buried and that it caused a nuisance. During the same year the Legislature authorized a bond issue for a disposal plant, and in September the Council voted $120,000 for a municipal garbage incinerator, but later the State Supreme Court declared the bonds illegal. Meanwhile, the burial of garbage was continued until 1902, during the incumbency of Dr. F. M. Schulz, Health Commissioner, appointed in 1898.

In 1898 other futile attempts to close a contract were made. First, the City Council voted for a five-year contract for collection and disposal for a lump sum of $300,000 to Cooper & Burke. In February the Mayor vetoed the contract. Later the Council provided for an issue of $80,000 bonds for a garbage incinerator, and awarded a contract to the Engle Sanitary & Cremation Company. The Supreme Court declared also this contract to be illegal because the debt limit of the city was exceeded.

In 1899 the debt limit margin had been broadened. Advertisement for bids again followed, the Supreme Court was again appealed to, and all bids were rejected.

On May 18, 1900, bids were again received, but after considerable delay, in order to release the city from all obligations under patent rights, a contract was awarded in March, 1901, to the Engle Sanitary & Cremation Company to build a furnace on Jones Island, the one now in use, at a cost of $91,500. This cost included all equipment, together with the purchase of the right to use the process.

Since then the city garbage has been disposed of at this place and by these works, with the exception of certain portions of the winter season, when the plant has been closed for repairs or when it has been impracticable to carry the garbage across the river on scows, on account of rough weather due to winds. For a short time also in the winter of 1904-'05, The C. Turner Co., of Chicago, took a portion of the garbage by rail to that city for the extraction of grease and fertilizer, and paid for its transportation fifty cents per ton.

In 1900 there were collected 28,884 tons of garbage and 1,104 tons of dead animals from a population of 285,000, or 203 pounds of garbage per capita per annum, as against 220 pounds last year. The garbage was buried. The cost of collection and disposal of the garbage was $64,998, or $2.25 per ton; of dead animals, $2,543, or $2.33 per ton.

In April, 1906, Dr. G. A. Bading was appointed Health Commissioner. During his term the garbage has all been disposed of either at the Jones Island incinerator or by burial in the winter season northwest of the city.

There are two principal reasons why the Health Department and other city officials of Milwaukee are now agitating for a new garbage disposal system.

The first of these is that the present incinerator has insufficient capacity to handle the garbage adequately and economically during the summer months, which is the portion of the year when the greatest amount of garbage is produced and when its improper disposal causes the greatest nuisance.

The second reason is that the present incinerator is improperly located. It is on an island, and the extra expense resulting therefrom is estimated to amount to about 45 per cent. of the whole cost of disposal.

There is no question but that the present incinerator is not only of insufficient size for the present amount of garbage, but there is no reserve furnace available, so that a part of the plant must be shut down when repairs are required. It is doubtful whether more than 125 tons per day could be safely burned upon the whole furnace, while sometimes it is called upon during the summer months to dispose of more than 200 tons per day. The extra amount of garbage causes great wear and tear on the furnace, and other disadvantages result. Without a reserve furnace there is further the constant danger of the plant breaking down at a time when it is most needed and the resulting nuisance during a hot spell would be serious. No temporary relief would be possible except through dumping far out into the lake or hauling to a great distance outside of the city.

Regarding the location of the present incinerator, objections have been made both on the grounds of expense and inconvenience.

From its inconvenient location and inaccessibility many emergencies arise which increase the cost and the troubles of proper management.

In the year 1906 an estimate was made of the annual additional cost due to the location of the works upon the island as against having it on the main land, and it was found that this additional cost might be as much as $20,000 per annum. It includes the present expense at the hoist, which would become unnecessary and which amounts to about $3,700 per annum. At the main plant there could be saved a considerable quantity of coal, and the coal could be more cheaply delivered. There would be a saving of the cost of the two scows used to transfer the garbage to the island and the necessary labor for this and for other purposes.

Incidentally, there is considerable time lost by the collectors waiting at the hoist to get rid of their loads and take back the empty boxes.

The location on the island interferes seriously in stormy weather with the transfer of the garbage. There is constant danger at such times not only of losing the scows, but also the garbage boxes. In winter the garbage is taken to farms for burial, thus giving an opportunity to repair the furnaces.

An important objection to the present system is that the collectors do not have time to properly wash the boxes in which the garbage is collected. The collector must wait not only long enough to have his box unloaded, but also for his turn to get it washed.

It has been suggested to facilitate the transfer of garbage by means of a cable or chain across the river. But the United States army engineers decline to approve of such a plan, as it would be a serious and unreasonable obstruction to navigation.

Notwithstanding the objections to the present garbage plant, it has in a measure been successful. It has demonstrated that the garbage can be burned in a sanitary manner without nuisance or offense, and that it can be completely burned. The only objectionable features have been the insufficient capacity and large expense, partly because of its location and partly because of improper design and the necessary costly operation of the furnaces. It requires a large amount of coal for combustion, and makes no use of the large amount of heat generated. No effort has been made to utilize the surplus heat, or to make other extensive changes, chiefly because the department believes that the location of the present works is objectionable and their operation not economical.

ASHES.

For over thirty years the City of Milwaukee, with its ward teams, has been collecting and disposing of the ashes for filling purposes. This system is in vogue at the present time. It is under the supervision and control of the Board of Public Works.

During a part of the year 1907 a new plan of assessment for ash collection was tried, each property owner being charged with the amount of work required to remove the ashes from his premises. They would be removed only at the request of the property owners. This plan has been abandoned because it did not work successfully. Now the expense for ash collection is again being taken out of the general fund.

No attempt has been made at any time by the city to utilize the unburned coal in the ashes for fuel.

RUBBISH.

Not until lately has the city authorized its ward teams to dispose of the rubbish. Before, the citizens were required to dispose of it themselves. As a matter of practice, however, the ward teams have taken it, or much of it, for a number of years, as it seemed impracticable to compel householders to separate it from the ashes. An ordinance in 1907 authorized the Board of Public Works, through its ward teams, to collect ashes and rubbish, and this material is now used for filling purposes. Many rag pickers and poor people have made a practice of visiting the dumps and picking out portions of the rubbish. Junk dealers have taken iron, tin, leather and old bottles and other discarded objects and have sold them.

This practice has, so far, not been interferred with by the health authorities, although the opinion of the present Health Commissioner is that the practice is dangerous to health and that the dumping of rubbish in places where it can be picked over is by no means sanitary.

The practice of picking over was tried in a few English cities because there was quite an income secured therefrom. But the sanitary authorities have found it desirable to stop the practice except in a few places. Also in our country, as in New York, Boston, Buffalo, and perhaps elsewhere, the rubbish has been picked over, yielding quite a revenue to the city. But the tendency to continue this practice is decreasing, and it is probable that it will be suppressed in the near future. Of all the refuse discarded by a city none is more dangerous, from a sanitary point of view, than the rubbish, as already intimated, because it is this material which is liable to contain whatever disease germs are harbored in furniture, bedding, dust, sweepings, utensils and articles used in the houses of the sick.

STREET SWEEPINGS.

The street sweepings from paved streets, as well as from macadam and earth streets, have always been collected by the ward teams and used for filling purposes. Sometimes complaint has been made at certain dumps that this filling material created a nuisance. In such instances it was found that the sweepings contained a large amount of decomposing organic matter.

But the disposal of street sweepings has thus far not become a serious question, although it will become so in the future, as it has already become elsewhere.

MANURE AND NIGHT SOIL.

The city has required owners of stables to remove the manure and has only assisted in the disposal of it during recent summers by making an arrangement with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., whereby cars were stationed in the heart of the city in the Reed street yard, where owners could discharge this refuse. It is then hauled by the railway company to neighboring county institutions and used as a fertilizer.

There appears to be no permanency in this arrangement, however, and the Health Department believes that the manure question is becoming a serious one in hot weather, because stable owners cannot always properly dispose of this material. The officials are convinced that the time is approaching when the city should make arrangements whereby stable refuse can be disposed of by the municipality. In winter time farmers sometimes come into town and cart it out upon their farms, but in summer it is not wanted.

It should be stated that stable manure can readily be burned and that one of the largest stables in New York, namely, that of the American Express Co., is erecting a furnace to burn the manure from its horses as the cheapest way to get rid of it.

The disposal of night soil is effected by private scavengers licensed by the city under the supervision of the Health Department.

Night soil has always been dumped upon land outside of the city. At various times injunctions have been brought restraining such dumping, and as a result thereof dumping on land is forbidden in several of the adjoining towns and villages.

Owing to the abolition of the old vaults, and the extension of the sewerage system, the disposal of night soil is becoming less serious. An ordinance prohibits the establishment of privy vaults on property where the street has a sewer.

A method which is being more and more used to dispose of the comparatively small amount of night soil in a sewered city, is to dump the same at night into a large sewer having a good flow of water. Our American sewage is hardly one-half as concentrated as European sewage, and we can easily double the amount of excreta in the same before it would equal the latter in strength. If the work is properly done, this disposal cannot be objectionable.

SUMMARY.

The chief cause of the present investigation, and which is most troublesome, is the garbage, for which unquestionably a much better disposal can be introduced. The history of the garbage disposal in this city indicates that practically all available methods have been tried, and all been found wanting in one way or another, not due to the method intrinsically, but to the fact that the works were either improperly designed, or the operation of disposal was inefficient or conducted first for profit and secondly for sanitation.

There appears to be little agitation as yet to change the method of disposing of rubbish by dumping, although from a strictly health point of view it is the more serious nuisance. There is little objection to the present methods of dumping ashes and street sweepings. Any change likely to be advocated would be wholly in the direction of economy in the disposal. But there is some indication that the disposal of stable manure is likely to demand serious consideration at an early day.

The object of this report will, therefore, be to indicate, chiefly the best and most economical method of disposing of garbage and rubbish, and, to a certain degree also, of stable manure. If the addition of ashes and street sweepings will assist in economizing this disposal, they should be considered in connection therewith.

EXPERIENCES ELSEWHERE.

Until the middle of the last century cities disposed of their general refuse simply by dumping and filling up low land. Garbage, when fresh, was used chiefly for feeding, and when stale, it was mixed with other refuse and dumped.

About fifty years ago England began to improve on this method by introducing incinerators. It had been found that all domestic refuse, when mixed a rapid growth of refuse destruction by fire. Today it is the only method to burn without the addition of fuel.

The Fryer furnace at Nottingham, built in 1875, was the first successful refuse destructor. It consisted of a series of cells, each being about five feet square, having a grate sloping toward the front and fed through a hopper at the rear. The success of this furnace was sufficient to cause in England a rapid growth of refuse destruction by fire. Today it is the only method for this purpose practiced in that country.

Many improvements in the details of construction and operation have since been made. About ten years ago the burning of refuse was introduced into Germany and Belgium; recently it has been introduced in Paris, and is now favored quite generally in Europe and wherever city refuse is to be destroyed.

In the United States the best early methods pursued were feeding garbage to swine and dumping the other refuse. Due to the better conditions of our soil, city refuse has not been much used for fertilizing purposes.

When it became apparent that only fresh garbage could be safely fed to animals, and that in large cities it was difficult to collect and dispose of garbage so rapidly that it could be fed in a fresh state, other methods of disposal were sought. On account of the nuisance caused by the early putrifaction of garbage, efforts were made, chiefly in the large cities, to find some way of disposing of it properly, and no attention was given to other parts of the city's refuse, which were usually dumped anywhere at the least possible cost.

The first of these methods of garbage disposal was incineration, and the Engle Furnace, as already mentioned, was the first one to be introduced in this country.

Due to the large amount of moisture contained in garbage, if not mixed with rubbish and ashes, which permits much of the moisture to evaporate, it was found necessary to add fuel, such as coal and the Engle Furnace, as well as almost all of the subsequent variations of it, used coal in greater or less quantities to assist combustion.

It will be evident that the addition of coal represents in some cases, as in Milwaukee, a large expense. It is, therefore, strange that for many years no furnace was designed on well considered principles to burn the garbage in a way so that the amount of coal would be reduced to a minimum or made entirely superfluous. It is not necessary here to mention the many patterns of furnaces that have been suggested and erected in our country and which have been more or less successful for a while, but almost none of which have stood the test of time and intelligent investigation, and none until recently demonstrated their capacity to permanently maintain a satisfactory disposal at low cost.

The Dixon Garbage Crematory is used more extensively than any other. It also had a successful exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. The cost of burning garbage is, in round numbers, about 50 cents per ton for coal and labor under average conditions, but excluding fixed charges. No effort is made with the furnace to do more than cremate the garbage, and none to utilize heat for any other purpose.

The Decairie Incinerating Furnace has also been recently used in several cities. Its chief difference from other furnaces is that it contains a drying rack, acting as an upper grate upon which the wet garbage is first dumped. Less coal is generally used than in the Dixon Crematory. The cost of burning garbage is therefore correspondingly less. The furnace temperatures are generally not higher than required to burn the refuse and no effort is made to utilize all its available calorific value for steam raising purposes.

The cost ranges from fifteen to fifty cents per ton, depending chiefly on the character of the refuse.

The first furnace on this side of the Atlantic ocean which has not only given complete satisfaction, both from a sanitary and economical point of view, but has utilized the heat created by the burning, is one which was erected a few years ago and has since been operated at Westmount, a suburb of Montreal, Canada. It is situated not very far from residences, has a capacity of 50 tons per day, burns all kinds of refuse, and supplies heat for generating the electricity which assists in lighting the town. The cost of incineration, including fixed charges, is 43 cents per ton.

Since then a number of projects have been discussed in the United States. A furnace is now being erected in New York, in the Borough of Richmond, designed on principles determined by the Borough Department, and calculated to consume general refuse and utilize the heat for power. It promises to give satisfactory results at small cost. With a careful analysis of the materials of the refuse and of all the physical conditions, it is not a difficult engineering problem to foretell the results that must follow. There are precedents almost innumerable under conditions precisely like those at Westmount and Richmond which allow such a forecast to be made with no question as to the final result.

While in Europe the destruction of city refuse by fire has been practically the only method which has proven successful and economical, there has developed in the United States another method which has advantages that cannot be secured elsewhere.

The character of the garbage in the United States, due to the wastefulness of food matter, particularly of animal food, is such that there is a large percentage of grease in the garbage, which varies from 2 to 3.5 per cent. of the whole mass. This grease may be advantageously used for the manufacture of candles, soaps and other products, and therefore holds a good price. Private companies have organized for thus utilizing the garbage. They have sought their profit chiefly in the extraction of the grease, although another product obtained is the tankage, a material which can be used as a filler for rich fertilizers and has also a market value.

In view of these facts, we have had for about twenty years a large number of what are called garbage reduction works in the United States, and they have been built in almost all of our large cities, where it has been found most economical to build them and where the garbage has been richest in grease, which is the most profitable product. This method of garbage disposal has been advocated strongly by parties having a commercial interest in the products, and even by others on the ground of economy.

The City of Cleveland has installed a plant owned by the city for the extraction of grease and fertilizer from its garbage, and the plant is operated by salaried employes of the city. Cost items are thus readily available and can be used to fairly well ascertain the cost of this method, which was formerly held closely guarded by private interests.

When considering the question of refuse disposal of a city we must at once perceive that the most economical method will be that which, as a whole or in the summation of its parts, gives the least expensive method of disposing of the entire quantity of refuse.

Where the disposal of garbage alone by incineration is practiced, it will be necessary to ascertain the cost of disposing also of the other classes of refuse. It is practicable to destroy by fire, not only garbage and rubbish, but also manure and certain classes of street sweepings. It is also practicable to utilize a large percentage of unburnt coal and cinders in discarded ashes.

On the other hand, if grease and fertilizer are obtained from garbage, it is necessary to ascertain the additional expense of disposing of the rubbish, street sweepings, manure and ashes in the most economical way.

Only by considering the entire cost of each of the present efficient methods of garbage disposal, together with the cost of disposing of the other refuse, can a proper solution for a city be obtained.

In conclusion, it may be well to state what methods of disposal have been found good, their preferences being based on sanitation, cost and simplicity of operation.

GARBAGE.

Hotel and restaurant garbage, if collected daily, is most profitably, economically and satisfactorily fed to swine. This is done in most New England cities.

The City of Berlin, in Germany, gives the garbage a shallow burial for fertilizing purposes, with a fair degree of satisfaction.

The only other satisfactory methods are either a well-operated system of reduction or of incineration.

RUBBISH.

Rubbish from large cities is still, to some extent, picked over. The custom, while profitable, is not a sanitary one and may some day cause disastrous results. It should therefore be abandoned.

Many cities still dispose of rubbish by dumping. Though perhaps economical under certain conditions, this system is likewise not a sanitary one, as objectionable results, due to dissemination of disease germs, may result. It is also gradually being abandoned.

The most sanitary method and under certain conditions also the most economical one, is a destruction by incineration.

ASHES.

There can be no objection to dumping ashes for filling where it is economical to do so and the dust nuisance is prevented. If we consider that in most of our cities there is contained from 20 to 30 per cent. of unburnt coal in the ashes, it may be more economical to use it for the assistance of burning garbage than to dump it without thus utilizing the calorific value of the coal. This is profitably done in many cities.

STREET SWEEPINGS AND MANURE.

Where street sweepings contain a great deal of mud and inorganic matter, it is best to dispose of them for filling. When they can be collected from well-paved streets of the center of the town, they contain sufficient calorific value to be burned. Incineration has the advantage that it destroys the dust, lodging in the streets, which frequently contains the disease germs resulting from city life, and incineration is therefore preferable on sanitary grounds.

Stable manure likewise has a sufficient calorific value for burning, and burning is preferable, when it is economical; otherwise, dumping or burial will be satisfactory.

MILWAUKEE DATA.

Under the present heading it is endeavored to state the conditions which affect the refuse disposal in Milwaukee, giving the fundamental data upon which all recommendations must be based.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The City of Milwaukee is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, and has a total area of about 22.5 square miles. Its average length, north and south, is 6.5 miles, and its average width, east and west, 4 miles.

At about the center of the city, between north and south, the Milwaukee river discharges into the lake, and flows from the north almost parallel with the lake shore, being one-half to about three miles west of it. The Menomonee river flows through the city from west to east, and discharges into the Milwaukee river near its mouth. A third river, the Kinnickinnic, is much smaller and originates within the southern part of the county. It flows northerly and joins the Milwaukee river at its mouth.

At former times all three rivers entered the lake about half a mile south of the present mouth or harbor, inlet, but the old mouth has been filled up and they now discharge through the new harbor inlet. Owing to the old outlet, although filled up at present, the land between the old and new outlets is called Jones Island, and upon it are located the present garbage crematory and the sewage pumping station.

Near the lake shore and between the Milwaukee river and the lake, the ground is fairly high. There is generally a fairly good slope from the north, west and south to the center of the city or mouth of the river. This fact is important, because it indicates a general descent from most parts of the city to the mouth of the river where the present garbage disposal plant is located and to which the garbage is therefore most economically brought.

There is a broad flat and low valley along the Menomonee river near the center of the city extending westward for several miles, which is chiefly used for manufacturing establishments, and in it the old garbage plants were located.

POPULATION.

The population of Milwaukee is estimated at about 350,000. In 1900 it was about 290,000. Its growth is steady and fairly rapid. The accompanying table indicates the population by precincts, as recorded in the state census of 1905.

TABLE NO. I.

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE BY PRECINCTS.

STATE CENSUS 1905.

Ward.	Pr.		
1	1	1,292	
	2	2,918	
	3	1,924	
	4	3,133	
			9,267
2	1	1,836	
	2	1,751	
	3	1,851	
	4	2,088	
	5	1,711	
			9,237
3	1	1,040	
	2	2,077	
	3	2,236	
			5,353
4	1	1,510	
	2	2,358	
	3	1,519	
	4	2,043	
	5	2,196	
			9,626
5	1	888	
	2	2,150	
	3	2,464	
	4	2,266	
	5	2,165	
			9.933
6	1	1,984	
	2	2,383	
	3	2,672	
	4	2,195	
	5	1,980	
	6	1,746	
			12,960
7	1	1,746	
	2	2,830	
	3	1,950	
			6,526
8	1	2,239	
	2	2,317	
	3	2,574	
	4	3,301	
			10,431
9	1	3,128	
	2	2,647	
	3	2,695	
	4	2,541	
	5	3,330	
	6	3,283	
			17,624

Ward.	Pr.		
10	1	2,201	
	2	2,225	
	3	3,002	
	4	2,873	
	5	3,346	
	6	3,384	
			17,031
11	1	3,120	
	2	2,502	
	3	4,039	
	4	4,274	
	5	3,400	
	6	3,248	
	7	2,971	
			23,554
12	1	2,464	
	2	2,205	
	3	2,158	
	4	2,878	
	5	3,311	
			13,016
13	1	2,477	
	2	2,402	
	3	2,577	
	4	2,851	
	5	4,058	
	6	3,938	
			18,303
14	1	3,464	
	2	4,717	
	3	2,741	
	4	4,265	
	5	4,763	
	6	5,350	
			25,300
15	1	3,317	
	2	2,557	
	3	2,829	
	4	3,416	
	5	2,504	
			14,623
16	1	1,927	
	2	2,465	
	3	2,700	
	4	4,128	
			11,220
17	1	2,597	
	2	3,783	
	3	2,499	
	4	2,952	
			11,831

Ward.	Pr.		
18	1	2,269	
	2	3,568	
	3	2,470	
	4	3,906	
	5	1,894	
	6	1,368	15,475
19	1	2,525	
	2	2,997	
	3	3,044	
	4	3,397	11,963
20	1	3,601	
	2	4,077	
	3	3,454	
	4	3,251	
	5	2,713	
	6	3,313	20,409
21	1	3,104	
	2	5,005	
	3	3,128	
	4	4,557	15,794
22	1	3,610	
	2	1,852	
	3	3,451	
	4	1,932	
	5	2,618	13,463
23	1	2,205	
	2	2,637	
	3	2,365	
	4	2,808	10,015

Total population 312,954 in 1905.

Estimate of A. G. Wright, directory publisher, for 1907—350,000.

TABLE NO. 2.

TABLE SHOWING CHARACTER OF POPULATION.

In order to have a better judgment of the relative character and amount of refuse in each of the different wards of the city, there is attached a table showing the character of population in them.

First Ward—Part well-to-do residents; part factories, tanneries; intermixed with Greeks and other foreigners, laboring class.

Second Ward—Large Ghetto district; middle-class flat buildings in upper part; a few manufacturing institutions, including breweries, and stores.

Third Ward—Italian settlement; wholesale district; boarding-houses, apartment houses; a few manufacturing establishments.

Fourth Ward—Business district; hotels, restaurants, large flat buildings, apartment houses, factories and homes of day laborers.

Fifth Ward—Day laborers, mechanics, some well-to-do residents; hotels, saloons, boarding-houses, lodging-houses and manufacturing plants.

Sixth Ward—Middle-class residents; some stores.

Seventh Ward—One-third well-to-do resident district; lower part hotels, saloons, rooming-houses; practically no factories.

Eighth Ward—Middle-class laborers; a few factories, lumber yards, tanneries, etc.

Ninth Ward—Chiefly middle-class laborers, small business men and shop men.

Tenth Ward—Same as Ninth.

Eleventh Ward—Polish population; day laborers; small tradesmen.

Twelfth Ward—Middle-class laborers, small tradesmen and mechanics; large manufacturing district.

Thirteenth Ward—Day laborers and middle-class.

Fourteenth Ward—Polish population; day laborers, mechanics and small tradesmen.

Fifteenth Ward—Well-to-do residents; mechanics and small business men.

Sixteenth Ward—Well-to-do residents; small business men and a small portion manufacturing, with residences of day laborers.

Seventeenth Ward—Day laborers, mill men, small business men and factories.

Eighteenth Ward—Chiefly well-to-do near lake; lower portion day laborers near river.

Nineteenth Ward—Day laborers, mechanics and small business men.

Twentieth Ward—Same as Nineteenth.

Twenty-first Ward—Small business men, mechanics and day laborers.

Twenty-second Ward—Small business men, day laborers, mechanics and small tradesmen; some factories.

Twenty-third Ward—Railroad employes; small tradesmen, and some well-to-do residents.

The quantity of garbage, rubbish and waste coal is usually much greater in the well-to-do districts than in those occupied chiefly by a laboring population.

GARBAGE.

The data concerning garbage are more complete in Milwaukee than in the average American city. They are given below.

QUANTITY.

Appended are three tables which have been compiled to show the amount of garbage collected and disposed of by cremation, and in other ways, during the year 1906.

TABLE NO. 3.

GARBAGE COLLECTION.

	Public Wagons.		Private Wagons.		Small Dead Animals.		Total.	
Month.	Loads.	Tonnage.	Loads.	Tonnage.	Loads.	Tonnage.	Loads.	Tonnage.
January	4,032	2,419	45	31	10	5	4,087	2,455
February	3,432	2.332	45	32	8	4	3,485	2,368
March	4,036	2,825	45	31	10	5	4,091	2,861
April	3,533	2,381	45	34	13	6	3,591	2,421
May	3,939	2,999	..	..	17	8	3,956	3,007
June	4,475	4,173	8	7	20	10	4,503	4,190
July	4,453	4,035	12	11	13	7	4,478	4,053
August	4,864	4.373	50	45	17	9	4,931	4,427
September ...	4,366	3,951	13	12	13	6	4,392	3,969
October	3,890	3,430	29	23	10	5	3,929	3,458
November	3,740	2,932	29	23	9	5	3,778	2,960
December	3,148	2,362	18	14	10	5	3,176	2,381
Total	47,908	38,212	339	263	150	75	48,397	38,550

TABLE NO. 4.

DISPOSAL BY CREMATION, 1906.

Month.	Tons Garbage received from Collection Department.	Tons Small Animals received.	Tons Garbage delivered at the plant by private parties.	Total
January	438	5	..	443
February	1,116	4	..	1,120
March	2,497	5	..	2,502
April	2,415	6	..	2,421
May	2,999	8	5	3,012
June	4,180	10	10	4,200
July	4,046	7	10	4,063
August	4,418	9	5	4,432
September	3,963	6	5	3,974
October	3.453	5	5	3,463
November	2,962	5	5	2,972
December	2,633	5	5	2,643
Total	35,120	75	50	35,245

TABLE NO. 5.

DISPOSAL OTHER THAN BY CREMATION, 1906.

Month.	Delivered to Farms at City's Expense.		Buried on Zillmer Farm at City's Expense.		Total.	
	Loads.	Tons.	Loads.	Tons.	Loads.	Tons.
January	8	4	3,152	2,206	3,160	2,210
February	8	4	1,535	1,075	1,543	1,079
March	10	8			10	8
April	5	4			5	4
May	8	6			8	6
June	8	6			8	6
July	10	8			10	8
August	9	7			9	7
September	10	8			10	8
October	10	8			10	8
November	8	6			8	6
December	6	5			6	6
Total	100	74	4,687	3,281	4,787	3,355

One can observe from these tables that a much larger amount of garbage is collectible in summer than in winter. The total annual tonnage is 38,600 tons, and if we assume 310 working days in the year this gives an average amount of 124 tons per day.

During January nearly all of the garbage was buried. During February about one-half was buried, and during the remaining months it was nearly all cremated, with a few loads going to farmers.

WEIGHT AND COMPOSITION.

On August 20th and 21st and on November 11th and 12th, 1907, representative loads of garbage were taken and weighed. The results are given in the appended Table No. 6. The August weights represent the warm weather and the fruit season conditions, and the November weights cooler weather and after the height of the fruit season had passed. The decrease in the weight of the average load between the two periods was 114 pounds.

TABLE NO. 6.

WEIGHTS OF REPRESENTATIVE LOADS OF GARBAGE IN POUNDS.

	Ward.	Gross Weight.	Tare.	Net.	Average.
Aug. 20, '07.	Fifth	3550	1475	2075	
	Second	3030	1575	1455	
	Eighth	3604	1690	1914	
	Seventh	3640	1300	2160	
Aug. 21, '07.	Ninth	3250	1600	1650	
	Eighteenth	3950	1700	2250	
	Eleventh	3300	1350	1950	
	Seventh	3620	1500	2120	
	Twenty-first	3350	1680	1670	
	Fourth	3320	1575	1745	
	Twenty-second	3100	1550	1550	
	Seventeenth	3400	1450	1950	1874
Nov. 11, '07.	Eleventh	3150	1600	1550	
	Seventh	3900	1575	2325	
	Nineteenth	3260	1600	1660	
	Fourth	3820	1500	2320	
	Fifth	3350	1400	1950	
	Eighteenth	3050	1575	1475	
	Twelfth	3100	1500	1600	
	Sixth	3500	1650	1850	
Nov. 12, '07.	Fifteenth	2940	1550	1390	
	Second	3200	1720	1480	1760

In order to ascertain the composition of Milwaukee garbage for the purpose of knowing its ingredients, with reference to the extraction of grease, and to its calorific value for burning, Prof. R. E. W. Sommer, of Milwaukee, kindly collected an average sample and made the necessary analyses. His report is embodied as Appendix I.

A careful selection was made to get a fairly average sample, which was piled up, quartered and comminuted prior to analysis.

The analyses are as follows:

I. DRY GARBAGE.

In 100 pounds of dry garbage there were contained:

Ashes	61.88 lbs.
Combustible matter	38.12 lbs.
Grease	8.775 lbs.
Nitrogen	1.61 lbs.
Glucose	12.50 lbs.
Phosphoric acid	2.31 lbs.

One pound of dry garbage on combustion gave 4,522 British Thermal Units of heat.

II. WET GARBAGE.

100 pounds contains 22 pounds of dry garbage and 78 pounds of water.

In 100 pounds of wet garbage there were contained:

Ashes	13.61 lbs.
Combustibles	8.39 lbs.
Grease	1.93 lbs.
Nitrogen	0.35 lbs.
Glucose	2.75 lbs.
Phosphoric acid	0.51 lbs.

In order to determine the free moisture, certain tests were made showing how much water would exude from the garbage under its own pressure.

It was found that if piled at a height of 8 inches ⅔ per cent. of the water drained off; at a height of 16 inches, 7.5 per cent. drained off; and at a height of 24 inches, 9⅓ per cent. drained off.

The calorific value of the garbage was carefully ascertained on the basis that 9⅓ pounds of water will be removed from the garbage by its own weight before it reaches the furnace. As the total amount of water was 78 pounds, it was therefore necessary to evaporate 68⅔ pounds of water. To do this requires 66,371 B. T. U. Adding the heat required to raise the temperature of the garbage to the boiling point, it was found that the total amount of heat required was 82,173 B. T. U.

As one pound of dry garbage gives 4,522 B. T. U., the 22 pounds of dry garbage would generate 99,484 B. T. U., and Prof. Sommer therefore concludes that theoretically the wet garbage, after the free moisture has been removed by its own pressure, should burn itself without the addition of coal.

In practice, of course, there would be some other losses, but this analysis verifies conclusions elsewhere reached, that under proper management and in proper furnaces there should be no difficulty in burning the garbage alone without fuel for much of the year.

We also conclude from the analysis that there is barely enough grease in the garbage to make a reduction system profitable.

COLLECTION AND HAULING.

Summer collection in the downtown hotels and restaurant district averages about twice a week. In some places in the downtown district, collections are made every day except Sunday, and in other places three or four times a week. In the strictly residence district of the well-to-do classes, where the garbage is greater in quantity, the average collection is once every five or six days. In the residence district of the "working" and poorer classes, where the garbage is much less in quantity, the collection is made once a week. Occasionally it has been found necessary, when the garbage was light, to shut down the collection for a day so that repairs to the furnaces could be made.

Winter collection in the downtown hotel and restaurant district averages twice a week. In the residence districts of the well-to-do class, it is made once a week, and in the residence districts of the "working" and poorer classes, is made on an average of from eight to ten days.

Garbage is not collected on Sundays or legal holidays, and when it is not very heavy, it has been the custom in winter to discontinue collection for an additional day. This practice was adopted as a substitute for the laying off of men. Instead of suspending a certain percentage of men in the winter time, it has been the practice to keep them all employed and to work only five days. For a short period in the winter of 1906 they worked exceptionally only four days in the week. On the other hand, when necessity has demanded, collectors have been required to work on holidays. The records show that from June 1, 1906, to June 1, 1907, garbage was collected on 275 days. On other days, a small portion of the men have been employed, and the superintendent estimates that this would amount in the year to about five days, therefore making the estimated number of days of collection 280.

The collectors start between three and four o'clock in the morning, directly from their homes, and take first load to the hoist at the foot of Erie street. As soon as this load is delivered, they return for their second load. An endeavor is made to have all the men with loaded wagons off the street at nine o'clock. But this rule is difficult of enforcement, and generally it is 9:45 before the last wagon arrives at the hoist.

Under the existing law the men are paid $3.00 for a day of nine hours. The Health Commissioner, however, is given authority, if he chooses, to pay them by the load, provided that for a day of nine hours they would receive at least $3.00. They are, however, at present working under the first arrangement.

The garbage is collected in wagons which have a removable box that can be lifted and dumped at the furnace. On Sept. 20, 1907, there were 270 of such boxes in commission. They weigh about 575 pounds, cost about $50 apiece, and are disinfected by a coal tar product called "Sanitary Fluid." They are supposed to be washed out by hose occasionally, about three times a week, but it is admitted that they should be washed after every load is dumped if the conveniences were available.

The boxes are made of iron, 36 inches wide, 21 inches high, 6 feet 6 inches long at the bottom, and 9 feet long at the top. They are furnished and kept in repair by the city, but the horses and wagons are furnished by the collectors. Besides the garbage collecting wagons there is a special wagon which collects small animals, and brings them to the furnace. Large animals are collected by the rendering establishments.

DISPOSAL.

As already stated nearly all of the garbage is disposed of at the incinerating plant. During the winter it is inconvenient on account of the ice and roughness of the river to transfer it, and it is therefore carted out to what is known as the Zillmer farm, at Forty-third and Burleigh streets, just outside of the northwestern limits of the city, where it is given a shallow burial.

The city has agreed with August Zillmer to permit the placing of garbage upon his farm, and pays $150 a month for this privilege, provided not over 100 loads a day are dumped. The soil is plowed or dug 10 to 12 inches deep, leaving a ridge on the side. The furrow is filled with garbage and the dirt thrown back to cover it. From personal inspection I found the following:

After six months very little decomposition had taken place. After a year and a half much of the garbage had disappeared. Paper and all easily decomposed material had completely rotted, while feathers, orange and lemon peel and cheesecloth had hardly undergone any change. After four years the garbage had entirely disappeared. There was evidence of rusty iron, boxes, crockery and indestructible material, but there remained nothing of a decomposible nature.

A few loads of garbage, amounting to 100 in the year 1906, were delivered to farmers at the city's expense and used chiefly for hog feeding.

According to Table No. 4, the total number of tons disposed of by cremation during 1906 was 35,245, and the number of tons buried on the Zillmer farm was 3,281. The expense of this burial was about 47 cents per ton, including rental of land, labor and tools.

The incinerator or crematory, as it is usually called here, is located on Jones Island, and consists of a two-story building of brick and steel, and of a brick chimney 150 feet high and with an inside diameter of 8 feet above the flue entrances to 6 feet 1 inch at the top.

The furnaces were built by the Engle Sanitary & Cremation Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, under the direction of Mr. Robert Robinson, and according to modified plans of the Engle type.

The unloading of the boxes containing the garbage, after being taken across the river, is accomplished from an unloading tower, in which are horizontal 12-inch "I" beams supported by trestle bents. From these beams, which extend as runways into the building and over the furnaces, are suspended the trolley carriages carrying a 3-ton hoist and a cage for the operator, with electric motors for hoisting and traveling. There are four such runways with curves and switches, so that one carriage can take a box from any part of the scow to any part of the floor near to or over the furnaces.

The boxes are dumped into drying pans, each of the size of a box though a little wider and shallower. These are made of sheet iron and perforated, to allow water to drain out into an iron receptacle and then through a pipe into a sewer. This receptacle is heated by the hot air of the furnace room beneath, into which it hangs between the floor beams.

After from one to five hours the garbage is generally sufficiently dry, the pans are lifted up and the contents dumped into whichever furnace is ready to receive them. In the mornings, there is little time for drying without holding back the work. Garbage is therefore held in the pans sometimes not over twenty minutes.

There are three furnaces, and each has a burning chamber grate with area of about 5 feet 6 inches by 18 feet. The grates are made of blocks of fire bricks, 6½ inches wide and 8 inches deep, with open spaces between them, and 4 inches in width. These blocks last from one month to 1½ years.

In addition to the burning chamber, each furnace has a drying chamber placed a little higher and with solid floor, of about the same area. Wet garbage is dumped directly upon it, while dry garbage is dumped directly upon the grates. Each furnace has 9 dump holes, four of which are over the drying chamber. From the drying chamber the garbage was intended always to be pushed upon the grate for burning, but generally much of it burns already in this chamber.

At both ends of the furnace are fire grates, an upper and a lower, upon which coal is burned to assist in the combustion. These grates, I was informed, are 5 feet 4 inches wide and 5 feet 3 inches deep. The lower fire passes under the garbage grates; thence under and around the second or upper fire, thence over the garbage; thence down a flue into a gas burning fire, and finally under the drying chamber to the chimney.

The clinker and ashes from the garbage and coal used in burning, and which are thrown out, amount to about 90 barrel loads a day. One barrel of ashes weighs about 180 pounds. From 150 tons of garbage the ashes are therefore estimated to be about 8 tons, including coal ashes.

Table No. 7 contains the amount chiefly of Hocking Valley lump coal used for cremation each month in 1906. As there were 35,245 tons of garbage burned at the crematory in 1906, and as the total coal consumption was 5,628,825 pounds, one ton of garbage required 160 pounds of coal to burn it. The average cost of coal per ton during 1906 was $3.78. It varied during the year from $3.25 to $4.75. Therefore, to burn one ton of garbage required an expense of $0.19 for coal as delivered at the dock.

TABLE NO. 7.

COAL USED FOR EACH MONTH AT THE GARBAGE CREMATORY IN 1906.

Month.	Pounds.	Quarterly Total	Tons.	Quarterly Total.
January	144,450		72.23	
February	329,700		164.85	
March	547,400		273.70	
		1,021,550		510.78
April	532,250		266.13	
May	498,300		249.15	
June	611,300		305.65	
		1,641,850		820.93
July	519,550		259.78	
August	553,800		276.90	
September	539,800		269.90	
		1,613,150		806.58
October	497,475		248.73	
November	463,250		231.63	
December	391,550		195.78	
		1,352,275		676.14
Grand total.....		5,628,825		2,814.43

An electric motor, driven by electricity obtained from the sewage pumping plant, operates a blower, which blows air into the space above the fire. The electric light is also obtained from the neighboring plant.

No attempt has been made to utilize the large amount of heat generated by the furnaces.

No complaints seem to have been made of odors emitted from the stack, and from the appearance of the ashes the combustion seems to be complete, notwithstanding the overworked condition of the furnaces. No stack temperatures are taken.

Among the satisfactory features of the present crematory are the handling of the garbage from the unloading of the scow to the delivery into the furnace, and the drying boxes by which not only coal is saved, but the garbage can be fed at will, the complete destruction of the offensive mass by thorough burning, and the absence of a nuisance.

Among the faulty features are chiefly the design of the furnace, which makes economical burning impossible, the manner of introducing the air blast, and the absence of a full control of the draft at all times. Besides, the furnace is too small to burn the garbage during the height of the season, and there exists no reserve furnace for use when repairs are necessary or other relief is required.

It remains to be said that the principal hotels and restaurants dispose of their garbage to farmers, and it is said they receive no revenue except two, which are paid $2.00 to $3.00 per month from the farmers, who, however, remove free of cost, besides the garbage, also the rubbish from the hotels.

Several hotels jointly conducted a piggery outside of the city, but the plan was abandoned as unprofitable. A local rendering concern now collects grease and bones from the principal hotels and pays a small amount for them.

In case land should be required in the Menomonee Valley near the railroad for handling garbage or other refuse, it is estimated that the price would be from $12,000 to $15,000 per acre.

COST.

Table No. 8 contains a statement of the cost of handling the garbage for every month in the year 1906 with several subdivisions, namely, collection, hoist, plant and burial.

TABLE NO. 8.

COST OF GARBAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, 1906

Month.	Collection.	Hoist.	Plant.	Burial.	Total.
January	$5,635.50	$194.70	$1,271.47	$872.50	$7,974.17
February	4,891.00	194.90	2,628.81	553.80	8,268.51
March	5,404.50	518.26	5,514.69	125.00	11,562.45
April	5,097.75	324.61	4,432.01	......	9,854.37
May	5,163.40	296.80	3,304.25	......	8,764.45
June	5,804.49	311.16	4,467.94	......	10,583.59
July	5,796.37	312.01	4,256.32	......	10,364.70
August	6,273.37	343.78	4,182.09	......	10,799.24
September	5,680.07	355.25	4,665.17	......	10,700.49
October	5,071.51	243.95	3,740.30	......	9,055.76
November	4,878.14	308.83	5,310.20	......	10,497.17
December	4,140.65	327.09	4,043.06	......	8,510.80
Total....	$63,836.75	$3,731.34	$47,816.31	$1,551.30	$116,935.70

Note—In the annual statement, a cash credit of $7.50 is shown, reducing the total expense to $116,928.20.

The cost of collection includes the salaries of the superintendent, timekeeper, collector of small animals, garbage collectors, telephone service and a very few small incidental expenses, amounting in the year to but a few dollars.

The cost of the hoist includes the salaries of the engineer, scowmen and hoistmen that are employed at the foot of Erie street. It includes also the repair of scows, tug service, repairs and supplies for the hoist engine, and everything pertaining to the hoisting of the garbage to the scows and the transportation across the river. It does not include the service rendered by the city fire tugs in towing the scows across the river, as no charge is made therefor. When the city tugs cannot be had, private tugs are employed, and whatever charge is made is included in the expense at the hoist.

The cost of the plant includes the operation of the crematory on Jones Island, and includes also the cost of the garbage boxes and their repair. No charge is made for the electric power and light carried to the garbage plant from the sewage pumping station.

The cost of burial for 1906 was as follows:

Rent of land	$300.00
Pay rolls	1,117.93
Services to owner of land removing cans, etc	125.00
Hardware, crowbars, wedges, etc	8.37
	$1,551.30

To ascertain the cost of hauling per ton mile, seventeen collectors were selected on Sept. 1, out of the ninety-five employed, representing districts from all parts of the city. The distance each one traveled was carefully measured on the map. It does not include the distance from the collector's home to the point where he started to collect, nor his return home after the garbage was delivered. Nor does it include the tour made while he is filling his wagon. It includes merely the distance from the center of his collecting district to the hoist, his return for his second collection, and the delivery of his second load.

It was found that the average distance traveled by each collector in one day as above outlined was 7.2 miles. One load equals 0.796 ton. As the average day's work for each collector is two loads, therefore he collects in one day twice 0.796, or 1.592 tons.

In 1906 the men were paid $1.25 per load, and it cost $2.50 for each collector to travel 7.2 miles and collect 1.592 tons. The collection, therefore, cost $0.22 per ton-mile.

In 1907 the pay of the men was raised from $2.50 to $3.00 for one day or for two loads. On this basis the cost of collecting per ton-mile is $0.26.

RUBBISH AND ASHES.

Tables Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 give sundry data concerning the quantity, collection and cost of rubbish and ashes for the year 1906.

TABLE NO. 9.

SUNDRY DATA, RE ASHES AND RUBBISH, 1906.*

Ward.	Average Haul in Miles.	Dump.	Size of Wagon Load, cu. yds.	Average Number Loads per day.	Cost per Load.	Estimated Division in per centages.			Cost.		Remarks.
						Ashes.		Rubbish.	Total.	Per Ton.	
1st	1¾	Lake Shore drive	3	16	1.90	⅓	Summer	⅔	$7,257.69	$1.32	
						⅔	Winter	⅓			
2nd	2½	Forty-second and Vliet Streets	2½	20	2.00	⅓	Summer	⅔			
						⅔	Winter	⅓	9,633.28	1.72	
3rd	3	Lake Shore drive	2½	19	1.79	⅔		⅓	8,159.47	1.40	
4th	3	Lake Shore drive	3	28	2.06	40%		60%	13,849.27	1.58	
5th	2¼	National Park and between Becher St. and Lincoln Ave. and between Robinson Ave. and R. R.	2½	13	1.74	60%		40%	5,410.02	1.38	
6th	2¼	Lake Shore drive	3	17	2.05	⅓	Summer	⅔	8,386.94	1.43	
						⅔	Winter	⅓			
7th	2½	Lake Shore drive	2½	24	1.47	¼	Summer	¾	8,520.52	1.23	
						¾	Winter	¼			Medium haul
8th	2	National Park	2½	16	1.42	60%		40%	5,424.45	1.16	Medium haul
9th	2¼	Forty-second and Vliet streets	4	11½	2.10	25%	Summer	75%	5,777.46	1.09	
						75%	Winter	25%			
10th	3	South line of North Milwaukee	3	13	1.92	⅓	Summer	⅔	5,993.00	1.33	
						⅔	Winter	⅓			
11th	1½	Twenty-fourth Ave. and Scott St., Twenty-sixth Ave. and Pratt St., Tenth Ave. and Bottom St.	2½	13	1.94	60%		40%	6,056.46	1.56	
12th	½	Becher and Ward Sts., Robinson Ave. and R. R.	2	15	1.53	⅓	Summer	⅔			
						⅔	Winter	⅓	5,519.64	1.62	
13th	2½	Woodland Park near Keefe Ave.	3½	13	1.93	25%	Summer	75%			
						75%	Winter	25%	6,029.82	1.13	

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*Mixed collection.

TABLE NO. 9—CONTINUED.

SUNDRY DATA, RE ASHES AND RUBBISH, 1906.*

Ward.	Average Haul in Miles.	Dump.	Size of Wagon Load, cu. yds.	Average Number Loads per day.	Cost per Load.	Estimated Division in per centages.			Cost.		Remarks.
						Ashes.		Rubbish.	Total.	Per Ton.	
14th	1	Tenth Ave. and Bottom St......	2½	13	1.52	⅓	Summer	⅔			
						⅔	Winter	⅓	4,750.62	1.11	Medium haul.
15th	1½	Forty-second and Vliet Sts.....	4	12	1.91	45%		55%	5,497.38	1.06	
16th	1½	Land bounded by Thirty ninth and Fortieth Streets and St. Paul Avenue	3½	20	2.04	85%		15%	9,792.80	1.04	
17th	½	Conway St. and Logan Ave.									
	½	Seeley and St. Clair Sts.				⅓	Summer	⅔			
	1½	Clarence and Greenbush Sts....	2	13	1.18	⅔	Winter	⅓	3,683.30	1.21	Short haul.
18th	¾	Lake Shore drive..............	3	25	1.91	⅓	Summer	⅔			
						⅔	Winter	⅓	11,497.05	1.32	
19th	1	Forty-second and Vliet Sts.....	4	9½	2.01	85%	6 months	15%			Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mch.
						15%	3 months	85%			Apr., May, June.
							3 months	100%	4,574.73	1.03	July, Aug., Sept.
20th	2	2 blocks north of Keefe Ave. and 2 blocks west of Twentieth St.	2½	11	2.11	20%	Summer	80%			
						80%	Winter	20%	5,571.89	1.70	
21st	2	Wonderland Park near Keefe Ave.	3	9	2.17	60%		40%	4,707.47	1.43	
22nd	1½	Forty-second and Vliet Sts.....	3	10	1.81	90%	5 months	10%			Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mch.
						70%	3 months	30%			Apr., May, June.
							4 months	100%	4,348.22	1.12	July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
23rd	¾	National Park.................	2½	8	1.76	⅓	Summer	⅔			
						⅔	Winter	⅓	3,365.40	1.34	

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*Mixed collection.

TABLE NO. 10.

LOADS OF MIXED ASHES AND RUBBISH COLLECTED. 1906.

WARDS.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1st	408	368	391	275	379	257	258	238	219	268	341	420	3,822
2nd	543	477	483	169	607	376	292	333	309	221	532	471	4,813
3rd	444	378	396	391	328	329	295	299	335	402	460	511	4,568
4th	582	574	583	558	607	595	545	556	545	545	510	517	6,717
5th	396	405	392	202	281	227	134	122	96	201	281	446	3,183
6th	582	523	603	240	456	333	185	177	142	150	319	371	4,081
7th	981	679	536	266	357	366	322	348	394	481	392	672	5,794
8th	559	432	409	302	339	167	181	262	135	274	383	403	3,846
9th	306	304	351	251	190	220	134	160	145	215	190	292	2,758
10th	334	334	375	273	277	188	151	154	171	187	261	416	3,121
11th	445	460	331	257	243	188	152	144	126	174	238	358	3.116
12th	254	221	279	231	357	347	154	282	273	347	413	432	3,590
13th	413	359	444	90	456	79	93	218	57	185	308	420	3.122
14th	478	460	481	132	217	274	172	161	111	78	91	463	3,118
15th	462	411	443	186	95	130	43	84	90	142	401	400	2,887
16th	573	533	589	516	370	291	219	281	243	319	408	442	4,784
17th	368	361	403	288	250	151	76	155	91	267	361	347	3,118
18th	723	587	748	622	439	368	280	207	275	497	596	664	6,006
19th	326	233	261	111	249	106	99	124	129	117	254	271	2,280
20th	371	251	328	188	353	119	102	54	128	121	228	407	2,650
21st	280	222	333	118	204	30	84	24	162	74	283	359	2,173
22nd	374	268	410	182	201	30	25	72	180	32	259	385	2,418
23rd	248	223	232	159	170	87	98	72	120	133	174	191	1,907
Total	10,450	9,063	9,801	6,007	7,425	5,258	4.094	4,527	4,476	5,430	7,683	9.658	83.872

TABLE NO. 11.

TONNAGE OF ASHES COLLECTED. 1906.*

WARDS.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1st	494	445	473	382	229	155	155	144	132	157	413	508	3,687
2nd	548	481	487	170	306	189	147	168	156	91	537	475	3,755
3rd	448	381	399	394	330	330	298	302	338	405	464	515	4,604
4th	422	416	423	399	440	432	396	398	396	396	370	375	4,863
5th	359	368	355	183	260	210	120	102	88	183	260	405	2,893
6th	704	632	728	293	276	199	111	106	85	90	385	448	4,057
7th	1,113	769	606	305	135	138	121	131	148	181	445	762	4,854
8th	507	389	369	274	309	152	164	237	123	248	347	365	3,484
9th	555	553	636	456	115	132	81	96	87	129	345	532	3,717
10th	404	404	455	332	168	113	91	91	103	112	315	501	3,089
11th	400	415	300	232	220	170	137	180	115	156	215	325	2,865
12th	205	181	229	190	144	140	63	115	111	141	333	348	2,200
13th	655	569	704	144	241	42	42	115	31	97	488	670	3,805
14th	483	465	486	134	145	183	115	107	78	52	92	469	2,809
15th	503	452	485	171	103	142	46	90	98	155	439	439	3,123
16th	1,038	960	1,060	930	670	525	399	506	441	577	735	797	8,638
17th	300	290	325	235	102	63	31	65	38	107	290	280	2,126
18th	868	707	900	750	264	222	168	125	165	298	717	800	5,984
19th	670	480	535	41	92	40	...	...	...	240	521	553	3,172
20th	449	305	393	228	106	36	31	17	39	37	273	490	2,404
21st	305	242	363	128	222	33	92	26	178	81	311	394	2,375
22nd	611	436	668	231	254	38	...	...	...	...	422	627	3,287
23rd	256	225	234	160	113	58	65	48	80	89	175	193	1,696
Total	12,297	10,565	11,613	6,762	5,244	3,742	2,880	3,169	3,030	4,022	8,892	11,271	83,487

*From estimated division in Table No. 9.

TABLE NO. 12.

TONNAGE OF RUBBISH COLLECTED. 1906.*

WARDS.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1st	133	120	127	103	246	167	168	155	142	171	111	137	1,780
2nd	147	129	131	46	329	203	158	180	167	98	144	128	1,860
3rd	120	102	107	106	89	89	80	81	91	109	124	139	1,237
4th	341	336	341	327	333	348	319	327	318	319	298	302	3,909
th	129	132	128	66	92	74	44	39	30	66	92	146	1,038
6th	180	170	198	78	296	215	122	115	93	98	105	122	1,792
7th	199	140	108	54	217	220	195	210	238	293	80	137	2,091
8th	182	146	138	103	115	59	62	89	46	93	129	136	1,298
9th	99	99	115	83	185	213	130	155	140	208	62	95	1,584
10th	108	108	123	90	181	124	100	101	118	124	86	170	1,433
11th	147	150	110	84	80	62	50	47	42	58	79	117	1,026
12th	55	45	60	52	155	157	71	130	126	160	90	96	1,197
13th	117	102	130	27	389	69	79	185	49	157	86	122	1,512
14th	126	120	127	36	155	193	124	115	88	58	25	125	1,292
15th	331	295	318	130	65	93	30	57	64	100	287	286	2,056
16th	98	90	100	87	63	49	37	48	41	54	69	75	811
17th	80	78	84	62	117	72	36	73	42	121	78	72	915
18th	235	190	240	206	287	244	186	138	182	387	197	220	2,712
19th	64	46	51	123	275	118	129	161	169	22	51	54	1,263
20th	60	41	54	31	229	78	67	36	84	79	38	67	864
21st	109	86	130	46	79	12	32	10	64	28	112	140	848
22nd	36	25	40	53	59	9	24	70	175	30	24	37	582
2 rd	66	58	61	41	121	64	69	54	88	100	45	50	817
Total	3,162	2,808	3,021	2,034	4,157	2,932	2,312	2,576	2,597	2,933	2,412	2,973	33,917

* From estimated division in Table No. 9.

TABLE NO. 13.

COST OF COLLECTING ASHES AND RUBBISH. 1906.

WARDS.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1st	$774.80	$700.37	$741.00	$521.20	$719.50	$489.00	$490.25	$453.07	$415.12	$508.88	$647.50	$797.00	$7,257.69
2nd	1,084.07	968.00	982.70	337.86	1,214.10	749.58	577.24	664.10	614.27	440.70	1,059.73	940.93	9,633.28
3rd	793.50	675.38	707.44	698.50	584.78	586.40	527.32	534.00	598.90	720.50	821.50	911.25	8,159.47
4th	1,199.74	1,183.00	1,200.00	1,150.00	1,250.00	1,225.00	1,125.00	1,150.00	1,125.00	1,126.53	1,050.00	1,065.00	13,849.27
5th	687.84	628.00	674.25	348.12	484.29	390.50	230.00	211.25	159.75	345.41	483.87	766.74	5,410.02
6th	1,193.70	1,073.29	1,243.44	581.74	857.84	681.01	380.82	364.27	291.02	305.10	654.57	760.14	8,386.94
7th	1,443.45	999.32	787.90	391.20	524.95	538.49	474.33	512.39	578.65	706.39	576.25	987.20	8,520.52
8th	788.75	609.31	577.29	425.75	478.74	235.74	254.75	370.25	189.53	386.92	539.32	568.10	5,424.45
9th	643.74	637.03	737.53	525.44	393.19	462.50	280.51	334.62	305.22	452.08	391.93	613.67	5,777.46
10th	642.00	641.00	720.00	524.00	532.00	360.00	290.00	296.00	330.00	359.00	501.00	798.00	5,993.00
11th	863.00	896.00	643.00	495.00	474.00	365.00	296.00	280.00	246.00	338.00	462.46	698.00	6,056.46
12th	385.58	354.33	430.82	356.25	549.46	528.25	236.56	433.00	420.94	530.10	631.58	662.77	5,519.64
13th	796.72	693.70	857.29	173.75	878.84	153.93	181.62	421.28	110.06	358.25	595.75	808.63	6,029.82
14th	726.00	704.00	736.00	200.00	329.75	418.00	262.00	245.00	167.50	117.00	137.50	707.87	4,750.62
15th	883.25	782.28	843.00	355.75	181.36	249.00	82.00	159.00	171.25	269.00	761.37	760.12	5,497.38
16th	1,170.00	1,080.80	1,195.00	1,045.00	750.00	585.00	443.00	567.00	492.00	645.00	825.00	995.00	9,792.80
17th	434.97	423.22	478.47	341.00	290.30	179.50	90.00	183.50	108.26	316.37	427.71	410.00	3,683.30
18th	1,380.00	1,123.30	1,432.80	1,190.00	841.37	705.75	535.75	396.80	528.75	951.50	1,140.66	1,270.37	11,497.05
19th	651.17	467.54	524.04	221.25	499.73	216.87	199.86	248.93	255.86	234.12	510.36	545.00	4,574.73
20th	783.25	528.75	688.75	394.75	741.00	251.25	214.50	110.63	268.75	254.25	480.01	856.00	5,571.89
21st	607.11	481.50	721.59	254.37	441.36	64.68	183.62	51.70	350.87	158.75	614.32	777.60	4,707.47
22nd	676.95	483.16	737.25	328.90	362.13	52.01	42.85	128.62	322.45	54.00	467.00	692.90	4,348.22
23rd	437.00	394.00	412.75	279.50	300.00	152.90	173.25	124.75	212.50	235.50	306.50	336.75	3,365.40
Total	$19,046.59	$16,527.28	$18,072.31	$11,139.33	$13,678.69	$9,640.36	$7,571.23	$8,240.16	$8,262.65	$9,813.35	$14,085.89	$17,729.04	$153,806.88

The data upon which these tables have been prepared were based on 240 working days. November, December, January, February, March and April are the winter months, and the rest of the year comprises the summer months.

The wagons for hauling ashes and rubbish are all double teams. The city hires the men with wagons at $4.00 a day for eight hours' work. The city owns about twenty wagons.

In the tables the quantities are reduced to loads of 2.5 cubic yards. Mixed loads of ashes and rubbish weigh on an average 2,600 pounds per 2.5 cubic yards. Dry manure weighs 2,425 pounds per 2.5 cubic yards. Clear ashes weigh 3.025 pounds per 2.5 cubic yards. Rubbish weighs 1.625 pounds per 2.5 cubic yards. Mixed ashes and rubbish weigh 2,600 pounds per 2.5 cubic yards.

The average hauls recorded are from the center of the ward where collected to the dumping place.

The collection of ashes and rubbish is quite irregular, depending upon the character of the district. In the business and good residence wards collections are made every two or three weeks in winter and from four to six weeks in summer. In labor residence districts the collections are every three to four weeks in winter, and every five or six weeks in summer. In summer and autumn the rubbish includes grass from lawn mowing and fallen leaves.

No separation is usually made of ashes and rubbish. In order to get as fair an approximation as pracitable of the separate quantities of ashes and rubbish, the drivers were carefully questioned as to the general proportion during the different months of their collections, and their estimates are embodied in Table No. 9. From these estimates a separation was made, and Tables Nos. 11 and 12 were prepared therefrom. While the totals are correct, their division can of course be but roughly approximate.

STREET SWEEPINGS, MANURE AND TRADE REFUSE.

There are approximately forty miles of streets paved with asphalt, stone, block, brick and bitulithic material, which are daily cleaned. The average sweepings from one mile of street on each day are estimated to be one load of 2.5 cubic yards weighing 1,100 pounds.

The cost of this collection from the center of the ward to the dumping place is about $1.75 per load.

The contents of the catch basins are also taken to the same dump. As these contents are almost wholly mineral matter, there should be no serious objection to dumping them for filling purposes.

From the east sewerage district ten loads a day are removed with two teams; from the south sewerage district nine loads a day are removed with three teams; from the west sewerage district eleven loads are removed a day with four teams. A load contains about 2 cubic yeards. A team with three extra men costs $10 a day.

Regarding the collection of manure, the following data may be given.

Dry manure weighs 2,425 pounds per load of 2.5 cubic yards; or weighs 970 pounds per cubic yard, which includes the bedding. No manure is shipped from the hoist at the foot of Erie street. Some is taken to the county institutions in Wauwatosa township. The rest is either collected by farmers or scattered on dumps in the city.

To estimate the approximate amount of stable manure in Milwaukee the following data are recorded.

The total number of horses in the city, as estimated from the tax roll and other department records, is 12,446. The average amount of manure of six horses was found to be 21.5 pounds per day. The above number of horses, therefore, should deposit a total of 267,000 pounds in each twenty-four hours.

It is estimated that about one-third of the manure on an average is on the streets and is included in the street sweepings. The other two-thirds is deposited in stables and must be removed together with the bedding. This is equivalent to about 180 tons a day, which must be taken care of by the stable owners.

During the summers of 1906 and 1907, the Health Department arranged with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. to take the stable refuse to the county institutions in Wauwatosa for use as fertilizer. The institutions paid the freight charges of $6 per car hauled about four miles.

During the summer of 1907, six cars per month were shipped. The total amount of stable refuse delivered by these cars was 620 tons.

Trade refuse, including stable manure, should not be collected at the expense of the city. It is quite proper, however, that the city should control the collection and destruction of all unsanitary trade refuse. No special estimate has been made of its total quantity.

OUTLINE OF PROJECTS.

The data which have been given above must form the foundation upon which any system of a sanitary and economical refuse disposal is based.

The most important parts of the refuse which requireesious consideration are: First, the garbage, because if left to itself it soon becomes putrid and offensive; secondly, the rubbish, because, owing to its origin, it is the most likely part of the refuse to harbor the worst dangers to health, such as the bedding, soiled clothing, dust and old furniture discarded from sickrooms; and, thirdly, the stable manure.

On account of the rubbish and stable manure not generally becoming offensive to the nostrils, their disposal by dumping on low grounds is still practiced quite largely. The opinion is rapidly growing, however, that this dumping should be abandoned for a better disposal.

Garbage being the most offensive material, its proper disposition started the present methods of final refuse disposal in our country. From England we learned that it could be burned. Furnaces were therefore introduced into

America, but were generally confined to the destruction of garbage alone, while in England garbage was combined with other refuse. When it was later realized that garbage contained a large percentage of grease, plants for extracting it were introduced as a private business venture, and the process was and is still quite successfully used.

Today we are confronted with these two methods of garbage disposal, each of which has merits. We are also confronted with a growing necessity for disposing of the more objectionable of the other classes of city refuse.

It is, therefore, desirable now to reconsider the entire question of the disposal of all refuse, first, from a sanitary viewpoint, and, secondly, from a financial one.

If garbage is disposed of by reduction, the works must be so located that no nuisances are caused. It has been found that the most satisfactory way to secure this condition is to place the works outside of the cities. The best final disposal of the remaining objectionable refuse is accomplished by burning. As incineration can be so operated that no offense is created, works may therefore be located within the cities, as your present works and numerous works in European cities have demonstrated. Therefore, we have a *first project*, of reducing garbage and incinerating the other refuse.

If garbage as well as the other refuse is disposed of by incineration, then a joint plant for both purposes becomes feasible. It can be located within the city limits, as, with careful managment, there is no reason to expect a nuisance. This is proven in many cities and in your own, where garbage, the most odorous of refuse, is now burned without a nuisance. This arrangement outlines a *second project*, and both will be considered in detail below.

There appears to be no better location outside of the city at which to operate a reduction plant than at Mequon, where such a plant has already existed. It is distant from closely inhabited places and near both a railroad and the lake. It is about thirteen miles from the habor, and presumably there would be less objection to this location than to others, although others are available. I shall assume a site equally distant and equally convenient of access, but in the following discussion refer to the Mequon site.

For burning the other refuse that requires destruction, there would be available the present crematory or a site for a new one to be built at the foot of Erie street. The objections to the present site, as stated by the Health Department, would apply equally to the case should other refuse than garbage be there destroyed. As the present furnaces are not economical, it is preferable to erect new ones. The property owned by the city at the foot of Erie street is the best available site for a new plant.

If garbage is to be incinerated, together with other refuse, this same location is the best available one and will be considered so below.

In the following pages there will therefore be discussed: Reduction works at Mequon and Incineration works at the foot of Erie street.

It has been said above that the collection of the refuse formed an intregal part of the projects in order to ascertain their relative economies. It is consequently necessary to consider first the question of collection, for both Mequon and foot of Erie street as the terminal points, then, the two methods of disposal, and finally the conclusions will be drawn regarding the relative merits of both projects.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

A delivery of the garbage to Mequon means that there must be first a collection by wagon and then a delivery to points where it can be transferred to cars or boats for shipment by rail or water to Mequon.

There appears to be no nearer or better place for transfer than near the mouth of the river, or, in other words, near the point where an incinerator would be located to dispose of the remaining refuse. It is therefore within reason to assume that all of the city's refuse requiring treatment would have to be delivered to a point near the mouth of the river, and that the kind of treament would not affect the cost of collection to this point.

But if the garbage alone must be taken to Mequon, it is necessary to add to the cost of this method of disposal the further expense of carrying it there, as it would be necessary to reload it and transport it by rail or water.

Water transportation will be cheaper, and this was the way in which the garbage was formerly delivered to those works. But it will be remembered that in stormy weather and when ice interfered, there were serious delays, sometimes for days, and sometimes the garbage did not reach the works.

A proper system of collection should not be subject to such inevitable failures in a large modern city, and it is my opinion that water transportation should not be seriously considered as the only method of delivery.

The officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on being asked for rates to deliver garbage by rail, refused to give such rates, believing that it would not be to the interest of the roads to engage in this business. It would require a sufficient space for siding in the city, and special cars devoted to the service. As the garbage would have to be promptly collected, delivered and the cars returned, it was clear that a special train service for this work would be required.

Garbage is taken by rail to reduction works in other cities, and taking into consideration the greater difficulties in Milwaukee, due to limited space for sidings and reloading and uphill gradients to plant, I have used the available information in estimating the cost of the service at 60 cents per ton of garbage, including the return of the empty boxes. In addition hereto there should be a charge of 10 cents per ton for reloading and care of station. In short, there is a charge to be placed against the delivery to a reduction plant of 70 cents per ton, above the cost of delivery to an incineration plant.

A few other matters may be discussed under the present heading.

As already stated, domestic ashes usually contain a large percentage of unburnt coal and cinders. In England it was found economical to mix ashes with garbage and thereby make use of the fuel value, when burned under the high temperature required for the destruction of offensive organic matter.

If coal is worth $3.75 per ton, then, as the amount of coal in domestic ashes can be safely taken as 20 per cent. of the whole, the fuel value of a ton of ashes in an incinerator which is kept at a temperature of at least 1,200 degrees F., when all coal would be consumed, is worth $0.75. If we reckon the expense of hauling at 25 cents per ton-mile, it would pay to haul such ashes three miles. If we further consider that they would in any event be hauled on the average about two miles to a suitable dump, and that the average haul from the built up part of the city to the foot of Erie street is not over two miles, we can conclude that the fuel value of ashes would justify a two mile haul. On the other hand, there is a fill value to ashes, but this is maintained after complete incineration. And there is the expense of a larger grate area for adding ashes to the incinerator, which must also be considered in the cost estimate.

If rubbish is burned, then, as it has a calorific value in American cities of about one-fifth that of coal, and if coal is worth $3.75 a ton, we can value a ton of rubbish also at $0.75, and it will pay to haul it as far as the ashes, if it were not a sanitary requirement to destroy it by fire even at a greater cost.

As to a separate collection of the different classes of rubbish, the following can be said:

If reduction of garbage is practised, naturally the garbage must be kept separated, as is now done, from the other refuse. If incineration is practiced and garbage is burned with other refuse, separation is not customary, and, at first glance, seems to have no advantage. In my opinion, garbage should nevertheless continue to be separately collected and delivered. In the first place, your present collection department, the wagons and boxes, are arranged for the seperation; secondly, as garbage should at some seasons be daily collected, while the other refuse can be collected at longer intervals, there is an advantage in limiting the more frequent service to the single material which requires rapid delivery; and, thirdly, there is the advantage of expelling some of the free water of the garbage, according to Prof. Sommer about 9 per cent., by the pressure of its own weight, and the fourth advantage of evaporating an additional amount of water at the works, as done at your furnace at present, in a more economical manner, than if garbage, rubbish and ashes were at once mixed. In the latter case, the water is at once absorbed and only slowly evaporated, perhaps not until this is done by the fuel contained in the refuse, which should be utilized rather for maintaining the highest practicable degree of heat in the furnace.

If stable manure is to be burned, there is no reason, other than local convenience, why it should be separately delivered or mixed with garbage or with rubbish.

Whether rubbish and ashes should be mixed as at present, or separately collected, depends on certain conditions. If the grate areas at the incinerator are sufficient to receive, in addition to garbage and rubbish, also the ashes, it will unquestionably pay to utilize the heat value of the ashes, and a separation of rubbish and ashes would not be necessary. But if the furnaces at the present time cannot be built large enough to receive also the ashes, and as clean ashes can be dumped on lots without sanitary disadvantages, if the dust nuisance is prevented, then it would be necessary to have separate ash carts and rubbish carts, one going to the dump and another to the fire. There should be no difficulty in making such a change.

Whether the collection is of garbage or of other refuse, if the roads are good and if the collection is mainly down-hill, as in Milwaukee, it will be cheaper to have double teams with two men than single teams with one man. The tare weight of a double team wagon is not nearly twice that of a single team wagon, and the saving of weight can be utilized for an additional amount of refuse to be hauled by the same team. There is further economy in the fact that two men together can collect more rapidly than two men singly.

In Chicago the garbage boxes are of a size for a double team. They are 12 feet long, 4 feet wide, average 27 inches high, and hold over 4 cubic yards, while the Milwaukee boxes hold only 1½ cubic yards.

It is hardly necessary to state in this city that the collection of all classes of refuse is better done by city employes than by contract. There may be exceptional conditions where this is not so, but the exclusive custom in Europe and the experience of most of the best managed public works in our own country have amply indicated, that ordinarily, where a question of nuisance is concerned and where the convenience and comfort of the people is first considered, the contract system has as a rule not given the same degree of satisfaction as municipal operation.

In 1906 there were brought to the foot of Erie street from April 1 to Dec. 31, 31,069 tons of garbage and dead animals, at a cost of $47,905.75. This represents a cost per ton of $1.54.

In 1906 there were taken to various dumps in the city 117,404 tons of ashes and rubbish, at a cost of $153,806.88. This represents a cost per ton of $1.31.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE BY REDUCTION.

On November 28th, 1904, the Committee on Health reported to your honorable body a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Health to deliver to the C. Turner Co. all garbage collected in the city free on board cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. for five months, beginning December 1st.

The city was to pay the C. Turner Co. $1.00 per ton for the disposition of the garbage. This contract went into effect and continued for five months, but the company, for reasons not given, failed to dispose of the whole of the city's garbage, taking merely a portion from the downtown districts.

During a personal interview with Mr. F. C. Gross, of Muskego avenue, Milwaukee, who was connected with the Wisconsin Rendering Co., which disposed of the Milwaukee garbage from 1892 to 1897, information was secured regarding the reduction plant at Mequon and its operation. Mr. Gross confirmed information obtained elsewhere, that at a garbage reduction plant the sale of grease and tankage just about pays for the running of the plant, including fixed charges, and that whatever profit is made is contained in the bonus which a city usually pays a company for the disposal.

Mr. H. L. Kreider of the Plankinton Packing Co., has stated that his company would consider the disposal of garbage by reduction only if a sufficient bonus were paid by the city.

On June 25th, 1906, a resolution was passed by your honorable body and referred to the Committee on Health, regarding a test to be made of a method of turning garbage into articles of commercial value, perfected by Mr. H. W. Judell. The test was not made, and a personal interview with Mr. Judell elicited no facts which proved his method to be economical.

On February 18th, 1907, a letter was sent to your honorable body by Mr. W. A. Boyd, and referred to the Committee on Health, proposing to enter into a contract for ten years with the city to dispose of the entire garbage in a sanitary manner for $0.70 per ton, the city to deliver the garbage to the plant, which it was proposed to erect at foot of Erie street.

On March 4th, 1907, a contract was offered to the city by Mr. William Linx, and referred to the Committee on Health, to receive and remove the garbage of the city for ten or fifteen years, as follows: At four points in the city railroad sidetracks and stations were to be furnished by the city for the loading and unloading of garbage boxes to be delivered by the city. The specifications proposed to locate a reduction plant at least five miles from the city, to operate it without a nuisance, and to charge the city an annual sum of $35,000 for ten years for the transportation by rail and subsequent reduction of the garbage.

If the average daily amount of garbage collected is 150 tons, then the price paid by the city would be about $0.75 per ton, including railroad transportation to the works, and the total cost would be $112.50 per day.

While the establishment of four collecting stations in the city would undoubtedly decrease the cost of collection, it is doubtful whether the additional cost for stations, sidings and supervision would not almost neutralize the gain.

If the cost of transportation is correctly estimated under the previous heading at $0.70 a ton, the net contribution from the city towards the profit at the reduction works would be $0.05 per ton.

It is proposed to turn over the works to the city without charge after ten years' operation. This has been a customary offer. But experience has shown that the machinery of reduction works is not worth anything after that length of time and therefore no value should be given to it in the cost estimate.

The City of Columbus, Ohio, has recently decided to own and operate a reduction plant for the disposal of its garbage and is receiving bids for the same. The buildings are to be erected for the installation of machinery to reduce 150 tons in twenty-four hours, but the present equipment within the building is to be made for only 100 tons in twenty-four hours. The cost of these works is estimated at $150,000, excluding land.

The City of Cleveland, Ohio, is the only city where a garbage reduction plant is now owned and operated by a municipality and where a complete financial account of the operation is available.

The official reports of the city give the following information: The Edison Reduction Company, which was operating the plant until December, 1894, gave up its contract with the city because the expense exceeded the revenue and the works were improperly conducted.

On Jan. 1, 1905, and after the city had acquired the works, the Board of Public Service assumed their operation and management. The plant is located at Willow, about seven miles south of the city. About 100 tons per day are reduced.

The financial statement of June 30, 1907, for the preceding six months, gives the following data:

The cost of the plant at Willow is given as $146,855. It was bought at a low price and could not be rebuilt for this sum at present prices of labor and material. A low cost would be $150,000 for 100 tons capacity.

Income and Expense for Six Months, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1907.

Gross income from sales, inventory, etc.		$66,988
Expenses for labor, materials, taxes, insurance, etc.	$43,508	
Extraordinary expenses, including 10% per annum for depreciation of machinery and equipment	4,147	
Interest on bond issue of $146,855	3,671	
		51,326
The net semi-annual profit is therefore		$15,662

No allowance is made for the cost of administration at the Cleveland office, nor for contingencies or profit.

The chief products sold and on hand for six months were:

1,225,290 pounds grease, at $4.25 per cwt.

2,756,281 pounds dry tankage, at $7.85 per ton.

2,439,010 pounds pressed tankage at $2.47 per ton.

220 hides, at $4.65 each.

The price of grease obtained from garbage has for years fluctuated around 3 cents per pound, and has occasionally dropped to nearly 2 cents per pound. Recently it has risen to higher figures. In the summer of 1906 the quotations were 3¾ cents, and in the autumn 4¾ cents. In the winter, spring and summer the price fluctuated from 4⅞ to 5⅜ cents per pound. As a ton of garbage on an average contains 3 per cent of grease, or 60 pounds, a ton may yield at present prices $3.00, not considering the tankage which might yield an additional dollar. The analysis made by Prof. Sommer (see Appendix) with a water percentage of 78 per cent. shows 1.93 per cent.

of grease. It is quite possible that owing to the frugality of the population of the city, the average percentage of grease may be less than that in other large cities, and that therefore the profit derived from its extraction may not be as great.

Due to present high prices, it is not surprising that a new impetus has been given to reduction works because of the expected profits. With a guarantee that such prices would be permanent, it would be proper to base recommendations upon the same. It is not wise, however, for a community to base so large an investment as would be required in Milwaukee upon any but conservative figures. It does not appear safe from the evidence to assume a permanent sale of grease at a higher figure than 4 cents, nor for the dry fertilizer filler at a figure above $5.00 a ton, and other receipts in proportion. Even at these figures there is no guarantee that they will be permanent.

Applied to the Cleveland figures, and considering the greater cost of the plant if built today, and allowing for administration expenses, we might expect a permanent profit of perhaps $6,000 for six months, or $12,000 per annum from 116 tons of garbage per working day. For 150 tons daily, the profit would therefore be $15.517 per annum, or $50.00 per day, or 33 cents per ton. As the daily quantity of garbage sometimes has reached 200 tons per day, there would be required at the outset an investment of at least $225,000.

It should be realized that the operation of a reduction plant means the conduct of a fairly intricate mercantile business, not only for the manufacture of several articles of trade, but for selling them in the best markets at the highest rates. How far it is wise for a city to enter permanently into a business of this nature, with its risks and uncertainties, I shall not attempt to answer.

Regarding the location of a reduction plant, I am strongly of the opinion that it should be placed outside of the city. There is no city, I believe, where this precaution has not been taken. In Boston the works are on Spectacle Island in the bay; in New York they are on Barren Island in lower New York bay. In Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, they are from five to fifteen miles, and in Buffalo 4¼ miles, below the center of the cities. As it is, in several of these cities complaints are made of an occasional nuisance.

If garbage is disposed of by reduction, only a part of the problem of municipal waste disposal is solved. Our large cities, and some of those where reduction plants exist, are now carefully considering this broader problem. In some there is a scarcity of dumping ground, in others a realization of the danger to public health of promiscuously dumping chiefly rubbish and manure within the limits, irrespective of the fact that the latter materials shrink and settle 50 per cent. and offer no secure foundation for building or other improvements.

It is therefore necessary to consider in connection with garbage also the proper disposal of such materials.

A. RUBBISH.

There is no better way of disposing of city rubbish than by fire. It is the best destroyer of disease germs and filth and creates a product in the form of heat which can be utilized to yield a money return commensurate with its calorific value.

The burning of rubbish makes a hot fire and it is wholly practicable, as evidenced at a number of cities, to utilize the heat for the production of steam and electricity.

It is also possible, as done in New York, Buffalo and Boston, to pick over the rubbish for profit. While quite a profit is made therefrom, it is questionable whether it is worth the sanitary risk. I shall make no estimate for it.

The amount of rubbish collected in 1906 has been estimated at 33,917 tons. It is quite possible that this estimate is too high. It is probable that for some years not over 100 tons per day would be delivered, and this would be at a season when the garbage delivery is not at its highest mark.

B. MANURE.

It has been found in large Eastern cities, where the distance at which manure can be utilized makes delivery expensive, that burning is not only sanitary but also economical. While it is desirable in Milwaukee to take the manure out of the city as long as practicable, it will be well to provide means for burning at least a small amount economically delivered, but also to demonstrate the exact relative cost of this as compared with other methods of disposal.

It is also well to provide some capacity in the furnaces for burning some of the most combustible street sweepings which it is most economical to deliver at the furnace.

C. ASHES.

When no use is made of the unburned coal contained in ashes for the destruction of garbage, there is no object in re-burning the same.

A furnace to dispose of the rubbish and some manure should have a capacity at the present time of at least 100 tons a day. It could be built at the foot of Erie street, where the material is best delivered.

An incinerator for 100 tons daily capacity I have estimated to cost $75,000. I further estimate that 100 tons of rubbish would produce, when converted into electricity, 200 k. w. hours. A power plant to produce this power would cost about $14.000.

A revenue can be secured from electricity, the value of which at a low figure may be estimated at 1 cent per k. w. hour.

The clean ashes resulting from the combustion have also a value as filling material, or when sifted as sand or for other purpose. I shall estimate their value at 25 cents a ton.

Therefore we require for an installation:

Incinerator		$75.000
Power plant		14,000
Total cost		$89,000
Daily cost—		
Interest and depreciation, 10 per cent	$28.71	
Incinerating 100 tons at 45 cents	45.00	
Operating power plant	14.52	
		$88.23
Daily revenue—		
200 k. w. h. at 1 cent	$48.00	
10 tons ashes at $0.25	2.50	
		$50.50
Net cost per day		$37.73
Net cost per ton		0.38

The whole cost of refuse disposal, if the reduction system of garbage is employed, on the basis of a daily amount of 150 tons of garbage and 100 tons of rubbish, etc., is as follows:

Daily delivery of garbage to Mequon. 150 tons at $0.70 per ton	$105.00
Daily incineration of rubbish, etc., 100 tons at $0.3773	37.73
Total cost	$142.73
Total revenue	50.00
Net cost per day	$92.73
Net cost per ton	$0.37

The proposition made by Mr. W. A. Boyd was to reduce the garbage at the foot of Erie street for $0.70 per ton, the city to deliver the garbage and to furnish rent free the location. At the end of ten years the works were to belong to the city. As I am satisfied that reduction works should not be located within the city, I should add to this price the cost of delivery to outside of the city, which would raise the cost to $1.40 per ton, or to a much higher price than the cost based on the Cleveland experience, which is $0.37.

The proposition of Mr. William Linx was $0.75 per ton, including railroad transportation to the works. Based on the Cleveland experience the cost is still about double the figures given you as the cost for such a method of treatment. The value of such works after ten years, according to past experience, would be almost nothing.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE BY INCINERATION.

It is practicable to burn the garbage as well as the remaining refuse, and as all the refuse can be incinerated by the same furnace it is now necessary to outline a plant which will accomplish this result.

The best location is at the foot of Erie street. It is the most central, most easily accessible and is sufficiently distant from residential districts to obviate sentimental objections. Incinerators, if properly designed and operated, should give no reason for offense. The buildings and surrounding spaces can be made attractive and remove suggestion of the unpleasant materials.

The burning of refuse did not begin to meet with entire satisfaction until it was possible to maintain steadily a high temperature fire, averaging 1,500 degrees F., by which two important objects were gained. First, the great heat destroyed all organic matter of the garbage and all causes for odors, as no partially burned solids or gases left the furnace. Secondly, the great heat being continuously maintained, there was a power created which could be utilized.

From the examinations that have been made, it is safe to guarantee a pound of steam per pound of refuse during the fruit season, when the degree of moisture in the refuse is greatest, and 1¼ pound of steam per pound of refuse in the winter, when the discarded coal in ashes is greatest.

On this basis, we can be assured of a complete combustion and a high temperature.

The practicability of utilizing the resulting heat has been amply demonstrated by experience in many cities. It has been used to operate the plant, to furnish power for pumping, for repair shops, for breaking and grinding clinkers, and chiefly for driving dynamos for electric lighting.

At the present time a plant capable of disposing of all the garbage, most of the rubbish and ashes, and some of the manure, should have a capacity of 450 tons per day and be operated twenty-four hours. It should be so arranged that the heat production is most economically achieved, that the garbage may be relieved of its surplus moisture before it is thrown upon the fire and that the minimum temperature does not drop below 1,200 degree F. The furnaces should have forced draft and the air should be taken from within the building, to prevent the escape of dust or smoke to the outside. There should be storage room to enable the refuse to be fed, of such kinds or quantities as may be required at any time.

An estimate of cost for an incinerator capable of disposing of 450 tons per day is as follows:

Furnaces and appurtances, chimney, flues, electric crane, etc.	$197,000
Buildings and grounds	60,000
Power plant for utilizing steam	50,000
	$307,000

Cost per day—		
Operation, 450 tons at 35c	$157.50	
Cleaning and repairs at 5c	22.50	
Engineer, assistant and electrician	20.00	
Interest and depreciation, 10% for 310 days	99.03	
Total		$299.03
Revenue per day—		
1,000 electric K. W. hours at 1c	$240.00	
50 tons of clinker at 25c	12.50	
		252.50
Net cost per day		$46.53
Net cost per ton		.10

It may be added, that the cost of construction is believed to be liberal.

The estimate for operating expenses is also fair and based on experience elsewhere. It is believed that a rate of 10 per cent. will cover both interest and depreciation of all perishable parts, if converted annually into a renewal fund.

The estimate of 1,000 K. W. per hour is conservative, if the electricity can be disposed of continuously for power or lighting, to do which should not offer great difficulties in this city.

When it is realized that refuse such as Milwaukee rejects has a calorific value in its garbage, rubbish and ashes sufficient to maintain in a furnace an average temperature exceeding 1,200 degrees, without the continuous addition of coal, it cannot be questioned that the value of such heat should be utilized for the purpose of reducing the cost of such refuse disposal.

Prof. Sommer has found that the September garbage, after the free water has drained away, will practically burn itself. Tests made with rubbish burning in New York show that one pound will evaporate from 1.5 to 3.5 pounds of water. Average ashes in eastern cities will do about the same.

Tests made with combined garbage, rubbish and ashes in similar proportions to those obtaining in Milwaukee, have demonstrated that one pound of such refuse will safely evaporate from 1 to 1¼ pounds of water on the average.

For these reasons, it is now endeavored to convert the heat from refuse incineration to useful purposes.

I have added an estimate for the sale of clinker at a fair value. As it has been practicable to sell products of a reduction plant in our country, it has been practicable in England to find good markets for the sale of furnace clinker. I see no reason why it should not be the case here. It is worth at least the cost of material for filling, which is 25 cents a ton.

The estimate of cost provides for a plant which has all necessary conveniences for handling the refuse, from the unloading of the carts to the loading of the furnaces and the ashes between the furnaces and a storage place. There are all necessary arrangements for cleaning the boxes, lighting the plant and furnishing power for operating the various devices about the works.

If it should not be deemed financially practicable at present to build an incinerating plant for disposing of 450 tons of refuse daily, which includes a large proportion of ashes, it is practicable to build a plant for incinerating chiefly the most objectionable refuse, namely, the garbage, rubbish and some manure, which plant could be given a capacity of 300 tons daily, although, of course, there would be no objection to receiving ashes up to the limit of capacity of the plant. An estimate of cost for such a plant is as follows:

Furnaces and appurtenances, chimney, flues, electric crane, etc.	$124,000	
Buildings and grounds	43,000	
Power plant	33,000	
		$200,000

Cost per day—		
Operation, 300 tons at 45 cents per ton	$135.00	
Cleaning and repairs at 5 cents	15.00	
Engineer and electrician	15.00	
Interest and depreciation, 10% for 310 days	64.51	
		$229.51
Revenue—		
600 electric k. w. hours at 1 cent	$144.00	
26 tons ashes at 25 cents	6.50	
		$150.50
Net cost per day		$79.01
Net cost per ton		0.26

It is seen that the net cost per day is greater with the smaller plant, due to the fact that the operating cost is higher, because is may be necessary, in the absence of domestic ashes, to add some coal at times to maintain the required high temperature.

By gradually increasing the number of furnaces and adding domestic ashes, the net cost per day will be correspondingly reduced as the sale of power increases.

It should be added that any patent rights which may attach to the use of any of the better incinerators, generally refer only to some details. The above estimates of cost are expected to include their value. Any fair competitive bids should include the expense of any royalties.

It may be added, in conclusion, for purposes of comparison, that the cost of incinerating garbage alone at Jones Island, between April 1 and Dec. 31, 1906, was $1.30 per ton, indicating a much larger cost than that which is required according to the above estimates. The excessive figure at Jones Island is due chiefly to the design of the furnace, to the use of a large quantity of coal unnecessary in modern incinerators, and to the escape of a large amount of heat without utilization.

RESUME AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A brief recapitulation of the foregoing is now presented and followed by my recommendations in the premises.

You have asked me by resolution of August 5th to recommend a process of garbage disposal that would be appropriate for the city.

The present unsatisfactory conditions calling for a report were chiefly the lack of sufficient capacity of the disposal plant and the present large expense of operating the same due to various causes.

For reasons of public economy and sanitation, it was found necessary to include in the inquiry also the disposal of other refuse, particularly the rubbish, which from a sanitary point of view is often of greater importance than the garbage.

As the cost of disposal systems may depend largely upon the cost of collection, it was necessary to include also the subject of collection and its cost.

A careful survey was made of the conditions, and data were collected regarding the quantities of the various kinds of refuse and of their compositions. It was found, generally speaking, that no unusual conditions exist here and that a proper solution of your problem was not beset with any special difficulties.

An account of experience gained elsewhere was given, and the first conclusion reached was that there were but two means for properly disposing of the garbage of your city, one by means of reduction and the other by means of incineration.

The reduction of garbage means the extraction of its grease and the conversion of the remaining material into a filler for rich fertilizers, both of which products command a sale.

The incineration of garbage means its burning at a high temperature, by which all offensiveness is removed, and clinker with thoroughly burned ashes result from the combustion. The heat evolved is utilized for the production of steam.

It was concluded from the fact that reduction works invariably have been offensive, that they should be located outside of the city. For purposes of cost estimate, the location was assumed to be where such works had previously existed, namely, at Mequon, about thirteen miles north of the city.

The present incinerator or crematory is located on Jones Island, near the mouth of the river. So far as offensiveness is concerned, there has been no complaint, and similar furnaces have been located within a number of cities without giving offense.

Therefore, it was deemed proper to locate a future incinerating plant in the city, and for economical reasons it was located at the foot of Erie street on property now owned by the city, at a point opposite to the present plant and where the so-called "hoist" is now situated.

The locations for final disposal being thus fixed, the collection question was studied. It was found that all waste material or refuse was most economically delivered to not far from the mouth of the river, where the proposed incinerator would be and where the garbage would have to be transferred and shipped to Mequon. It was first concluded that shipment by water would be unsatisfactory for a large number of days in the year, due to ice and storms, and such method of shipment should therefore not again be undertaken by the city in the future. Shipment be rail, on the other hand, would be quite satisfactory at all seasons, and it was estimated that on account of the necessity of a special service, the expense thereof would be about $0.70 per ton, including the transfer at a special station. This expense should be charged against the reduction process.

The importance of a proper disposition of rubbish, and of a part of the street sweepings and stable manure, particularly during summer months, is growing in our cities. In a large number of them it has already called for solutions, and it should be considered also here. There is no better, safer and more economical disposal of such refuse, in case it cannot be delivered to farms or safely dumped, than by destroying it by fire in an incinerator.

If the garbage is reduced at Mequon, the remaining refuse is therefore best incinerated at the foot of Erie street and would require a plant to be built for this purpose.

If the garbage is burned at the foot of Erie street, then a plant is required to incinerate all of the city's refuse by the same furnaces.

From the above, it is therefore seen that two projects are available: First, the reduction of garbage at Mequon and the incineration of other refuse at the foot of Erie street. Secondly, incineration of all refuse at the foot of Erie street. Both projects should give satisfaction, and both would be in line with future necessities and provide a sanitary solution of the refuse disposal problem of your city. It remains, therefore, that their relative preference should be determined by their cost.

For the purpose of such cost estimates, I have assumed an average daily quantity of garbage of 150 tons. I have further assumed, in the case of a reduction plant, that an incinerator would be required for the disposal of 100 tons of rubbish, manure, etc. For the incineration of garbage at Erie street, I have estimated the cost of two plants, one to burn 450 tons, consisting of 150 tons of garbage, the remainder being chiefly rubbish, manure and domestic ashes, and the other to burn 300 tons, of which 150 are garbage and 150 rubbish, etc. A comparison of these several outlays will indicate their relative economy.

A. REDUCTION OF GARBAGE.

1. Plant at Mequon for garbage:		
Average 150 tons daily—		
Cost of works		$225,000.00
Daily cost (310):		
Delivery from city to Mequon	$105.00	
Net revenue from sales	50.00	
Net cost per day		55.00
Net cost per ton		37
2. Plant at foot of Erie street for rubbish etc.:		
Average 100 tons daily—		
Cost of works		89,000.00
Daily cost (310):		
Incinerator, power plant, interest and depreciation	$88.23	
Net revenue from sales	50.50	
Net cost per day		37.73
Net cost per ton		.38
3. Both plants for 250 tons of refuse:		
Cost of works		$314,000.00
Net cost per day of reducing 150 tons	$55.00	
Net cost per day of incinerating 100 tons	37.73	
Total net cost per day		92.73
Net cost per ton		.37

B. INCINERATION OF GARBAGE.

1. Plant at foot of Erie street:		
Average 450 tons daily—		
Cost of works		$307,000.00
Daily cost (310):		
Incinerating, power plant, interest and depreciation	$299.03	
Net revenue from sales	272.50	
Net cost per day		$46.53
Net cost per ton		.10
2. Average 300 tons daily:		
Cost of works		$200,000.00
Daily cost (310):		
Incineration, power plant, interest and depreciation	$229.51	
Net revenue from sales	150.50	
Net cost per day		79.01
Net cost per ton		.26

I have estimated revenues in all cases. At reduction works there are sales chiefly of grease and fertilizer. At incinerating works there are sales of electricity and clinker, the latter being small. The investment costs are as follows:

1. Reduction of 150 tons of garbage	$225,000
Incineration of 100 tons of rubbish	89,000
Total for 250 tons refuse	$314,000
2. Incineration of all refuse, 450 tons	307,000
3. Incineration of 300 tons	200,000

The operation costs, including interest and depreciation, are as follows:

	Per day.	Per ton.
1. Reduction of 150 tons of garbage	$55.00	$0.37
Incineration of 100 tons of rubbish	37.73	.38
Total cost for 250 tons rubbish	$92.73	$0.37
2. Incineration of all refuse, 450 tons	47.53	.11
3. Incineration of 300 tons of refuse	79.01	.26

From this summary, it will be seen that the reduction project is the more expensive one. It costs more to install and to operate than incineration works. The larger of the two incineration works is cheaper per ton of material burned than the smaller one, due to the fact that practically no ashes would be hauled to the latter and therefore no value is derived from the heating power of the unburned coal contained therein, which is found to be considerable, but which could be utilized as the area of grate surface available at the plant would be increased.

Certain price assumptions that I have made could vary within reasonable bounds without changing the general conclusion; for instance, should the freight charge to Mequon or the value of clinkers have been slightly overestimated.

In view of the facts and conclusions set forth above, it is my opinion that a plant built at the foot of Erie street for the incineration of garbage, together with all other objectionable refuse, will not only be a satisfactory solution of your problem. but will be the most economical one, the more so as the works are increased in capacity and receive besides the garbage and rubbish also the domestic ashes.

I recommend as a first installment, a plant capable of incinerating 300 tons daily, costing $200,000, and that suitable provisions be made for adding extensions from time to time as they may be needed to keep pace with the city's growth.

Respectfully presented,

RUDOLPH HERING.

ANALYSIS OF THE GARBAGE OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

By Prof. R. E. W. Sommer.

Milwaukee, Sept. 23, 1907.

MODE OF COLLECTION.

In order to obtain an average sample, the city was divided into five districts, according to the wealth of the population. It was ascertained how many team loads are collected during the same length of time (one month) in each of these five districts. When the teams arrived Sept. 9, 1907, there were taken as many unit measures (garbage cans) of the garbage of each of the five districts as the district had teams within the same time. The garbage was poured upon a sloping hard floor and well mixed with a spade.

In order to determine the amount of liquid which is pressed out by the own weight of the garbage, a weighted quantity of the mixed garbage was filled into a barrel having a double perforated bottom, and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, and the liquid which drained off was weighed.

The larger quantity of the mixed garbage was piled up and quartered down, just as miners do in order to obtain an average sample of ore.

After each quartering, the garbage was comminuted with knives, and the quartering and comminution continued until 25 pounds of garbage were obtained. The liquid pressed out by these processes ran down the sloping floor and was collected, measured and each time calculated in the right proportion.

The remaining 25 pounds of mixed comminuted wet garbage were brought to the chemical laboratory. Here the quartering was continued until about 2 pounds were obtained.

The approximate 2 pounds were accurately weighed and heated on a water bath for some days, until they appeared dry, and the drying process continued in a drying oven at 105 degrees C. until constant weight. The loss of weight plus the weight of the liquid (proportionately calculated for 2 pounds) which was squeezed out by the process of comminution, gave the total amount of water.

The dry garbage was poured in an iron mortar and gave a coarse, brownish-black powder, somewhat resembling ground coffee. The chemical analysis was made with this powder.

The analysis of the wet garbage was computed from the analysis of the dry garbage and the total water.

ANALYSIS OF DRY GARBAGE.

Pounds in 100 pounds of garbage:

Ash	61.88 lbs.
Combustibles	38.12 lbs.
	100.00 lbs.
Grease	8.775 lbs.

Of a brownish-black color, having a saponification value of 190.

Nitrogen	1.61 lbs.
Glucose, obtained by inversion of starch	12.50 lbs.
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	2.31 lbs.

One pound of dry garbage on combustion gives 4,522 British thermal units of heat.

ANALYSIS OF WET GARBAGE.

Total water	78 lbs.
Dry garbage	22 lbs.
	100 lbs.
Ash	13.614 lbs.
Combustibles	8.386 lbs.
Grease	1.93 lbs.
Nitrogen	0.354 lbs.
Glucose, obtained by inversion of starch	2.75 lbs
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	0.508 lbs.

DETERMINATION OF FREE MOISTURE.

Time for determination, 24 hours.

Height of pile was determined by placing the stated weight of garbage in a salt barrel.

The following are the results of the tests of garbage for the free moisture, drawn off without pressure, except its own weight:

Sept. 17.	50 lbs. garbage	⅓ pint	= ⅔%,	height 8 inches.
Sept. 18.	100 lbs. garbage	7½ pints	= 7½%,	height 16 inches.
Sept. 19.	150 lbs. garbage	14 pints	= 9⅓%,	height 24 inches.
Sept. 20.	200 lbs. garbage	15 pints	= 7½%,	height 32 inches.

Hence, the maximum quantity of water which the garbage can press out by its own weight is 9⅓ per cent. of the weight of the wet garbage, and this pressure is reached by the height which 150 pounds of wet garbage occupies in a barrel, which is 24 inches.

A greater height of the garbage presses the lower portions of the garbage too much; the lower portions becoming too dense, do not permit the liquid to pass through.

As the total quantity of water in 100 pounds of garbage is 78 pounds, 68⅔ pounds of water need heat for evaporation.

CALCULATION OF BRITISH THERMAL UNITS TO BE ADDED AS COAL, IN ORDER TO BURN 100 POUNDS OF WET GARBAGE.

Each kilogram of water requires 536.4 calories for evaporation.

As one calory equals 3.9694 British Thermal Units, 1 kilogram of water requires for evaporation 536.4×3.9694 B. T. U., or 2129.2 B. T. U.

One gram of water therefore requires 2.1292 B. T. U. for evaporation.

As 1 pound equals 454 grams, 1 pound of water requires 454×2.1292 B. T. U., or 966.66 B. T. U. for evaporation.

100 pounds of wet garbage contain, according to analysis:

Dry garbage	22 lbs.
Water which is pressed out when the garbage is piled up 24 inches high	9½ lbs.
Water which the garbage cannot press out by its own weight	68⅔ lbs.
	100 lbs.

Hence, 68⅔ pounds of water must be evaporated by heat. As 1 pound of water requires 966.66 B. T. U. for evaporation, 68⅔ pounds require for evaporation 68⅔×966.66, or 66,371 B. T. U.

We must also add the heat required for heating the pressed garbage from the average temperature (45 degrees F.) of the City of Milwaukee to the boiling point of water (212 degrees F.), and this was made as follows:

68⅔ pounds of water when heated from 45 degrees to 212 degrees F. equal 167 degrees, require 68⅔×167, or 11,456 B. T. U.

22 pounds of dry garbage when heated from 45 degrees to 212 degrees F. equal 167 degrees, require 22×167×1.21, or 4346 B. T. U.

The number 1.21 was experimentally determined by me. It represents the B. T. U. necessary to heat a pound of dry garbage 1 degree Fahrenheit.

Therefore, the total amount of heat required for heating the wet garbage from 45 to 212 degrees F., and the subsequent evaporation of water is 66,371 plus 11,456 plus 4.346, or 82,173 B. T. U.

As 1 pound of dry garbage on combustion gives 4,522 B. T. U., the 22 pounds of dry garbage contained in 100 pounds of wet garbage would generate 22×4,522, or 99,484 B. T. U.; that is, the heat produced by the combustion of the dry garbage contained in 100 pounds of wet garbage is far greater than the heat required for evaporation of the water and the preceding heating of the wet garbage from 45 degrees to 212 degrees F., or in other words:

The wet garbage, after the free moisture has been removed by its own pressure, should burn itself without the addition of coal.

Practically, this calculation should be somewhat modified by adding also the heat required for heating the formed ashes and the heat required for heating the formed combustion gases to the temperature of 1,500 degrees F. which they possess when they pass into the chimney, but this calculation cannot be made without a chemical analysis of the chimney gases.

(Signed)

R. E. W. SOMMER.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

OF

MILWAUKEE

December 31st, 1908.

MILWAUKEE
CANNON PRINTING CO.
1909

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MAYOR

DAVID S. ROSE.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL

1908

WILLIAM F. KANE,

HENRY S. KLEIN,

LEANDER J. PIERSON,

AUGUST E. BRAUN,

JACOB RUMMEL.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

Health Department of the City of Milwaukee

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908

Commissioner of Health........................GERHARD A. BADING, M.D.

Secretary..ALFRED B. CARGILL.

OFFFICE

Medical Assistants to the Commissioner of Health.

ARTHUR J. PATEK, M.D.,
CHARLES J. COFFEY, M.D.,
LOUIS F. JERMAIN, M.D.,
JAMES H. HACKETT, M.D.

Other physicians are specially employed from time to time as vaccinators.

Registrar of Vital Statistics.....................FRANK E. DARLING, M.D.

Chief Clerk..GEORGE E. ADAMS.

License and Complaint Clerk..............................JAMES A. SKIBA.

Registration Clerk.....................MISS HENRIETTA WINDFELDER.

Stenographer and Clerk.............................MISS DAISIE E. ALLEN.

Stenographer.....................................MISS NELLIE H. TAYLOR.

SANITARY FORCE

T. H. CURTIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
FERD. MACK, Jr., Disinfector.
JOHN DOLGE, Messenger.

MEAT INSPECTORS

DR. H. P. CLUTE, Chief.
EDWARD F. ALLEE,
PHILIP STOCK,
GEORGE F. ELSNER,
EDWARD ORTMANN.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued.

SANITARY INSPECTORS

JAMES M. CALLIGAN.
EDWARD SEAMAN,
PETER McHUGH,
JOHN MAHKORN,
C. FRED KRUCKENBERG,
EMIL OLSEN,
JOHN J. HOULEHEN,
EDWIN SCHUBERT,
FELIX MICHALAK,

SIDNEY G. HARTWELL,
OSCAR KLEIN,
JOSEPH DERFUS,
ALBERT FUCHS,
AUGUST H. BENGS.

LABORATORY

Bacteriologist	GEORGE C. RUHLAND, M.D.
Chemist	CHARLES M. SCHOEN, M.D.
Milk Inspectors	HARRY KIEHL, JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES J. STEFFEN, JACOB A. SEIBERT.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

18th Ave. and Mitchell St.

Matron	MISS ELLEN HUME.
Janitor	EDWARD SCHEIDERER.
Cook	SARAH HAEUSLER.

Nurses, servants and assistant janitor also are specially employed when needed on account of an increased number of patients.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

102-104 Seventh St.

Matron	MISS ADA E. STRAUB.
Janitor and Ambulance Driver	JOHN HEIDENREICH.
Cook	BURNADETTE BROWSKY.

Nurses and servants also are specially employed when needed on account of an increased number of patients.

GARBAGE CREMATORY

Jones Island

Chief Foreman	JOSEPH RODDY.
Foremen	JAMES O'DONOVAN, T. J. HANNAN.
Electrician	MILTON ZAHN.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued

Blacksmith	HENRY DUELL.
Blacksmith Helper	LOUIS SCHIEFER.

There are also employed 5 cranemen, 6 firemen, 18 stokers, 13 floormen, 4 scowmen, 1 painter, 1 utility man. Bricklayers, laborers and others are employed from time to time as needed.

GARBAGE HOIST AND COLLECTION

Foot of Erie St.

Superintendent	WILLIAM O'CONNOR.
Time Keeper	EDWARD PULLMAN.
Engineer	DAVID GOGGINS.
Chief Scowman	PATRICK POWERS.
Hoistmen and Scowmen	DANIEL CALVANO, GEO. KRAUSE.
Collector of small animals	GUSTAV MUELLER.

There are also employed 96 collectors of garbage. This number varies as the season necessitates.

HISTORICAL

April, 1877: Dr. I. H. Stearns appointed Health Officer for term of one year. Gen. H. C. Hobart, President of Board.

Office of Health Commissioner created. Term, two years.

April, 1878: Dr. O. W. Wight appointed Health Commissioner for term of two years.

April, 1880: Dr. O. W. Wight re-appointed for term of two years. Resigned October, 1881.

October, 1881: Dr. Robert Martin appointed Health Commissioner, the term of office having been extended to four years. This appointment was to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Wight.

April, 1882: Dr. Robert Martin re-appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1886: Dr. Robert Martin re-appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1890: Dr. U. O. B. Wingate appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1894: Dr. Walter Kempster appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1898: Dr. F. M. Schulz appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1902: Dr. F. M. Schulz re-appointed Health Commissioner.

April, 1906: Dr. G. A. Bading, appointed Health Commissioner.

REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

To the Honorable, the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Health Department, consisting of the following: the Report and Financial Statement of the Secretary; the Report of the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories and Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection; the Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics; the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Clerk; the Reports of Isolation Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2, and the Reports of the Garbage Department and Complaint Clerk for the year ending December 31, 1908, being the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Department.

The detailed financial statement of the Secretary again shows the result of an economical administration of the funds appropriated for the use of the Department, and how, notwithstanding the fact that the scope of our work has been widened in every direction, which necessitated an increase in the force of the Department and therefore also increased expenditures, we are once more enabled to turn back into the City Treasury a substantial cash balance, amounting this year to the sum of $12,057.46. Of this balance, the sum of $4,000.00 was during the month of October transferred to the Street and Alley fund by your Honorable Body. Altogether the financial showing is an excellent one.

By analyzing the records of each sub-department, as outlined in the statement, it will be seen that a greater amount of work has been accomplished, while expenditures have been kept down to a minimum compatible with the class and amount of work performed. In short, we are receiving a dollar's worth for every dollar expended. By pursuing this policy, which is merely one founded on strict business principles and methods, we are enabled to accomplish the results as shown in our report.

Our policy has always been to keep well within the appropriation and to maintain at all times a leeway of from 3 to 5 per cent. with which to meet emergencies, such as are liable at any time to occur in the protection of public health, as, for instance, an epidemic of contagious disease, as occurred in 1906, when the maintenance of this financial leeway enabled us to meet the emergency without reverting to the Common Council for an extra appropriation.

The garbage collection service during the course of the year was as adequate as can be maintained under the still existing condition of inadequate means of disposal by which we are handicapped Altogether there were collected and disposed of 42,569 tons of garbage, which is an increase of 2,429 tons over the amount collected and disposed of during the year 1907.

A problem which reaches greater dimensions every year is that of disposal of stable refuse. The regulations provide that each individual stable owner must make arrangements by which the manure is properly collected and disposed of. The practice has been heretofore for stable owners to make a contract with farmers for the removal of the refuse at regular intervals. We find, however, that it is almost impossible to persuade farmers to remove the manure during the summer months, when the nuisance arising from an accumulation is greatest. The Department therefore made arrangements with the county authorities and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. by which the company maintains freight cars at a given point where manure may be delivered, and carries it to the county farms, the expense being borne by the county. In this manner a great deal of assistance has been rendered to stable owners in disposing of this waste material. However, the time will unquestionably come when municipalities will be obliged to collect and dispose of this material also, for the protection of public health, as it is the manure pile which constitutes one of the most prolific sources of that most dangerous of all insects, the house fly, or, more properly designated, typhoid fly. The city being equipped with a sufficient number of refuse destructors, built in accordance with the Hering plans, will enable us to do this.

Great progress has been made in the solution of our waste disposal problem, and while the progress has been an exceedingly slow one, so slow as to be exasperating at times, the matter has advanced beyond the controversy stage and the city, in due course of time, will be benefitted by the labors of Rudolph Hering, the expert engineer, whose plans have been finally adopted. By adopting these plans and specifications, the city has solved the entire waste disposal problem in a manner which places us in the front rank and enables us to take the lead in this important municipal work, which at the present time is engaging the attention of the authorities of nearly every large city in this country. The engaging of the firm of Hering & Fuller as consulting and supervising engineers in the construction of the new plant further safeguards the city's interests.

Altogether, the entire manner in which this subject was treated reflects great credit on our city. The great number of requests for copies of the report of investigation of the subject, and also for copies of the specifications for the plant, coming from nearly all of the larger cities, shows clearly that Milwaukee adopted the correct method of solving this problem, which is further evidenced by the fact that several cities have since followed in our foot-steps, notably Boston and San Francisco.

By sanitarians the incineration method is today generally recognized as the most advanced method of refuse disposal. There can be no question as to the sanitary features of a method which at once completely destroys the offensive, and, from a point of health, often dangerous material consisting of a city's waste, particularly that portion of it consisting of ordinary household rubbish and street sweepings, which in so many cities is carted to a public dumping ground, there to remain as a distinct nuisance and menace to public health. Municipalities are beginning to realize that a separate system of disposal of the various waste materials is not only expensive but in no sense satisfactory, and no doubt future years will clearly demonstrate the wisdom of complete destruction of all municipal refuse, including garbage, rubbish, street sweepings and manure.

In pursuance of our policy to advocate systematic vaccination of school children, we again, at the opening of the school season, distributed slips asking consent of parents to have their children vaccinated by physicians representing the Health Department, throughout all of the schools, public as well as parochial. In this manner we succeeded in vaccinating children to the number of 7,694. This number is comparatively small, which is due, however, to the fact that during the year 1907 the unprecedented figure of 11,428 was enrolled in our records, while in 1906, 9618 were vaccinated, which gives us a total figure of 28,740 vaccinations in three years and therefore represents a fairly large percentage of our school children.

While there still exists a considerable amount of prejudice, founded on ignorance, against vaccination, we are still able to better cope with small-pox situations as they arise, on account of the passage of the new law which gives us the power to exclude from school any and all non-vaccinated persons on the occurrence of a small-pox case in a given school district, for a period of 25 days. This law is unquestionably of great assistance to us, but small-pox will never be entirely eradicated unless compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination is established by law. Unfortunately, our legislative bodies seem incapable of being guided in this matter by the experience of European countries. In my opinion, the State Board of Health of the State of Minnesota has acted entirely properly in removing small-pox from the list of quarantinable diseases. There is no valid reason why a state or municipality should be forced to expend thousands of dollars every year in maintaining isolation hospitals and for the purpose of instituting quarantine, which is, after all, merely for the protection of that class of people who refuse to submit themselves to a measure which affords them absolute protection against the disease, namely, vaccination.

It is a source of pleasure to me to comment on the work performed in the Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection. During the course of the year two additional milk inspectors were appointed, and in consequence we have been enabled to institute more extended inspection, particularly of dairy farms from which our milk supply is derived. We were thus enabled to not only closely observe and correct conditions existing in the city amongst retail dealers, but had the inspectors make extended tours throughout the country for the purpose of inspecting the farms from which our milk supply is derived. While in instances deplorable conditions were discovered, on the whole the dairymen seem to begin to realize the importance of cleanliness in the production of milk, and were, in almost all instances, ready and willing to co-operate with the Department, in our effort to improve the city's milk supply. In a number of instances, it was found necessary to prohibit the shipping of milk into the city because of the unsanitary condition of the premises and diseased condition of the cows.

In general, farm inspections conclusively demonstrate the necessity of at least a yearly examination of premises, and particularly animals, by competent veterinarians, and the application of the tuberculin test as provided for by our new milk ordinance, which was finally passed after a prolonged struggle, brought about by the opposition of local dealers and shippers, who fail to realize the importance of the measure, not only from a standpoint of public health but as an economic measure.

Scientific investigation by such bodies as the Royal English Commission of England, the Imperial German Commission, and the individual investigation of world-renowned men, such as Ravenel, v. Behring, Smith, Spengler, Park and others, of the subject of the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis to human beings, demonstrate the danger, particularly to children, from ingestion of milk from tubercular cows, the percentage of cases being found to be considerably higher than 20 per cent., and more recent investigation points out the fact that that figure underestimates the actual condition. It is my firm belief, based on careful study of the literature on the subject, that the greater number of cases of tuberculosis amongst children is due to ingestion of milk from tubercular cows; that, therefore, regulations providing for the testing at stated intervals of all dairy animals by the tuberculin test and the elimination of reactors from a herd, are measures of such importance that sanitarians and health authorities are remiss in their duties if they do not insist on carrying them into effect. Fortunately, our Wisconsin Live Stock Sanitary Board has for years carried on a campaign for the eradication of the disease in the herds of our state, so that the estimated percentage of tubercular animals has been lowered considerably during the last ten years and compares very favorably with that of other states, the last figures furnished placing it at about 9 per cent.

We shall carry on a vigorous campaign to exclude milk from non-tested cattle as soon as the ordinance goes into effect, which will be April 1, 1909, a year's time having been provided in which dairymen may arrange to comply with the provision.

Chemical analyses of some 12,728 samples of milk and cream show an average of 3.77 per cent. of butter fat for milk and 21.09 per cent. for cream, the law providing a percentage of 3 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively. The usual number of prosecutions were carried on during the course of the year for violation of the ordinance, the cause in almost every instance being either the addition of water to the milk or the sale of milk below the legal standard.

In accordance with my custom of previous years, a certain number of licenses were revoked, but in one instance the milk dealer secured a writ of certiorari to bring up for review all proceedings in the matter and a stay of proceedings pending a hearing. The judge who issued this writ held that the Commissioner of Health had no power to revoke licenses and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

In another instance mandamus proceedings were brought by a dealer to whom a license had been refused, to compel the Commissioner of Health to issue such license. In this instance the court held that the Commissioner of Health had the power under the law to refuse to issue a license. Both cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court. A decision by that body will no doubt settle all similar controversies that may arise in the future.

In all of my annual reports I have called attention to the condition of our water supply and our reprehensible custom of polluting its source (Lake Michigan) by discharging into it the entire sewage of the city, either directly or indirectly. The opening of our new Kinnickinnic flushing tunnel has certainly not improved the water for drinking purposes, adding as it does by a number of million gallons to the already large amount of sewage which is thrown into the lake every 24 hours. The time has approached when we, with all other lake cities, must look for means of purification of our drinking water. With that end in view, during the early part of the year an organization was perfected known as the Lake Michigan Water Commission and composed of thirteen members, as follows: One from the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service of the National Government; one from the War Department; three from Chicago; one from Illinois outside of Chicago; two from Milwaukee; one from Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee; one from Indiana; one from Michigan; one from Grand Rapids, and one from Indiana representing the cities of Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago.

This commission has since been active in gathering data and making scientific investigation of the entire subject matter.

As regards our own situation, I sent to your Honorable Body a special communication in connection with an investigation made by us of the nuisance arising with the present condition of the Menomonee River, which in part reads as follows:

"I will, however, at this time again call the attention of your Honorable Body to the pollution of the source of our drinking supply by the ever-increasing volume of raw sewage being discharged directly into Lake Michigan by this and other cities. This sewage from the City of Milwaukee at the present time amounts to from fifty to sixty million gallons per 24 hours, and is discharged at a point south of the mouth of our intake tunnel. While at the present time our drinking water is still comparatively pure, and at no time has shown pollution to an extent which would constitute a menace or necessitate the issuance of orders from the Department to boil the water, nevertheless analysis, both chemical and bacteriological, made at regular intervals, unquestionably demonstrates the presence of contamination, and therefore points out to us the necessity of taking steps to install a system which will guarantee to us now, and our children in the future, a water supply whose purity and wholesomeness will be permanently established.

"If, then, our drinking water shows contamination at the present time, are we justified in increasing by thousands of gallons per 24 hours the amount of sewage discharged into the lake, which we will do should another flushing tunnel be built in order to remedy the condition of the Menomonee River. With the ever-increasing population and increasing number of sewers, what will be the volume of sewage discharged ten years from now, and what the degree of contamination? Shall the City of Milwaukee wait until these ten years have elapsed before we begin to undertake an engineering problem which will take that long to solve? Or shall we begin at once, so that when the work has been completed we can for all time to come depend upon drinking water whose purity and wholesomeness cannot be surpassed, instead of being suddenly confronted with an epidemic of typhoid fever which will cost the lives of thousands of our citizens and bring with it a commercial paralysis the harmful influences of which cannot be overestimated.

"We must practice prevention and not wait to apply a cure when it is too late. Let us gain by the experience that other cities have had in the past and are having at the present time.

"I earnestly appeal to your Honorable Body to carefully consider this matter at this time, and would suggest that a commission be appointed, consisting of three expert sanitary engineers who have made a special study of the problem of sewage disposal.

"Let this commission take up the needs of the Menomonee Valley, recommend the installation of a system of sewage disposal for that district, and devise plans for the extension of such a system to cover the needs of the entire city."

In accordance with the recommendation made, a resolution was introduced calling for the appointment of such a commission, to consist of the following sanitary engineers: John W. Alvord, Chicago; George C. Whipple, New York, and H. P. Eddy, Boston. This resolution was unanimously recommended for passage by your Committee. This will unquestionably insure its passage by the Honorable Common Council and we may look forward to the abolishing of the evil resulting from the present condition of the Menomonee River and the installing in the years to come of a system of sewage disposal which will establish for our city for all time to come a pure source of water supply.

The contagious disease situation has been satisfactory throughout the course of the year, there having been no epidemics of any kind. The mortality rates from these diseases compare favorably with those of other cities, as shown by the following comparative statement.

MORTALITY OF 15 LARGEST AMERICAN CITIES—YEAR 1908.

Cities having population 300,000 and over.

Death rates computed on figures of population supplied by U. S. Census Bureau. Mortality figures furnished by Health Departments of respective cities.

		All Causes.		Children under 5 yrs.		Deaths from Important Causes—Rates per 10,000 of Population.											
	Populat'n Est. U. S. Census Bureau.	D'ths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	D'ths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Tub of Lgs D'ths	Tub of Lgs Rate.	Pneumonia. D'ths	Pneumonia. Rate.	Typ. Fever. D'ths	Typ. Fever. Rate.	Diarrh. Dis. D'ths	Diarrh. Dis. Rate.	Diphtheria D'ths	Diphtheria Rate.	Scar. Fever D'ths	Scar. Fever Rate.
New York	4,338,322	73,071	16.84	24,148	5.57	8,871	20.45	9,503	21.90	536	1.24	6,190	14.27	1,758	4.05	1,333	3.07
Chicago	2,166,055	30,548	14.10	9,676	4.47	3,345	15.44	3,686	17.02	338	1.56	3,459	15.97	564	2.60	398	1.84
Philadelphia	1,491,082	26,304	17.64	7,750	5.20	3,065	20.56	2,643	17.73	533	3.57	1,945	13.05	498	3.34	181	1.21
St. Louis	674,012	9,795	14.53	2,226	3.30	1,097	16.28	*	*	94	1.39	550	8.16	115	1.71	40	0.59
Boston	616,072	11,767	19.10	3,891	6.32	1,061	17.22	1,299	21.09	159	2.58	780	12.66	204	3.31	104	1.69
Baltimore	568,571	10,435	18.35	2,967	5.22	1,230	21.63	940	16.53	180	3.17	700	12.31	64	1.13	70	1.23
Pittsburg	547,523	9,031	16.49	3,317	6.06	560	10.23	1,336	24.37	254	4.64	823	15.03	97	1.77	82	1.50
Cleveland	491,401	7,177	14.61	2,350	4.78	634	12.90	439	8.93	64	1.30	601	12.23	106	2.16	34	0.69
Buffalo	391,629	6,052	15.45	1,724	4.40	530	13.53	624	15.94	84	2.14	301	7.69	74	1.89	92	2.35
Detroit	376,174	6,946	18.46	1,560	4.15	443	11.78	431	11.46	76	2.02	456	12.12	50	1.33	84	2.23
Cincinnati	349,316	6,448	18.46	1,360	3.89	860	24.62	631	18.06	64	1.83	432	12.37	54	1.55	31	0.89
Milwaukee	327,123	4,454	13.62	1,625	4.97	376	11.49	433	13.24	55	1.68	378	11.56	70	2.14	17	0.52
New Orleans	323,157	7,345	22.73	1,648	5.10	959	29.68	481	14.88	108	3.34	591	18.29	48	1.49	25	0.77
Washington	317,380	6,126	19.30	1,477	4.65	709	22.35	507	15.97	124	3.91	394	12.41	22	0.69	9	0.28
Newark, N. J.	302,324	5,316	17.58	1,664	5.50	701	23.19	594	19.65	35	1.16	*	*	52	1.72	85	2.81

*Data not available.

These rates, however, might be materially lowered were it not for the fact that the people themselves do not realize the importance of calling physicians as soon as symptoms of disease appear, which holds true particularly in scarlet fever and diphtheria. The physician frequently does not see the case until serious complications have arisen, when often the patient is beyond the stage when recovery is possible.

By such negligence, parents not only endanger the lives of their own children, but also furnish a source of contagion to others. We have called attention to this state of affairs by means of the public press at frequent intervals, but there will always be those who do not heed advice.

There were 51 deaths from typhoid fever during the course of the year, which is a comparatively small number. Of these, nine had contracted the disease elsewhere.

The tuberculosis situation remains about the same, with probably a slight tendency to a decrease in the number of cases. Public lectures and exhibits, and distribution of literature, no doubt accomplish a great deal toward educating the masses, and the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries is to be highly recommended. However, the city should no longer delay the building of a hospital where advanced cases may be segregated. A resolution calling for plans, specifications and estimate of cost for such a hospital is now pending before your Honorable Body, and I sincerely hope that when the Board of Public Works presents these plans they will be forthwith adopted and instructions given to proceed with the erection of such a hospital, the necessity for which is so urgent, as I have repeatedly pointed out in my former reports and communications.

It is all well and good to establish numerous sanitaria for the treatment of incipient cases. It will, however, be impossible to eradicate the disease or to even subject it to control, unless places of refuge are provided for the cases that are the real sources of danger to others by direct infection or on account of infection of the premises they inhabit and to which frequently patients who have spent months at a sanitarium and who have been discharged as cured or improved must of necessity return, only to become reinfected again by relatives, who, on account of their advanced condition, cannot be removed. The ravages from this disease are so enormous that it is high time to put sentiment aside and establish a system of isolation for at least the incurables. The greatest sources of dissemination of the tubercle bacillus today are, in my opinion, the incurable cases and an infected milk supply. Isolate the incurables and eliminate the infected cows from dairy herds and you control the two most fruitful of disease carriers.

When this hospital has been built, we will still have sufficient available ground left to also establish tent colonies for incipient cases, and Milwaukee will then stand in the front rank of cities which are actively engaged in eradicating the disease.

The Bacteriologist again calls attention to the absolute necessity of providing a laboratory assistant. The amount of work in the laboratories has increased to such an extent and is of such character as to seriously interfere with the efficiency of the Department unless your Honorable Body will speedily provide the assistance asked for in an ordinance introduced for that purpose.

In this connection, it seems well also to call to mind the highly unsatisfactory and objectionable location of the bacteriological laboratory at present. With a southwest exposure (the poorest possible), and a consequent ever-changing daylight, satisfactory microscopy becomes very uncertain and in fact impossible when the direct sunlight of the afternoon necessitates the lowering of the shades and so shuts out all light.

In a like manner the temperature conditions of the laboratory in its present location are woefully wanting and seriously interfere with the maintenance of the necessary constant thermometric norm of the incubator. During the winter months the cold of the room frequently subtracts several degrees of heat from the standard, while during the hot months of the summer the temperature is raised oft times considerably above this point—in either instance vitiating seriously cultural development of bacteria dependent upon an accurate incubation temperature.

Without adding to this an account of the personal discomfort that is entailed upon these conditions, the fact alone that the laboratory at present is located in rooms entirely unfit in every fundamental laboratory requirement of light and temperature should suffice to bring at last the long needed and long asked for relief.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics shows on the whole a very satisfactory condition. The death rate is somewhat lower than for the preceding year, while the birth rate remains substantially the same. The statistical table to which attention has been called shows comparative figures with other cities having a population of 300,000 and over, and gives our city the lowest mortality rate, the rates being computed on figures of population supplied by the U. S. Census Bureau, which manifestly is the only correct and just way of comparison. The result is certainly exceedingly gratifying.

A considerable number of patients were cared for at our two isolation hospitals with good results, in spite of the fact that both institutions are unfit as far as the general structural condition of the buildings and inner arrangements are concerned. This holds true particularly of our hospital for the care of children ill with Diphtheria, Scarlet fever and Measles. The arrangement of this building is such as to make it excedingly difficult to properly separate and isolate the various cases. If, in spite of these conditions, we have achieved good results, it is in a large measure due to the efficiency of the matrons in charge.

There must not be any further delay in issuing the necessary bonds to provide funds for the erection of modern hospital buildings.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector shows a large amount of work performed by the inspectors under his charge. These inspectors have orders to carry on an educational campaign in their respective districts and not merely to investigate complaints. Each inspector is held responsible for the sanitary condition of his district.

At regular intervals inspections are held, at which time subjects of importance are discussed and instructions issued. The city, however, covers at the present time so large an area that districts are becoming too large and an increase in the force of inspectors is to be recommended.

Strange as it may seem, an investigation carried on by the Department disclosed the fact that there are still in existence in his city a surprisingly large number of private wells. Chemical analysis of a large number of samples of water taken from these wells showed more or less marked contamination in 64 per cent. of them. In spite of this fact, we aroused a storm of protest from the owners of such wells by orders issued under authority of an ordinance prohibiting the use of well water in districts where city water is available. So strong was this protest that it was made use of in the campaign preceding the spring election.

However, the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector shows that we succeeded in abolishing 1,544, and by continuing our crusade we hope to abolish all of them in the near future. In several instances typhoid cases were distinctly traceable to the use of contaminated well water.

During the course of the year, the Department suffered a loss by the death of Meat Inspector F. J. Carney, who had been in the employ of the Department for twenty-six years. He was an efficient officer, prompt and faithful in the performance of his duties.

Toward the end of the year the new ordinance governing the meat business was passed by your Honorable Body. The main feature of this new law is the provision for licensing dealers engaged in that line of business. In my opinion, all dealers in food stuffs should be governed by license laws, as complete control can only be exercised under such conditions. Let the fitness or unfitness of the individual and his place of business determine the issuance of a license. The excellent results that can be achieved by such procedure have been amply demonstrated in connection with the milk business in this city. No license is issued until premises have been thoroughly inspected. Licenses are revoked after repeated conviction for violation of the governing ordinance.

A recommendation I would make at this time is that a system of service pension for the inspectors of the Health Department be established, similar to that in force with the Police Department. The services rendered by sanitary inspectors are, to say the least, of as much importance to the citizen as are those of police officers, and are of a nature not devoid of personal danger, as they come in personal contact with all contagious disease cases. They must undergo a physical as well as mental examination prior to appointment, to determine their qualifications for office. Their retention in office should depend solely on efficiency and not on political influence, as has been so frequently the case in the past. A system of pensions would unquestionably increase their efficiency, as it would act as a stimulus for prompt and faithful attention to duty. A general fund might be established for such a purpose. All witness fees due inspectors should be turned over to such a fund, and in addition to that, monthly dues exacted from each inspector.

Besides this, all license fees collected by the city from milk and meat dealers should revert to this fund instead of into the general city treasury, as is now the case. In addition to this, numerous smaller amounts, such as moneys paid by the U. S. Government for the care of seamen suffering with contagious diseases, which are taken care of in our isolation hospital under contract, might be added. In this manner, a system might be established which would unquestionably be of benefit to the city, without creating an extra burden to the tax payer.

There should be also a graded system of salary, depending on length of service. An ordinance to bring about this latter system has been introduced, and I hope will receive favorable consideration from your Honorable Body.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. BADING, M. D.,

Commissioner of Health.

REPORT

OF

SECRETARY

REPORT OF SECRETARY

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Sir—Following the annual custom, I respectfully submit herewith the financial statement of the Department, covering the year January 1 to December 31, 1908, inclusive. I also submit a statement of vaccination and its cost during the year 1908, the reports of the Superintendent of Garbage Collection and Cremation, reports of dead animals collected, and a garbage summary which shows in greater detail the facts concerning garbage collection and disposal and their cost, as well as a statement showing the method by which the Department has assisted in handling the stable refuse of the city, and another statement concerning the cost of coal at the garbage plant.

It is a pleasure to report that the Department has maintained its high standard, established during the two previous years, of conducting its business affairs in a thoroughly systematic and economical manner. Because of many increasing demands upon the Department, and because the Department has reached out in new directions, expenditures have increased, but they have only increased where the Department has made such extensions in its work, and in the main there has been even greater economy and successful financial administration than in the years previous.

Nothwistanding a substantial increase in the Department force, the raising of salaries, and a great burden of new duties, the expenditures for the year were only $14,360.02 greater than in 1907, and there was left unused at the end of the year $12,057.46 of moneys that had been appropriated for the Department.

As in the past two years, the Secretary's Financial Statement is so itemized that it shows exactly the cost of each of the six sub-departments, and likewise the cost of each item of expense. In examining the statement for the Office, you will notice an increase of $1,555.62 over the previous year. This is directly accounted for by increases in the payroll account and by the rent charge, which for the first time was made against the Department during this year. Of the total charge of $1,736,-60 for rent, I have charged $1,123.40 against the Office expense and the balance against the Laboratory. The increase in the payroll account is due principally to the appointment of the Chief Meat Inspector, who served for the last two months of the year. If the increase in the payroll account and the rent are deducted from the total expenditures for the Office, it will be seen that the Office was conducted for less than in 1907.

Practically the same conditions are true of the Laboratory expense. When the salary increase, due to the appointment of two additional milk inspectors, and the rent charge are deducted from the 1908 expenditures, it shows a saving of $46.08 as compared with the previous year.

The actual decrease in the expenditures at Isolation Hospital No. 1 was almost $1,000. This saving, of course, is due in part to the fact that fewer cases of contagious disease were treated at that hospital during the year. Careful management, however, had a great deal to do with decreasing the expense.

Notwithstanding the fact that the number of patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 2 was much larger than in the year previous, the increase in expense was only $175.11. The showing made is an excellent one, and is due in the main to economical and efficient administration of the hospital.

The total increase for Office, Laboratory and the hospitals was $2,921.19. Eliminating charges for rent and increase in payrolls, the administration of these subdepartments was much more economical than in previous years. Although it was higher than in the years 1906 and 1907, it is still $4,000 less than the expenditures for these same sub-departments during the last year of the incumbency of our predecessors.

An increase of a little over $3,000 in the expenses of garbage cremation and burial is shown. Of this increase $2,791.27 is accounted for in payrolls, a raise of 25c a day having gone into effect January 1, 1908. This affected all the laborers engaged in burying garbage and all the men at the plant except the foremen and the two men in the blacksmith shop. In addition to this increase in salaries, there was expended during the year $3,788.00 for 95 new garbage boxes and 40 garbage box bottoms, which were bought under contract. Although these increases in expenditures caused a slight increase in the cost per ton (a raise from $1.35 to $1.43 per ton), yet by decreasing the cost per ton for burial, the average cost of disposal per ton, including burial and cremation, of $1.22, is the same as in the year previous. A saving in the cost of coal, referred to later in this report, assisted materially in the excellent financial showing made in the cost of garbage disposal.

The greatest increase in cost in 1908 was for operating the hoist and maintaining the garbage collection system. The payroll item shows the greatest increase, the expenditures for this purpose during the year having amounted to $7,496.88 more than in the year previous. The total increase was $800 higher than this figure, being $8,281.28. This $800 is entirely accounted for by the great expense of maintaining scows for transporting the garbage. It includes one item of $350 for the purchase of a new scow and includes charges for repairing docks and for excavating to release scows which were beached by storms. As a matter of fact, the total extraordinary expense on account of scows was more than the $800 mentioned. As the cost of maintaining the scows is chargeable to hoist and collection, an increase in the hoist charge from 9c in 1907 to 11c in 1908 is shown.

The large increase above mentioned in payrolls is due to the fact that a larger number of collectors was maintained during the year. In no year in the city's history has the garbage collection been so complete and satisfactory as in 1908. Although there was a large increase in the payroll for collection, the cost per ton was increased only 6c, or from $1.90 to $1.96. Because of the inconveniences which must be met in unloading garbage after it is collected, it is inevitable, under the present arrangement, that the cost per ton should increase slightly with the total cost of collection. The more thoroughly, too, that garbage is collected, the more difficult it is for the men to complete their loads and the greater the likelihood for so-called small loads. That this is true is shown by the fact that in 1908, while the number of loads increased 8⅓ per cent., the number of tons increased only 6½ per cent. Were the city to continue the present arrangement of unloading garbage, it is difficult to predict, as the tonnage increased each year, how high the cost per ton for collection would reach. No one familiar with the present conditions can fail to foresee that the cost of collection will decrease greatly when the new garbage plant is built and when better facilities are established for unloading the garbage after it is collected.

Taking the whole subject of garbage collection and disposal into consideration, we find that the total increase is $14,360.02 for the year 1908, making a total cost per ton of $3.27. While this is somewhat higher than the year previous, it is 89c cheaper per ton than in the year 1905.

The report of vaccinations in the year 1908 shows a much smaller number than in the year previous. This is due to the fact that the work was done so thoroughly in 1907 that comparatively few children were found who were willing to be vaccinated and who had not been included in the vaccination lists of the year previous. Besides, this, the number of small-pox cases was so small that very few vaccinations were found necessary for the immediate prevention of the spread of the disease. While there were fewer vaccinations than in the year previous, it is gratifying to note by the statement of expense that the total cost was only about one-half of the year previous, and that the cost per vaccination was 15c as against 20c during 1907. A summary of vaccinations for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908 shows the remarkable figure of 28,740.

Under that section of the Annual Report designated "Reports of Refuse Collection and Disposal" will be found all facts concerning this subject itemized in detail. The report of the Superintendent of Garbage Collection is shown by months, with a total collection of 42,569 tons. The report of the Superintendent of Garbage Cremation shows that 33,824 tons were disposed of at the plant on Jones Island.

In the statement of Mr. Skiba, the Complaint Clerk, it is seen that the Department caused to be removed 103 large animals as against 83 for the year previous. While his report of small animals shows only those which were reported to the office, the statement on the next page of Gustave Mueller, Collector of Small Animals, shows the actual number, with the corresponding loads and tons, which were taken care of by the Department. The increase over the year previous is almost 600. This report of the Collector of Small Animals has been added to the Annual Report this year because this department of the work is becoming more and more important.

In the garbage summary compiled by me from the reports of collection and disposal. there is shown, under the headings of "Collection" and "Disposal by Cremation," exactly how the figures have been obtained. Under the heading of "Disposal other than by Cremation," is shown the number of loads and tons of garbage and small animals which were buried, delivered to farmers and to rendering companies. A resume on the following page shows that altogether 54,353 loads or 42,677 tons were handled by the Department during the year. The cost of garbage disposal also is itemized in greater detail, so that the cost of burial and the hoist can be seen, as well as that of collection and cremation. The average cost per ton for each step taken in the handling of the city's garbage is also shown. so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

Some idea can be gained of the economy which has been practiced in the handling of garbage during the last three years by the comparison with previous years. It is shown that in the year 1908, 47 per cent. more garbage was handled than in the year 1905. The increase in cost, however, during this time has been only 15½ per cent.

It might be well to call attention at this point to the fact that the greatest care is used in obtaining correct estimates of the weight of garbage. While it is impossible at the plant to weigh each load of garbage, because of the absence of a wagon scale, yet a system has been established of weighing three typical loads each day, and the average weight for each week of all loads weighed is used in our estimates as the average for all loads delivered. In the winter, when the garbage is buried, a considerable number of loads are weighed at different times of the month, so that an average weight can be reached with which to figure the entire amount buried. I find that this system is much more complete and careful than that used in most of the large cities of the country.

In my report this year, I have devoted a page to the disposal of stable refuse. While this work has not been done by the Department, it has been done under our supervision, and by reason of arrangements made for shipping this refuse by cars it has been much easier for stable owners to dispose of this refuse. A man was placed in charge of the yards this year, and this has enabled us to show more complete figures than was possible heretofore. The report shows that 1,170 tons were disposed of by this arrangement.

There has also been added to the report a statement regarding coal used at the crematory. Next to the payroll item, the expenditure for coal is the largest made by the Department each year. It therefore must be of interest to examine the details concerning this expenditure. The report shows that it requires 160 pounds of coal to burn one ton of garbage, and that in 1908 the cost of coal required to burn one ton of garbage was 31c. To permit of a comparison of this cost with that of previous years, an additional table has been prepared showing the cost per ton for each whole year since the present plant was put into operation. This table shows that during the last three years, because of great care in the purchase and handling of coal, the cost has fallen off considerably. Contrasted with the cost in 1908 of 31c is the cost during the years 1903 and 1905, in which the figure reached 52c. The full significance of this saving, however, can only be appreciated when the total cost of these years is taken into consideration. During the year 1905, for instance, had the cost been 31c instead of 52c, the city would have paid only $5,950.76 for coal required in the burning of garbage, instead of the figure actually expended, $10,035.98. On the other hand, in the year 1908, had we expended 52c for coal sufficient to burn one ton of garbage, the total cost would have been $17,588.48 instead of $10,556.52.

The independent method of bookkeeping established in the Department in 1906 proves each year to be of more value. It enables us at all times to be accurately informed regarding all expenditures, and, at the same time, is a ready reference in keeping the Department informed regarding past prices and expenses. During the year, the prices of groceries, meats and many other supplies have increased slightly. On the other hand, there has been a reduction in the price of many of the supplies used by the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CARGILL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EXPENSES OFFICE.

Drugs and medicines	$ 523.05	
Supplies	1,272.95	
Miscellaneous	531.14	
Payrolls	34,346.36	
Printing	1,271.30	
Postage	99.72	
Livery	450.50	
Stationery	164.41	
Rent	1,123.40	
Total	$39,782.83	
By cash credits		$ 338.00
Net expense, 1908	$39,444.83	
Credits from Hospital No. 1 and Hospital No. 2 for miscellaneous supplies		114.45
Actual cost, Office, 1908	$39,330.38	

EXPENSES LABORATORY.

Payrolls	$ 6,519.92	
Drugs and Chemicals	67.90	
Apparatus	189.26	
Feed for animals	20.37	
Ice	10.00	
Gas	34.16	
Miscellaneous	110.45	
Printing	81.57	
Rent	613.20	
Total	$ 7,646.83	
By cash credits		$ 3.00
Actual cost, 1908	$ 7,643.83	

EXPENSES HOSPITAL NO. 1.

Ice	$ 52.50
Groceries	785.46
Telephone service	86.40
Payrolls	2,716.06
Lighting	247.15
Meats	441.23
Milk	128.14
Drugs and medicines	28.33

Bakery Supplies	74.29	
Supplies and furnishings	257.06	
Fuel	748.73	
Repairs	35.15	
Miscellaneous	83.35	
Net expense, 1908	$ 5,683.85	
Paid office for postage		$ 3.20
Actual cost, 1908	$ 5,687.05	

EXPENSES HOSPITAL NO. 2.

Services of nurses	$ 353.24	
Rent	1,500.00	
Telephone service	66.00	
Payrolls	2,051.99	
Groceries	460.92	
Meats	184.59	
Milk	130.00	
Drugs and medicines	78.11	
Bakery supplies	45.16	
Supplies and furnishings	166.94	
Surgical supplies	5.35	
Ice	46.50	
Miscellaneous	61.91	
Lighting	110.13	
Fuel	596.98	
Repairs and repair supplies	3.87	
Total	$ 5,861.69	
By cash credits		$ 40.90
Net cost, 1908	$ 5,820.79	
Paid office for postage, antitoxin, etc		$ 111.25
Actual cost, 1908	$ 5,932.04	

EXPENSES GARBAGE CREMATION AND BURIAL.

Oils, grease and waste	$ 80.28
Coal	10,582.57
Repairs and repair supplies	1,255.30
Telephone service	72.00
Payrolls	35,241.74
Miscellaneous supplies	4,094.98
Advertising	64.04

Rent of land	550.00	
Miscellaneous	47.50	
Net expense, 1908	$51,988.41	
By cash credits		$ 40.52
Actual cost, 1908	$51,947.89	

EXPENSES GARBAGE HOIST AND COLLECTION.

Repairs and repair supplies	$ 697.92	
Telephone service	55.40	
Coal and wood	259.26	
Payrolls	85,631.24	
Miscellaneous supplies	179.24	
Tug service	198.00	
Miscellaneous	470.14	
Printing	3.90	
Net cost, 1908	$87,495.10	
By cash credits		$ 93.75
Actual cost, 1908	$87,401.35	

HEALTH EXPENSE.

Actual cost Health 1908, not including garbage.

Office	$39,330.38
Laboratory	7,643.83
Hospital No. 1	5,687.05
Hospital No. 2	5,932.04
Total	$58,593.30

GARBAGE EXPENSE.

Actual cost Garbage, 1908:

Crematory and burial	$ 51,947.89
Hoist and collection	87,401.35
Total	$139,349.24

NOTE—For the sake of convenience in the books of the Department, the entire disposal expenditure, including the cost of operating the plant and the cost of burial, is included in one item. The same is true of the cost of collection and the cost of operating the hoist. For the sake, however, of showing exactly how much each one of these items cost, the expenditures have been subdivided and the result shows the following:

Cost of Crematory	$ 48,500.90
Cost of burial	3,446.99
Cost of hoist	3,847.96
Cost of collection	83,553.39
Total cost of garbage	$139,349.24

RECAPITULATION, 1908.

Health	$ 58,593.30
Garbage	139,349.24
Total	$197,942.54

FINANCIAL SHOWING DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Total appropriation for 1908	$210,000.00
Total expenditures in 1908	197,942.54
	$ 12,057.46
Transferred to street and alley fund, October, 1908	4,000.00
Balance in fund, Dec. 31, 1908	$ 8,057.46

This amount transferred Jan. 25, 1909, by the City Comptroller to the general city fund.

COMPARATIVE.

	Health.	Garbage.	Total.
1908	$58,593.30	$139,349.24	$197,942.54
1907	55,672.11	127,910.41	183,582.52
Increase	$ 2,921.19	$ 11,438.83	$ 14,360.02

A. B. CARGILL,

Secretary.

VACCINATION 1908.

MONTH.	By H. D. Vaccinators at Schools.	By H. D. Vaccinators at Homes, Factories, etc.	At H. D. Office.	At Hospital No. 1.	Total.
January	....	79	1	1	81
February	....	19	....	....	19
March	....	11	1	....	12
April	58	84	....	2	144
May	272	46	27	....	345
June	....	32	33	3	68
July	....	6	3	....	9
August	....	34	4	1	39
September	....	7	....	....	7
October	2347	....	1	2	2350
November	3650	49	104	....	3803
December	578	73	165	1	817
Totals	6905	440	339	10	7694

COST OF VACCINATION, 1908.

Vaccine and shields	$ 302.90
Alcohol	33.60
Absorbent cotton	5.60
Scarifiers	1.00
Payrolls	866.25
Total cost	$1,209.35

Total number vaccinations....................7,694

Cost per vaccination........................ $.15+

TOTAL VACCINATIONS THREE YEARS.

Vaccinations, 1906	9,618
Vaccinations, 1907	11,428
Vaccinations, 1908	7,694
Total three years	28,740

A. B. CARGILL,

Secretary.

REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES.

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the work done at the laboratories of the Department during the past year, as well as to call your attention to some of the needs of the laboratories, a correction of which seems absolutely necessary for their further efficiency and development in the future. A summary of the analyses done at the laboratories, tabulated reports of which are included in the following pages, shows a general increase in the amount of work by approximately one-third over last year's total, or, in exact numbers, 16,400 examinations for the year 1908 as against 11, 956 for the preceding year.

Of this total, the larger share falls to the chemical or milk inspecting department, where two new men have been added to the force, making a total of five in this branch of the laboratories. The addition of this extra help to the milk inspecting force was certainly a very timely move, and in its splendid results surely more than justifies the increased expenses for salaries on the laboratory payroll.

MILK.

A total of 12,728 samples of milk and cream have been examined and analyzed during the past year in the Department laboratories. Of these examinations, by far the greater number were performed in the chemical department. Here the additional help of the new inspectors already mentioned has greatly strengthened the working efficiency of the laboratory.

The quality of the milk and cream sold in this city must, on the whole, be called good, at least according to chemical standards. For a total of 8,640 samples of milk, an average of 3.77 per cent. of butter fat was obtained, while cream has even given an everage of 21.09 per cent. butter fat for an analysis of over 4,000 samples.

There can be no doubt that the constant and careful supervision of the milk depots and dairy farms by the milk inspectors is doing much in securing an honest and sanitary product for this city's public.

Over a thousand milk depots in this city have been inspected during the past year; besides this, 202 dairies outside of the city and 179 farms, were inspected, and in 37 cases owners were ordered to sell their cows. Great care and attention is given in these inspections to the sanitary condition of the barns and premises, as well as to the condition of health of the milch cows and their attendants.

With all this careful supervision concerning the chemical purity of the milk and the cleanliness in handling it, the city certainly may hope to get an almost ideal milk supply, particularly after the new rules concerning the tuberculin test and the 50 degrees Fahrenheit of the amended milk ordinance have gone into effect.

WATER.

The purity of the municipal water supply has been, as heretofore, a matter of greatest concern in the routine of the laboratory analyses. While the chemical and bacteriological examinations show practically no variation in their findings from those of the foregoing year, and on the whole show a potable water, yet we feel the necessity for pointing out again the importance of urging the ounce of prevention against the oft-times very costly pound of cure.

Now that the city has successfully rid itself of the very dangerous water supply from private wells, it should surely be no less alert in safeguarding its municipal water supply. We feel that with the increasing density of population, which means a corresponding greater output of sewage into the lake and consequent inevitable lake-water pollution, the question of safeguarding the public health from this source of contamination should no longer be left until chemical and bacteriological analyses find irrefutable proof in the city water mains and tap water.

We heartily endorse the movement undertaken by the Lake Michigan Water Commission, which has for its purpose the prevention of lake and river water pollution, and recommend most urgently that the city take up this matter of its sewage disposal without delay.

In the analysis, both chemical and bacteriological, of water the laboratories are now following the technique as outlined in the "Standard Methods of Water Analysis," which has been adopted by the above mentioned Commission in order to gather more uniform data on the quality of the drinking water supply.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DIPHTHERIA.

There have been slightly fewer examinations for diphtheria during the year 1908 than in the year preceding. This must undoubtedly be accounted for by the remarkably long-continued dry and warm weather of the summer and fall, which did not favor the development of diphtheria. The number of examinations was greater during the months of January and December, dropping to a minimum during the months of July, August and September. A total of 1,812 cultures were examined for the bacillus of diphtheria during the past year.

In connection with this subject, it may be of interest to mention some experiments conducted with regard to the local after-treatment of diphtheria.

In the minds of both a great portion of the profession, as well as the laity in general, the thought seems absolutely fixed that the injection of anti-toxin is in every way sufficient in the treatment of diphtheria. Now, while this is undoubtedly true so far as the life of the patient is concerned, yet it is equally true that the disappearance of the clinical symptoms by no means always coincides with the absolute disappearance of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli from the throat, and patients apparently entirely well may for a long time remain carriers of virulent bacilli, and so become sources of infection for others.

While the rule of the Department insisting upon two consecutive negative cultures from all patients safeguards, to a large extent, against this source of danger, nevertheless the oft times long period of quarantine—always a hardship—even where antiseptics have been used locally, made it desirable to find, if possible, some method of treatment which would definitely, quickly and safely terminate further development of of the diphtheria bacillus in the throats of patients. The conditions which seemingly tend to prolong diphtherial vegetation are, first, anatomical conditions, e. g., tonsilar crypts, etc., and secondly, constitutional non-resistive conditions, individualy or combined with the former. In cases of the first type, careful and thorough application of antiseptics, especially 12 per cent. silver nitrate, seems to give the best and quickest results. In the latter type of cases, the local use of anti-toxin (1,000 units) has given such encouraging results in the experimental cases, that an urgent plea for a wider and more general application of this method seems well justified.

SPUTUM.

In the number of specimens of sputum submitted for examination for the bacillus of tuberculosis, a decided increase has been noted. Out of nearly 1,000 specimens examined, slightly more than 40 per cent. were found positive. This increase in the number of sputum analyses is no doubt due to a considerable extent to the continued agitation this subject received also in the lay press, and the increasing interest the public in general takes in grappling with this problem. A considerable number of the specimens were submitted by the patients themselves, without the suggestion of an attending physician.

The scope of sputum examinations has also been widened, and in the report of 1909 we hope to include the results of investigations concerning so-called non-acid-fast tubercle bacilli, as well as data on the types of tubercular infection and the prognostic value of tubercle bacilli forms and staining peculiarities.

RABIES.

Out of the total of 17 suspected animals examined for rabies, only one positive case was found. In the direct examination, which was always made immediately in all these cases, smears, as well as paraffin sections, were prepared from the cortex (along the Rolandic fissure), the Hippocampus major and the cerebellum. In these examinations, the technique as outlined by Frothingham (cf. American Journal of Public Hygiene, February, 1908) was followed.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

The greater part of the summer and fall months of the past year was taken up by special work in the bacteriological analysis of dust. A large number of samples were examined, both quantitatively and qualitatively, which had been collected under various conditions and from various sources. As of particular interest may be mentioned the examination of dust collected from school rooms and offices by means of a vacuum cleaner, a detailed report of which was published elsewhere (cf. Wis. Medical Journal, October, 1908.)

The analyses showed in general the ofttimes enormous bacterial contents of dust, and emphasize the importance of more thorough means of removing dust from the rooms of public buildings in particular. The vacuum system of cleaning has proved itself to be of such unquestioned superiority that the old-fashioned, inefficient and highly dangerous broom and duster method should no longer be tolerated.

ADDENDA.

It seems necessary at this time to again call attention to some very pressing needs of the Department laboratories. There can be no question that within the last few years the laboratories of the Health Department have been developed more nearly to what they should be for a city the size of Milwaukee. The force in the milk inspecting department has now been increased to five men, which, while it does not satisfy the absolute needs of the city, yet certainly has greatly strengthened the working efficiency of the Department, and I wish to take this occasion to call especial attention to the excellent work done by Dr. Schoen, City Chemist, and the milk inspectors, James Cunningham, Harry Keihl, Charles Steffen and Jacob Seibert, who are associated with him in this particular work.

In the Bacteriological Department, on the other hand, although the amount of work has been more than doubled and increasing demands are constantly made, no corresponding assistance has been furnished While it should seem unnecessary to go into details concerning this matter, yet it appears advisable to point out some of the conditions which may serve to prove that help here is absolutely needed.

At the present time, the Bacteriologist is employed not only in the capacity of a bacteriologist, for which he is engaged, but is forced to act also as his own assistant, preparing culture media and stains, cleaning glassware, etc., as well as to play the part of a clerk, attending to daily a considerable amount of clerical work, which takes up not a little of the time needed for actual and very necessary laboratory work. The plethora of routine work ofttimes makes necessary a hurry, which not only increases the risk of a naturally dangerous work, but also is likely to make for hazardous inaccuracy in the examinations. It is absolutely impossible at the present time to take up any special work without neglecting some other equally as important routine laboratory work.

Without dilating further on the minutia of this matter, we hope that the necessity for help in the Bacteriological Department may be sufficiently clear, and that the needed relief may be shortly supplied.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. RUHLAND, M. D.,

Bacteriologist.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BY MONTH.

MONTH.	Diphtheria	Sputum.	Typhoid	Para-Typhoid.	Animal Inoculations	Milk.	Water and Ice.	Mis-cellaneous.	Total.
January	238	61	20	13	1	6	1	59	399
February	154	57	14	6	1	.....	1	19	252
March	163	92	27	10	.....	.....	2	17	311
April	105	100	5	4	3	11	3	18	249
May	185	77	20	6	3	6	4	12	313
June	122	83	20	6	2	6	4	23	266
July	93	66	11	6	.....	6	5	33	220
August	56	68	16	8	1	5	5	43	202
September	49	72	14	6	2	.....	2	18	163
October	129	80	11	6	4	15	2	23	270
November	199	76	17	10	4	.....	3	114	543
December	319	73	10	4	4	.....	3	37	330
Total	1812	905	185	85	25	55	35	416	3518

DIPHTHERIA.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	101	137	238
February	48	106	154
March	60	103	163
April	44	61	105
May	75	110	185
June	54	68	122
July	16	77	93
August	15	41	56
September	9	40	49
October	34	95	129
November	59	140	199
December	101	218	319
Total	616	1196	1812

SPUTUM.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	25	36	61
February	22	35	57
March	40	52	92
April	41	59	100
May	36	41	77
June	28	55	83
July	29	37	66
August	34	34	68
September	22	50	72
October	37	43	80
November	25	48	73
December	29	47	76
Total	368	537	905

TYPHOID.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Atypical.	Total.
January	4	13	3	20
February	3	9	2	14
March	4	16	7	27
April	2	2	1	5
May	3	14	3	20
June	3	13	4	20
July	1	9	1	11
August	5	4	7	16
September	2	8	4	14
October	1	8	2	11
November	5	2	3	10
December	5	8	4	17
Total	38	106	41	185

PARA-TYPHOID AND COLON.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Atypical.	Total.
January	....	9	4	13
February	....	4	2	6
March	2	5	3	10
April	....	4	....	4
May	....	4	2	6
June	....	4	2	6
July	....	5	1	6
August	....	6	2	8
September	....	4	2	6
October	....	4	2	6
November	....	3	1	4
December	....	8	2	10
Total	2	60	23	85

MILK.

Limit 250,000 per c.c.

MONTH.	Above.	Within.	Total.
January	2	4	6
February	....	....	....
March	....	....	....
April	8	3	11
May	5	1	6
June	3	3	6
July	2	4	6
August	3	2	5
September	....	....	....
October	5	10	15
November	....	....	....
December	....	....	....
Total	28	27	55

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTH.	Animal Inoculation.	Bacteriological Examination of Water and Ice.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	2	6	53	61
February	1	1	59	61
March	1	1	19	21
April	....	2	17	19
May	3	3	18	24
June	3	4	12	19
July	2	4	23	29
August	....	5	33	38
September	1	5	43	49
October	2	2	18	22
November	4	2	23	29
December	4	3	37	44
Total	23	38	355	416

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

By Years.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Diphtheria	382	384	383	329	752	809	2031	1812
Sputum	117	292	323	414	439	679	779	905
Blood	81	56	97	291	301	331	442	270
Milk	......	......	......	......	......	97	161	55
Miscellaneous	106	37	82	327	505	641	439	476
Total	686	711	925	1561	2007	2557	3852	3518

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

George C. Ruhland, M. D., Bacteriologist:

SIR—I herewith submit report of the work done in the Chemical Laboratory during the year 1908.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES M. SCHOEN, M. D.,
Chemist.

MILK INVESTIGATIONS.

Number of milk dealers licensed during the year	1,530
Total samples of milk analyzed in 1908	8,640
Average per cent. of fat of 8,640 samples	3.77%
Number of samples below 3% butter fat	343
Per cent. below 3%	3.97%
Number of samples from the street	4,024
Average per cent. of 4,024 samples from the street	3.67%
Number of samples below 3% from street	256
Per cent. below 3%	6.36%
Number of samples from the depots	3,808
Average per cent. of 3,808 samples	3.87%
Number of samples below 3%	62
Per cent. below 3%	1.63%
Number of samples brought in by private individuals	818
Average per cent. of fat of 818 samples	3.75%
Number of samples below 3%	25
Per cent. below 3%	3.06%
Number of samples of cream tested	4,033
Average per cent. of 4,033 samples	21.09%
Number of arrests made in 1908	27
Amount of fines imposed	$371.00
Quarts of milk confiscated in 1908	1,216
Quarts of cream confiscated in 1908	426
Quarts of cream returned in 1908	800
Quarts of milk returned in 1908	320
Dealers warned in 1908	189
Number of licenses revoked	4
Number of licenses refused	2
Milk depots in city inspected	1,050
Dairies outside of city inspected	202
Farms inspected	179
Cow barns visited and owners ordered to sell cows	37
Farms visited for suspected cases of contagious disease	8

CHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR YEAR BY MONTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milk	456	478	490	514	445	1000	1113	842	860	1018	785	639	8640
Cream	241	237	257	317	381	365	419	363	303	380	350	420	4033
City water	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	9
Well water ...	4	....	2	11	59	28	15	10	12	15	7	4	167
Miscellaneous .	6	3	2	5	2	....	1	....	3	4	4	3	33

LAKE WATER ANALYSES.

Parts per 100,000.

	Chlorides	Nitrates	Nitrites	Free Ammonia	Alb. Ammonia	Oxygen Consumed
1	.65	None	None	.001	.003	.18
2	.55	None	None	.0015	.003	.185
3	.55	None	None	.0015	.003	.18
4	.65	Trace	None	.001	.0025	.18
5	.60	Trace	None	.001	.002	.185
6	.65	Trace	None	.001	.0025	.185
7	.65	Trace	None	....	....	....
8	.65	Trace	None	.001	.002	.19
9	.60	Trace	None	.001	.00[illegible]5	.19

REPORT

OF

REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I have herewith the honor of submitting the thirty-second annual report of the vital statistics of the City of Milwaukee, for the year ending December 31, 1908.

DEATHS.

During the past year there were 4,454 deaths recorded representing an annual death rate of 12.37 per thousand population as against 4,637 deaths for the year 1907, when the death rate was 13.25.

The following table will show the number of deaths by years since 1869 together with the officially estimated population and death rate.

	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1870	71,440	1,495	20.93
1871	75,000	1,452	19.36
1872	79,500	2,022	25.43
1873	83,000	1,878	22.62
1874	87,000	1,939	22.29
1875	91,500	1,506	16.46
1876	95,000	2,128	22.40
1877	100,000	2,198	21.98
1878	105,000	1,584	15.09
1879	110,000	1,978	17.98
1880	115,587	2,390	20.68
1881	122,000	2,697	22.10
1882	130,000	2,729	20.99
1883	138,000	2,532	18.35
1884	147,000	2,768	18.83
1885	156,000	2,796	17.92
1886	165,000	2,021	18.31
1887	175,000	3,257	18.61
1888	185,000	2,426	18.52
1889	195,000	3,188	16.35
1890	204,468	3,747	18.33
1891	214,000	4,689	21.91
1892	223,000	4,516	20.25

1893	232,000	4,462	19.23
1894	241,000	4,253	17.64
1895	250,000	3,885	15.54
1896	260,000	3,904	15.00
1897	275,000	3,606	13.11
1898	280,000	3,338	11.92
1899	285,000	3,843	13.48
1900	290,000	4,026	13.88
1901	295,000	3,833	12.99
1902	300,000	3,797	12.65
1903	315,000	4,091	12.99
1904	325,000	4,182	12.87
1905	335,000	4,084	12.19
1906	345,000	4,632	13.42
1907	350,000	4,637	13.25
1908	360,000	4,454	12.37

The following table will show the deaths from the more important causes for the past fifteen years:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Typhoid Fever	70	63	46	31	46	47	59	63	48	54	43	68	98	84	55
Measles	69	1	29	36	2	26	36	17	36	1	16	4	34	5	18
Scarlet Fever	12	5	4	3	2	36	70	16	10	9	41	24	11	20	17
Whooping Cough	69	60	15	19	53	9	46	21	49	43	6	24	30	16	35
Diphtheria	237	179	198	106	61	109	124	100	85	64	58	43	65	85	70
Pulm'y Tuberculosis.	354	288	335	346	316	372	373	400	320	362	428	403	416	376	377
Cancer	107	139	158	164	166	194	196	206	208	212	224	206	234	230	218
Meningitis	107	82	96	70	108	123	72	93	93	90	71	82	95	93	97
Apoplexy	90	90	108	92	107	120	139	160	144	181	171	166	189	210	194
Convulsions	250	239	246	191	127	144	140	124	94	132	162	158	185	180	152
Organic Heart Dis.	143	161	185	212	190	228	227	197	254	295	360	362	367	405	391
Bronchitis	169	181	189	193	182	173	180	176	230	184	157	146	183	170	147
Pneumonia	245	271	237	239	227	281	299	272	280	456	493	351	530	469	434
Diarrhœal Diseases	348	323	298	244	350	400	439	322	340	286	303	287	377	306	379
Nephritis	77	95	106	110	106	132	121	132	156	167	179	190	200	212	203
Congenital Debility	415	364	347	217	194	244	323	290	234	314	357	332	360	445	395
Senile Debility	124	116	108	123	84	69	78	115	92	106	160	158	159	144	162
Suicides	46	48	58	62	62	49	59	59	69	74	68	72	67	89	86
Accidents	119	145	143	125	116	155	152	166	188	186	175	163	209	260	182

The following table will show the total deaths, deaths of children under one year of age, deaths of children from one to five years of age, total deaths among children under five years of age to the total deaths.

	Deaths. Total	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	Total under Five Years.	Per cent under Five to Total Deaths.
1892...............	4,516	1,479	744	2,223	49.2
1893...............	4,462	1,653	664	2,317	51.9
1894...............	4,253	1,441	650	2,091	49.2
1895...............	3,885	1,339	486	1,825	46.9
1896...............	3,904	1,297	494	1,791	45.9
1897...............	3,606	1,077	425	1,502	41.6
1898...............	3,338	1,010	336	1,346	40.3
1899...............	3,843	1,113	428	1,541	40.1
1900...............	4,026	1,247	484	1,731	43.0
1901...............	3,933	1,001	329	1,330	34.7
1902...............	3,796	963	390	1,353	35.6
1903...............	4,091	1,103	300	1,403	34.3
1904...............	4,182	1,106	385	1,491	35.6
1905...............	4,084	1,088	323	1,411	34.5
1906...............	4,632	1,261	421	1,682	36.3
1907...............	4,637	1,207	338	1,545	33.3
1908...............	4,454	1,252	378	1,630	36.6
	69,542	20,637	7,575	28,212	

BIRTHS.

There were 9,499 births reported during the year 1908 past, representing an annual birth rate of 26.4 per thousand population, against 9,369 births reported during the year 1907, with a birth rate of 26.7.

MARRIAGES.

There were 3471 marriages reported during the year 1908.

ACCIDENTS.

There were 2825 accidents reported during the year 1908.

FRANK E. DARLING, M. D.,
Registrar Vital Statistics.

TABLE A.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Diphtheria during the year 1908.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	6
Second	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8
Third	4	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fourth	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	8	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	30
Fifth	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sixth	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	27
Seventh	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Eighth	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	11
Ninth	5	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	8	1	9	2	40
Tenth	1	1	10	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	4	...	16	2	42
Eleventh	5	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	2	...	21
Twelfth	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Thirteenth	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	13	1	1	...	20
Fourteenth	3	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	6	2	4	...	7	4	7	2	49
Fifteenth	2	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	2	...	24
Sixteenth	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	8
Seventeenth	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
Eighteenth	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	8	2	4	...	32
Nineteenth	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	17
Twentieth	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	4	1	2	...	4	1	6	1	35
Twenty-first	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	9	1	30
Twenty-second	4	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	7	...	32
Twenty-third	...	...	2	...	1	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	1	27
Total	50	9	52	13	28	4	27	2	42	2	31	1	17	1	20	5	24	6	43	6	78	11	82	10	494
Hospitals	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	

TABLE B.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year 1908.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	12
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8
Third	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	36
Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	14
Fifth	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	17
Sixth	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	20
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Eighth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	10
Ninth	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	4	...	28
Tenth	...	...	4	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	23
Eleventh	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	6	2	6	...	25
Twelfth	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	11	1	5	...	27
Thirteenth	6	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	27
Fourteenth	2	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	10	1	15	1	12	1	1	2	55
Fifteenth	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	13
Sixteenth	7	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	24
Seventeenth	...	...	5	1	6	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	5	...	3	...	34
Eighteenth	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	16
Nineteenth	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	19
Twentieth	1	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	2	1	7	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	4	...	8	...	57
Twenty-first	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	16
Twenty-second	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	3	...	29
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	10
Total	36	...	32	1	31	3	23	2	28	2	31	...	32	...	28	...	36	1	87	1	89	5	71	2	524

TABLE C.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Typhoid Fever during the year 1908.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	8
Second	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11
Third	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Fourth	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	13
Fifth	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	15	3	6	...	1	1	40
Sixth	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	12
Seventh	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
Eighth	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ninth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	12
Tenth	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	15
Eleventh	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	20
Twelfth	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	25
Thirteenth	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	13
Fourteenth	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	3	1	3	...	4	2	21
Fifteenth	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Sixteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	14
Seventeenth	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	3	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	3	...	28
Eighteenth	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	27
Nineteenth	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	12
Twentieth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	17
Twenty-first	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	2	1	18
Twenty-second	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	14
Twenty-third	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	11
Total	23	4	19	6	23	2	19	3	30	4	29	7	25	3	28	4	34	2	50	9	45	2	42	9	367
Hospitals	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	......
Cases recovered within 3 weeks																									30
Grand total																									397

TABLE D.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Measles during the year 1908.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	13	2	21
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fifth	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
Sixth	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	32
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11
Eighth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12
Ninth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	37
Tenth	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	...	29
Eleventh	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
Twelfth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thirteenth	...	...	6	...	4	...	22	2	36	...	16	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	98
Fourteenth	19	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Fifteenth	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	20	...	48
Sixteenth	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
Seventeenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Eighteenth	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	19	1	5	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54
Nineteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	24	...	16	...	58
Twentieth	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	35	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	4	...	78
Twenty-first	...	...	3	...	2	2	7	...	34	...	20	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	85
Twenty-second	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	32	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	58
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	7
Total	45	1	21	...	21	3	62	2	148	1	167	3	94	2	9	1	3	...	8	...	64	1	95	3	737
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Out of city	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand total																									738

TABLE E.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Small Pox during the year 1908.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fifth	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sixth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	18
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eighth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ninth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Tenth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eleventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twelfth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Thirteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Fourteenth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fifteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Seventeenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Eighteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	9
Nineteenth	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Twentieth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Twenty-first	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty-second	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Twenty-third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	5	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	67
Out of city	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mistake in diagnosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand total																									70

TABLE F.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Whooping Cough during the year 1908.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
Second	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fifth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sixth	3	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eighth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ninth	...	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tenth	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	18
Eleventh	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	22
Twelfth	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	10	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	25
Thirteenth	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24
Fourteenth	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fifteenth	...	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sixteenth	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Seventeenth	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Eighteenth	1	...	4		...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	20
Nineteenth	4	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Twentieth	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	7	...	10	2	4	1	2	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	33
Twenty-first	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	13	...	6	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	35
Twenty-second	3	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	27
Twenty-third	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	14	1	29	6	38	4	35	4	39	4	40	5	28	2	80	5	34	4	13	...	17	...	4	...	371
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

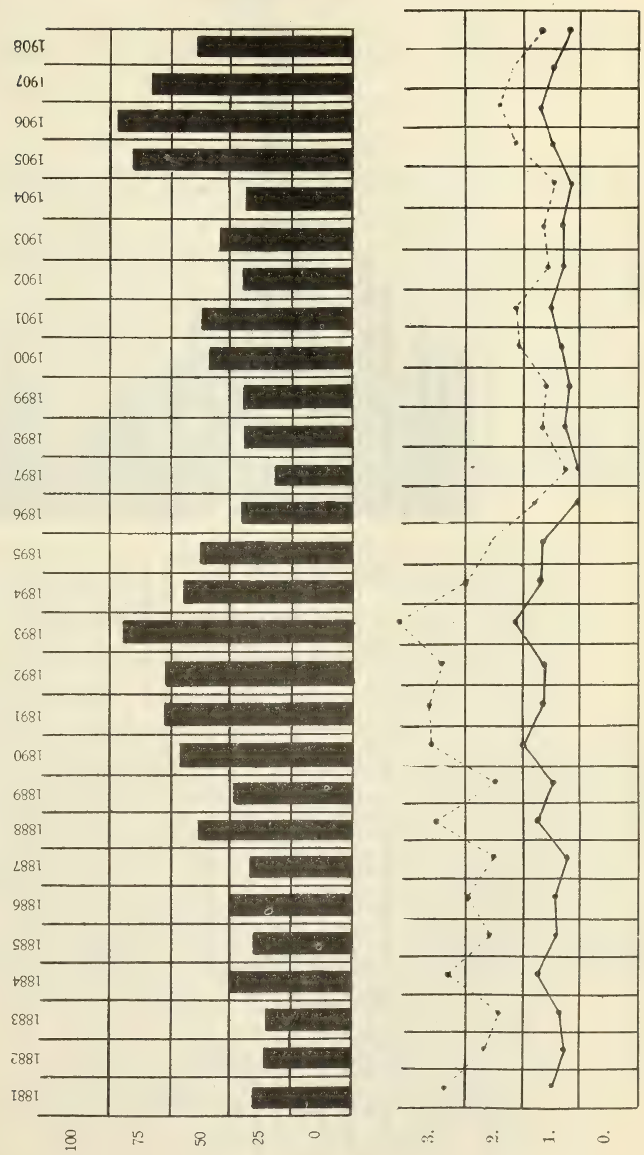
TABLE G.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year 1908.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
First	2	...	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	24
Second	3	2	2	...	4	1	3	...	4	3	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	29
Third	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
Fourth	2	3	6	1	4	1	6	1	2	2	5	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	4	2	3	1	4	...	43
Fifth	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	5	2	2	...	5	1	5	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	30
Sixth	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	6	3	1	1	4	4	3	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	4	1	31
Seventh	2	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	15
Eighth	2	...	2	2	4	3	2	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	5	23
Ninth	4	4	...	...	6	3	5	1	3	4	2	...	4	2	4	1	2	...	2	2	6	2	4	5	42
Tenth	5	4	1	1	6	1	6	1	2	4	2	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	...	2	3	35
Eleventh	5	1	1	3	4	4	5	1	4	3	5	7	5	...	6	3	3	3	13	3	5	4	4	1	60
Twelfth	1	...	2	2	2	...	5	3	3	...	2	4	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	28
Thirteenth	6	5	3	1	5	2	7	5	4	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	5	3	3	...	3	1	48
Fourteenth	5	2	5	4	9	5	6	2	1	2	8	6	5	4	6	4	5	1	8	4	2	...	4	5	64
Fifteenth	2	1	5	1	2	1	6	3	3	1	5	2	1	...	4	1	4	1	5	3	3	5	6	2	46
Sixteenth	...	...	2	1	4	...	3	...	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	5	1	...	2	3	...	3	1	30
Seventeenth	1	...	3	1	2	5	3	3	7	1	1	...	2	2	3	1	3	1	5	3	2	1	3	1	35
Eighteenth	2	...	4	3	4	...	3	3	4	2	2	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	7	...	35
Nineteenth	4	4	3	1	4	3	1	...	2	...	...	1	4	2	2	2	2	...	4	2	1	...	2	2	29
Twentieth	3	...	2	2	7	5	2	4	5	1	8	5	4	3	4	...	4	3	2	2	3	2	7	5	51
Twenty-first	2	1	1	2	3	...	2	3	2	2	5	1	2	2	5	4	1	1	4	2	5	1	4	4	36
Twenty-second	2	1	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	1	...	2	...	...	2	4	2	4	3	2	2	32
Twenty-third	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	1	21
Total	60	35	53	36	84	43	79	38	69	38	70	44	72	36	60	27	48	25	73	42	55	29	69	42	792
Hospitals	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	

CHART NO. 1.

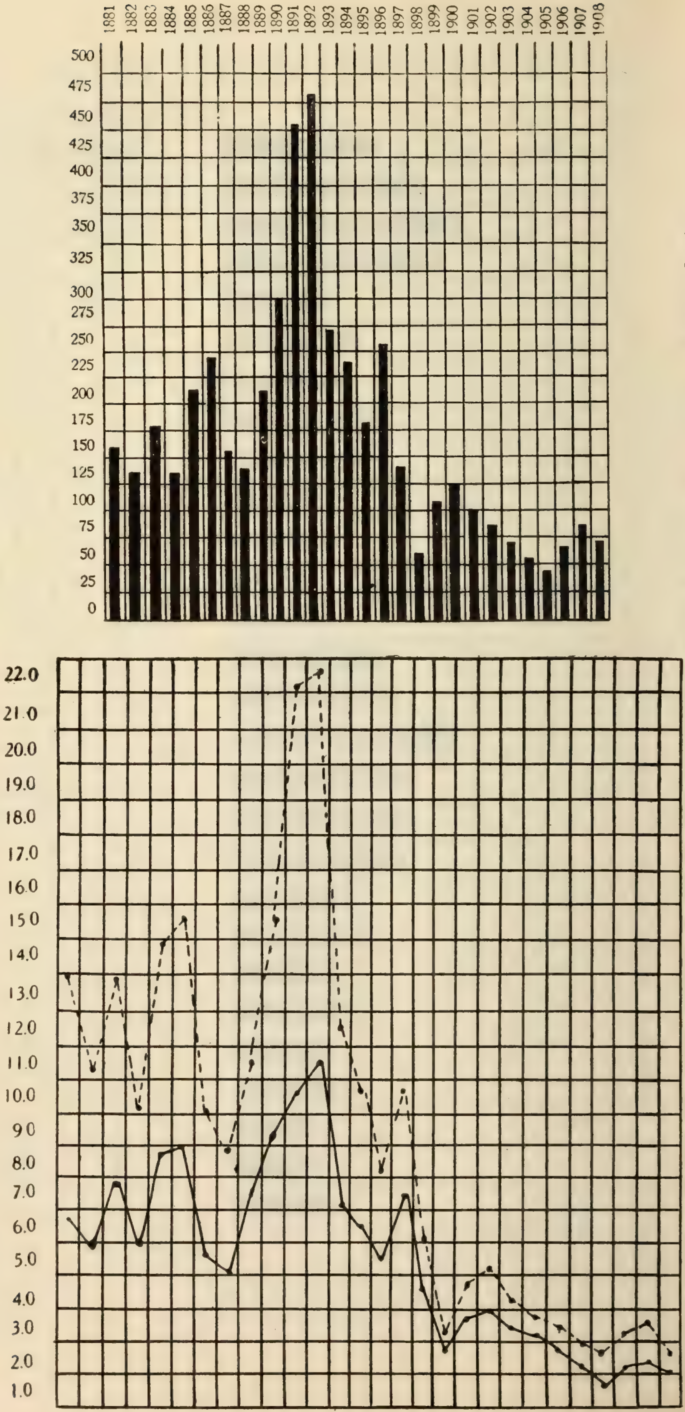
Showing Deaths from Typhoid Fever for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 2.

Showing Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.

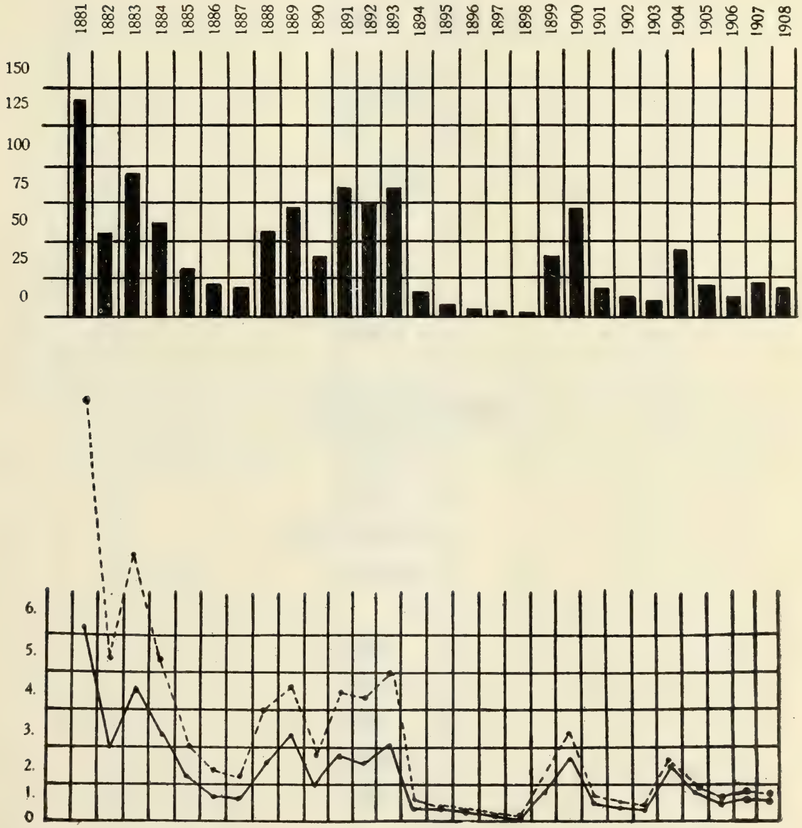


Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART NO. 3.

Showing Deaths from Scarlet Fever for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.

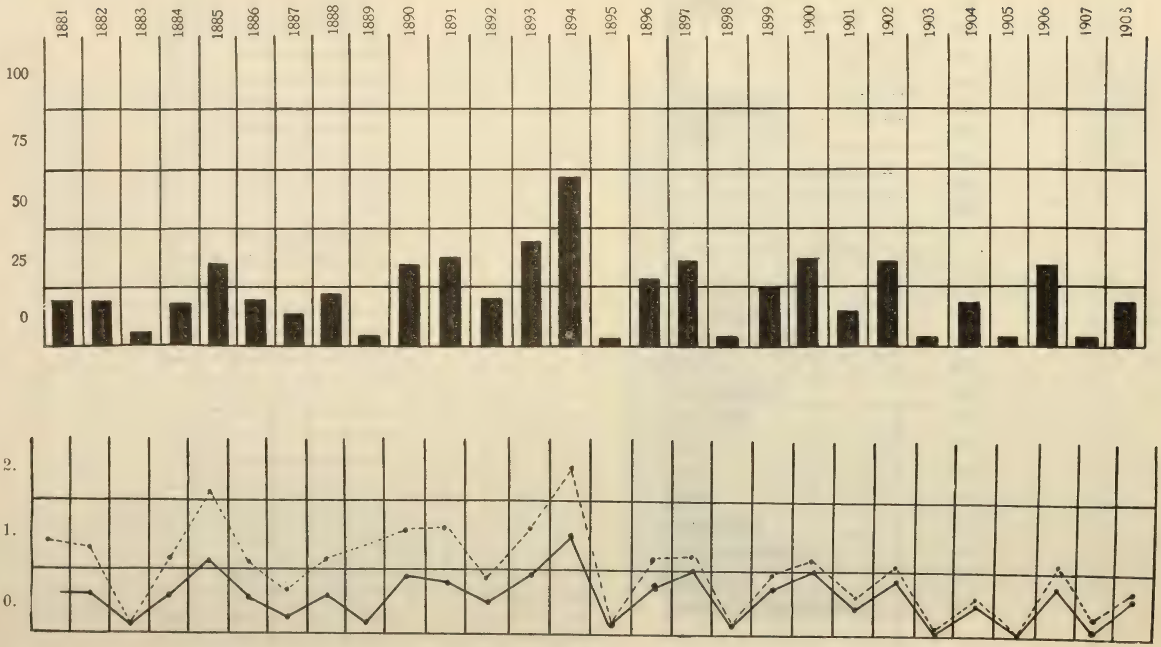


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 4.

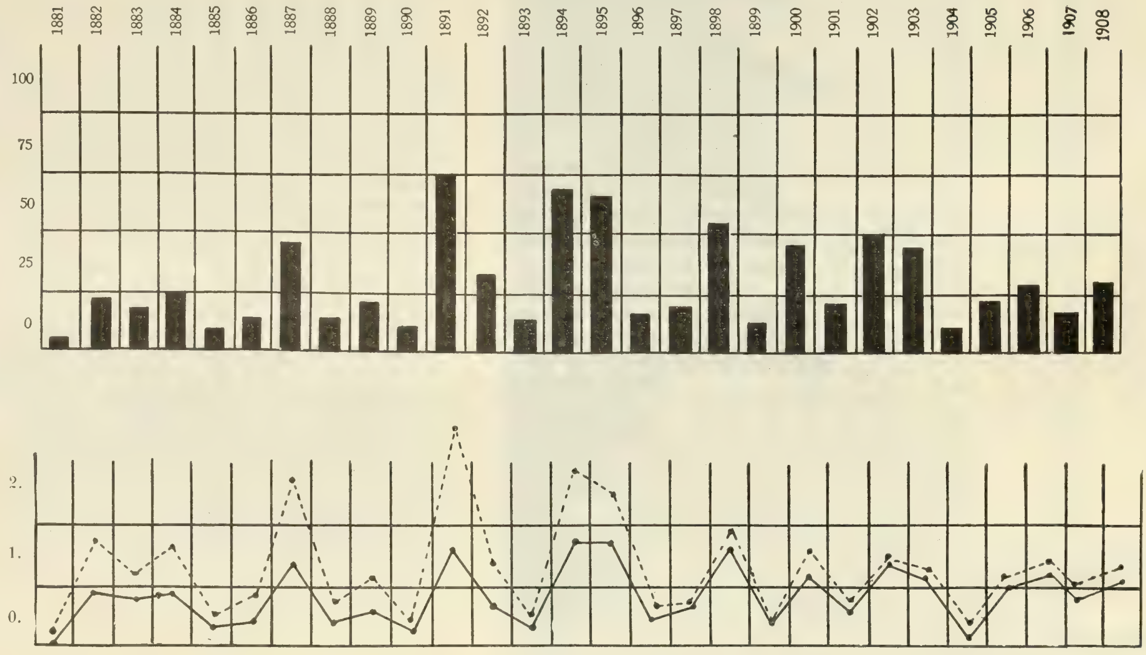
Showing Deaths from Measles for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 5.

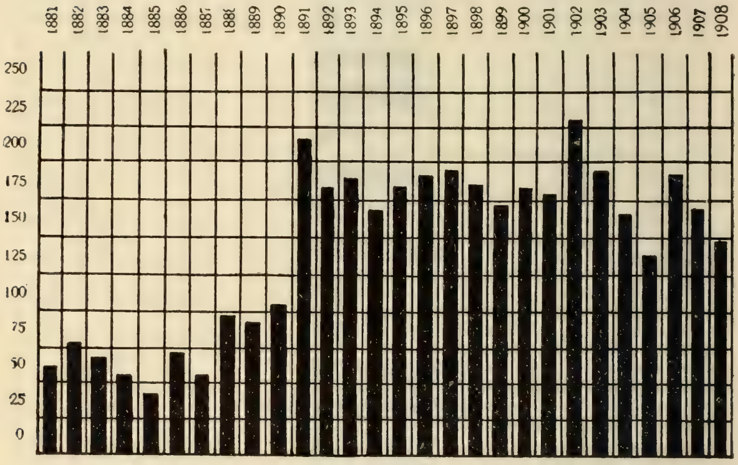
Showing Deaths from Whooping Cough for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.

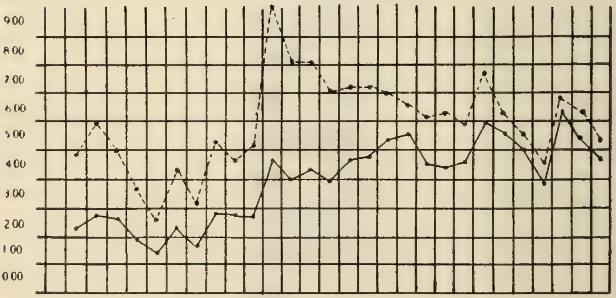


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 6.

Showing Deaths from Bronchitis for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.



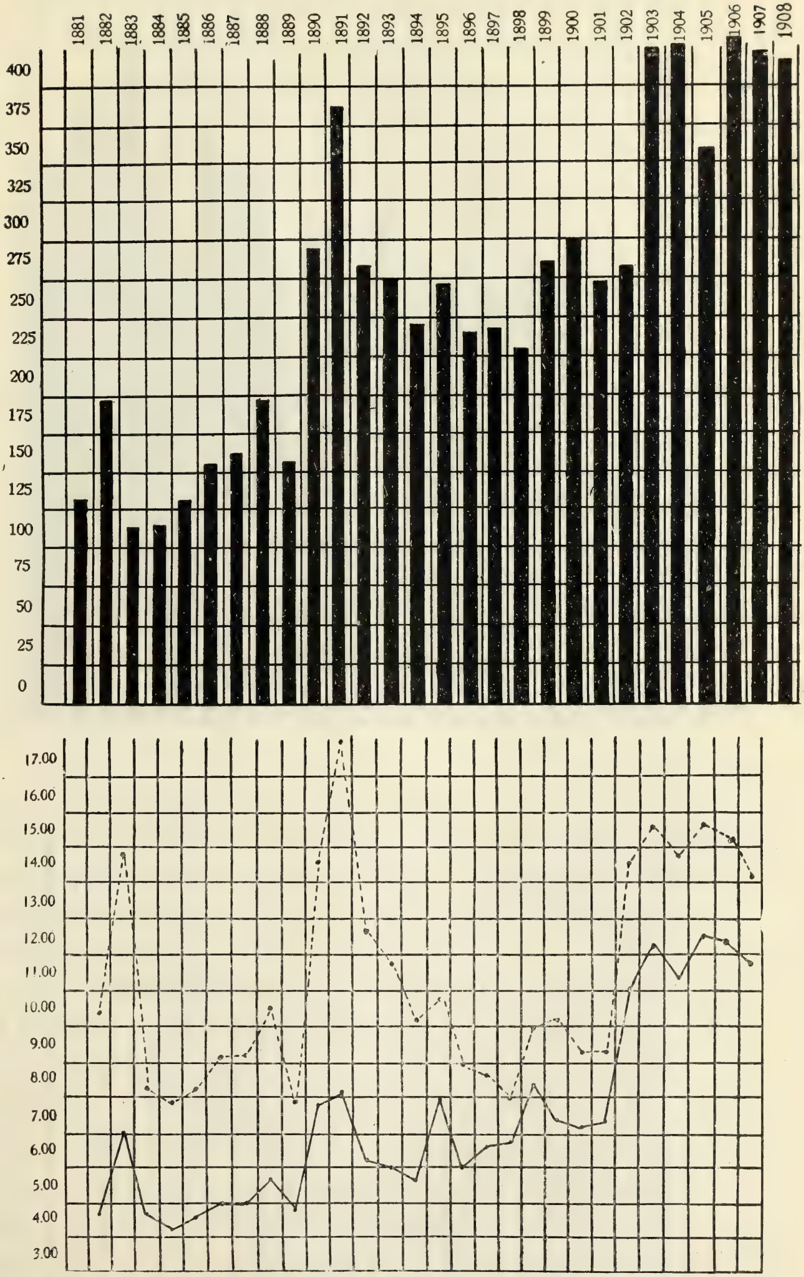


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 7.

Showing Deaths from Pneumonia for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.

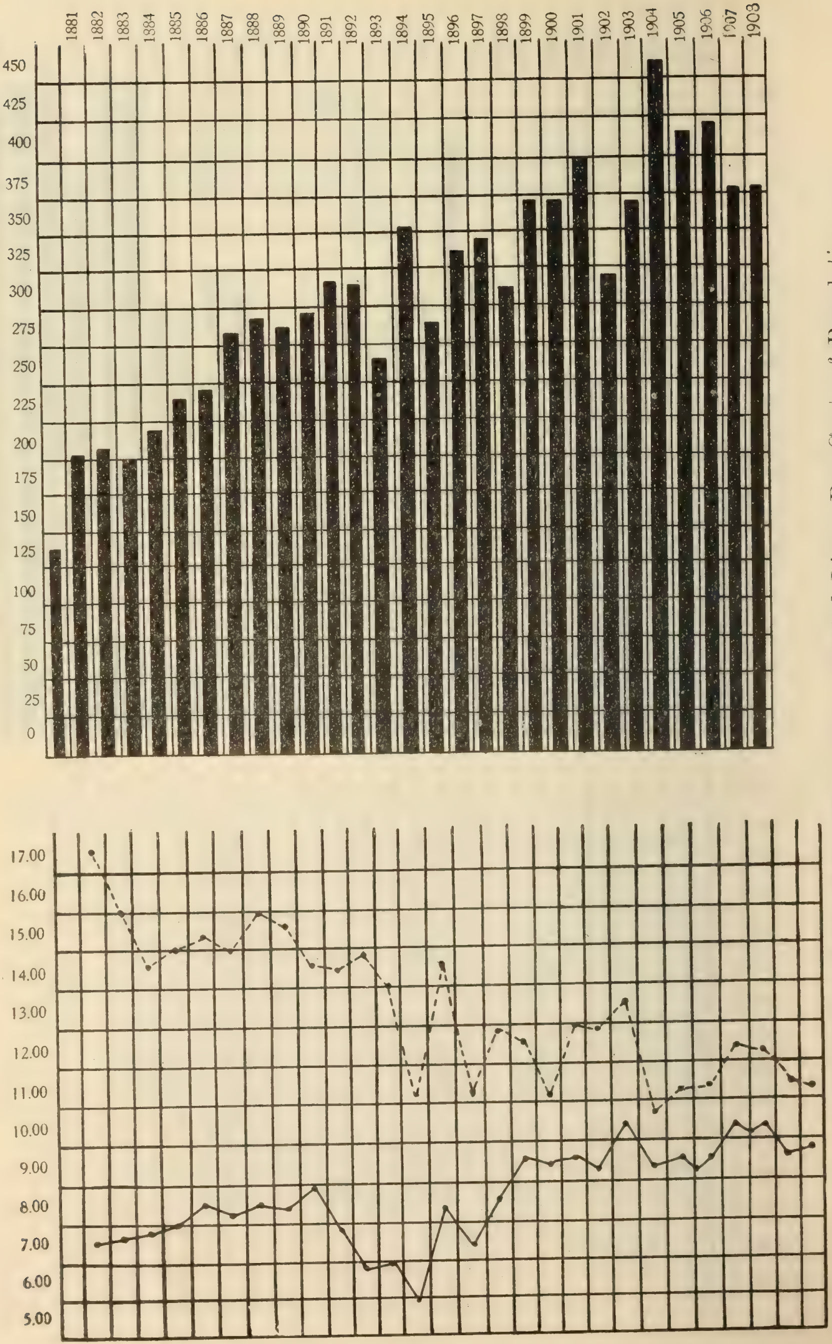


Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART NO. 8.

Showing Deaths from Consumption for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.



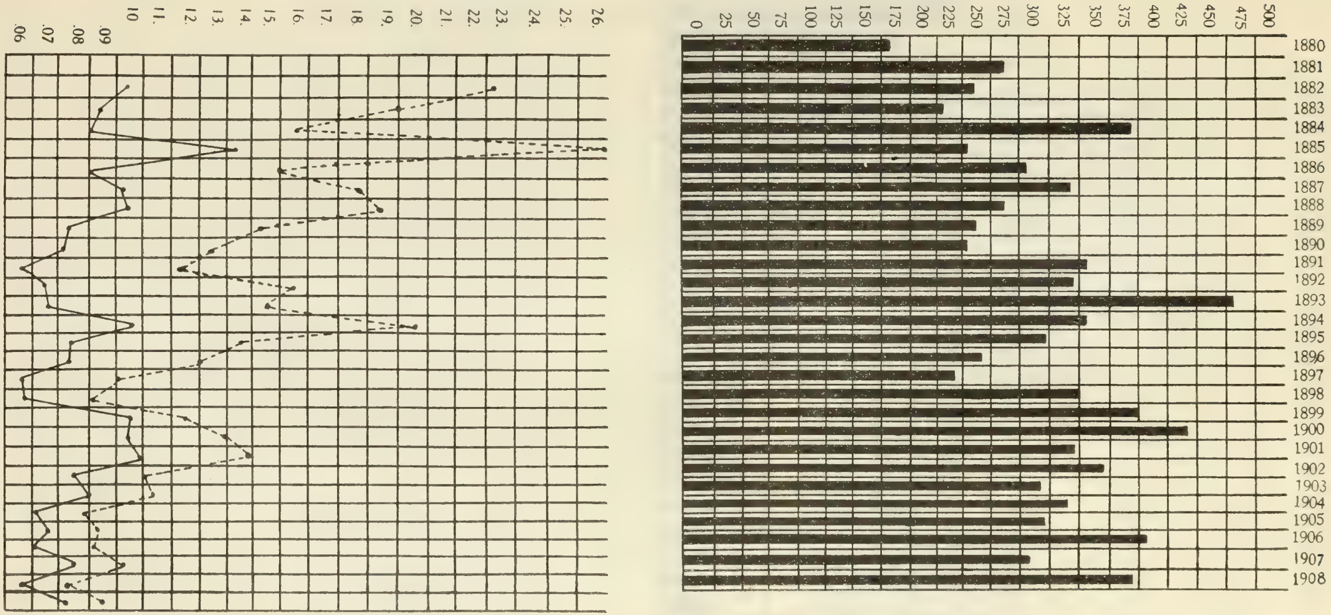
Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

The Year 1880 shows Deaths of Last Nine Months Only.

CHART NO. 9.

Showing Deaths from Diarrhoea for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.



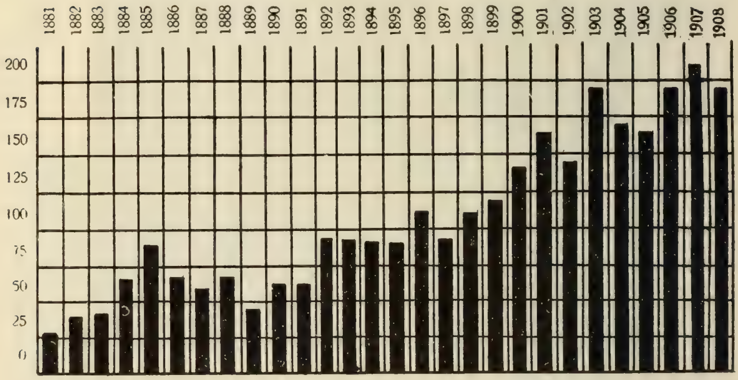
Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

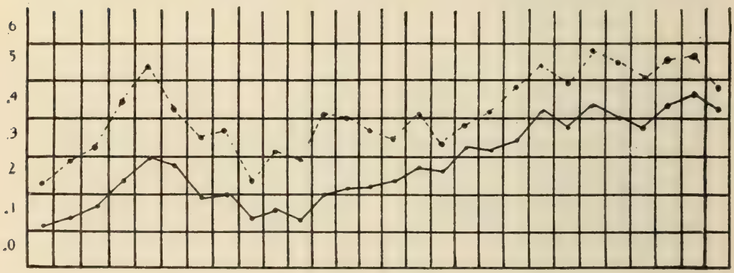
Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 shows Deaths Last Nine Months Only.

CHART NO. 10.

Showing Deaths from Apoplexy for 28 Years, 1881-1908 Inclusive.



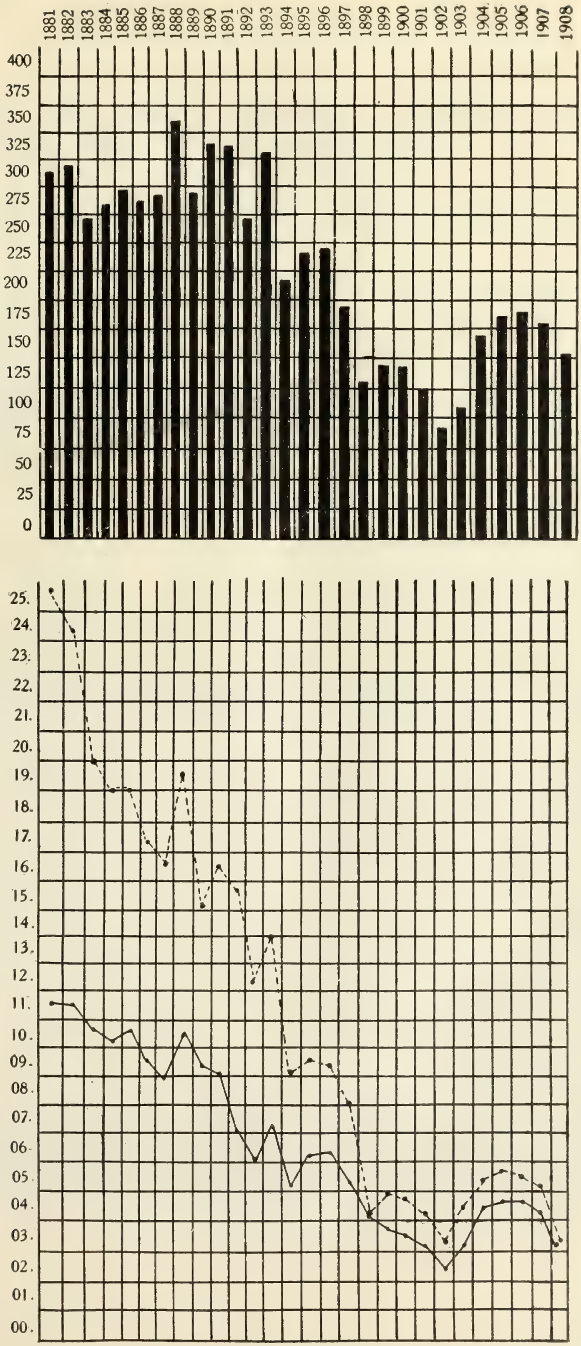


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 11.

Showing Deaths from Convulsions of Last Nine Months Only.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

TABLE No. 1—Showing the Number of Deaths, According to Cause.
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 for the Year was

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	4454	2437	2017	2357	1410	672	15	2056	712	1676
GENERAL DISEASES	967	521	446	438	413	111	5	348	219	400
1. Typhoid Fever	55	37	18	35	20	....	...	15	9	31
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
4. Measles	18	9	9	18	....	....	...	17	1	....
5. Scarlet Fever	17	11	6	16	1	....	...	8	8	1
6. Whooping Cough	35	18	17	35	....	....	...	33	2	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	70	39	31	69	1	....	...	55	11	4
8. Grippe	35	11	24	6	15	14	...	3	6	26
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	45	28	17	21	20	4	...	14	13	18
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	377	217	160	175	182	18	2	157	108	112
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	58	31	27	36	18	3	1	26	14	18
14. Cancer	218	99	119	14	137	65	2	8	43	167
15. Other General Diseases	39	21	18	13	19	7	...	12	4	23
LOCAL DISEASES	3206	1701	1505	1785	877	537	7	1633	431	1142
16. Meningitis	97	52	45	85	8	4	...	63	25	9
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	194	110	84	23	102	78	1	16	31	147
18. Paralysis	16	9	7	5	6	5	...	6	3	7
19. Convulsions of Infants	152	89	63	152	....	....	...	141	10	1
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	60	37	23	20	35	5	...	16	18	26
21. Organic Heart Disease	391	187	204	69	192	129	1	61	77	253
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	54	23	31	14	29	11	...	15	16	23
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	147	82	65	97	28	22	...	86	18	43
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	434	229	205	271	99	64	...	224	61	149
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	70	35	35	37	22	11	...	27	17	26
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	373	193	180	373	....	....	...	355	14	4
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	36	21	15	16	12	8	...	13	4	19
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	36	17	19	8	19	9	...	5	9	22
29. Peritonitis	28	11	17	9	15	4	...	11	8	9
30. Appendicitis	37	18	19	20	16	1	...	10	14	13
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	215	117	98	95	93	26	1	91	27	97
32. Bright's Disease	203	111	92	47	108	46	2	47	38	118
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	24	10	14	2	15	7	...	....	11	13
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	13	....	13	1	12	....	...	2	2	9
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	17	....	17	2	15	....	...	7	5	5
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	7	3	4	7	....	....	...	7	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	11	5	6	1	7	3	...	3	....	8
38. Hydrocephalus	5	2	3	5	....	....	...	5	....	....
39. Other Malformations	29	20	9	29	....	....	...	28	1	....
40. Congenital Debility	395	230	165	395	....	....	...	394	1	....
41. Senile Debility	162	90	72	2	44	104	2	....	21	141
VIOLENCE	279	215	64	132	120	24	3	75	60	144
42. Suicide	86	55	31	35	33	16	2	23	14	49
43. Accidents	182	152	30	95	78	8	1	51	44	87
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	2	....	2	2	....	....	...	....	2	....
45. Homocides	11	8	3	2	9	....	...	1	2	8

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for the Year 1908. The 12.37 on an Estimated Population of 360,000.

AGE																								
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
1252	216	72	54	36	97	81	145	182	174	170	144	169	221	189	184	190	200	192	212	147	88	27	7	3
56	31	27	22	13	35	26	60	93	80	73	61	59	65	60	58	36	32	31	30	15	4	...	...	...
1	1	....	1	1	5	5	8	9	7	6	3	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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7	4	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	1	4	3	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	5	6	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	11	11	11	7	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	4	6	1	6	3	1	...	...	...
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7	3	1	2	...	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	4	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
2	....	1	....	1	...	9	43	73	58	47	35	29	32	24	11	3	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	3	1	4	1	5	2	6	6	3	8	3	3	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	1	...	1	...	4	4	10	15	23	25	42	23	18	21	20	8	3	...	...	...
5	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
1188	184	40	30	20	57	43	54	56	75	74	67	89	123	109	113	141	157	157	175	132	84	29	7	3
24	17	5	7	3	11	9	3	2	1	5	...	1	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	....	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	4	2	7	15	11	20	18	24	24	23	20	12	1	...	1
....	2	1	....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
130	10	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	....	....	....	...	3	...	4	2	4	7	2	4	9	6	6	1	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
5	....	....	....	1	9	9	14	6	16	11	17	20	22	27	24	36	46	44	46	24	11	2	...	1
6	1	1	....	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	1	4	4	6	3	4	3	...	...	...
75	12	4	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	4	7	5	12	9	3	1	...	...
126	56	13	7	5	13	4	14	8	13	11	8	12	15	11	12	23	18	19	25	11	7	3	...	...
10	5	5	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	...	3	2	4	1	3	4	7	6	5	...	1	...	...	...
311	62	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	2	1	3	3	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	3	2	1	2	...
2	1	....	....	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	2	3	1	5	2	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	2	....	1	...	1	1	...	3	6	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	1	....	...	1	5	4	7	1	3	5	2	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	5	3	1	...	5	3	6	6	8	8	9	11	23	15	19	22	12	20	13	10	2	...	...	...
2	5	3	1	...	5	3	6	6	8	8	9	11	23	15	19	22	12	20	13	10	2	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	4	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	2	2	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	12	33	43	38	21	5	1
6	1	5	2	3	5	12	31	33	19	23	16	21	33	20	13	13	11	4	8	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	1	....	...	...	...	10	8	4	10	5	8	10	9	8	3	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	4	2	3	5	12	20	24	14	12	11	12	21	8	5	10	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	....	....	....	...	...	...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 2—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	389	192	197	179	139	71	..	145	64	180
GENERAL DISEASES	93	41	52	44	36	13	..	31	19	43
1. Typhoid Fever	4	2	2	2	2	...	..	...	1	3
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	9	3	6	9	...	...	..	8	...	1
8. Grippe	16	5	11	2	8	6	..	...	2	14
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	5	5	...	3	2	...	..	2	1	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	15	15	17	12	1	..	15	9	6
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	2	3	4	1	...	..	4	1	...
14. Cancer	19	5	14	3	11	5	..	...	4	15
15. Other General Diseases	3	3	...	2	...	1	..	...	1	2
LOCAL DISEASES	270	134	136	123	92	55	..	109	39	122
16. Meningitis	9	3	6	5	3	1	..	4	4	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	17	10	7	2	13	2	..	2	...	15
18. Paralysis	2	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
19. Convulsions of Infants	15	11	4	15	...	...	..	14	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	2	3	1	4	...	..	1	1	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	33	17	16	5	13	15	..	3	5	25
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	16	7	9	8	4	4	..	6	3	7
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	55	25	30	27	16	12	..	21	8	26
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	5	2	3	3	...	2	..	2	1	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	9	6	3	9	...	...	..	9	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	1	...
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	2	2	3	1	...	..	1	1	2
29. Peritonitis	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
30. Appendicitis	4	2	2	2	2	...	..	1	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	21	11	10	4	15	2	..	4	5	12
32. Bright's Disease	11	4	7	3	5	3	..	4	...	7
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	5	2	3	...	4	1	..	...	2	3
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	6	1	5	...	6	...	..	1	1	4
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	4	3	1	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	30	17	13	30	...	...	..	30	...	...
41. Senile Debility	13	5	8	...	2	11	..	...	3	10
VIOLENCE	25	17	8	12	10	3	..	5	5	15
42. Suicide	6	3	3	1	3	2	..	2	1	3
43. Accidents	19	14	5	11	7	1	..	3	4	12
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for January, 1908.

AGE

Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
84	16	4	4	1	5	10	11	20	16	19	10	18	20	16	17	22	18	27	30	7	9	5	..
5	3	2	2	1	2	3	5	9	7	5	5	5	8	3	6	4	4	5	6	2	1	...	..
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2	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	6	3	4	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..
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78	12	2	1	...	3	5	5	5	8	10	4	10	12	13	10	16	13	22	23	5	8	5	..
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	...	1	...	..
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14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	..
13	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	5	3	...	6	...	3	5	1	3	...	..
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..
7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	5	2	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	5	..
1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	5	1	4	1	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	5	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

TABLE NO. 3—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	432	248	184	210	135	86	1	174	78	180
GENERAL DISEASES	98	59	39	49	38	11	..	44	23	31
1. Typhoid Fever	6	4	2	3	3	...	..	1	2	3
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	6	2	4	6	...	...	..	6	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	13	9	4	13	...	...	..	10	2	1
8. Grippe	9	1	8	1	3	5	..	1	3	5
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	8	6	2	3	3	2	..	2	3	3
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	20	10	15	14	1	..	15	10	5
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	2	4	4	2	...	..	4	1	1
14. Cancer	17	13	4	2	12	3	..	2	2	13
15. Other General Diseases	2	1	1	1	1	...	..	2	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES	324	180	144	157	92	75	..	128	53	143
16. Meningitis	8	3	5	7	1	...	..	5	3	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	19	16	3	3	9	7	..	...	3	16
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	18	9	9	18	...	...	..	17	...	1
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	8	7	1	2	5	1	..	1	4	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	33	18	15	8	11	14	..	6	5	22
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	10	6	4	3	5	2	..	3	3	4
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	25	12	13	13	8	4	..	12	2	11
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	77	40	37	36	21	20	..	22	19	36
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	7	6	1	5	2	...	..	3	2	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	12	6	6	12	...	...	..	11	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	6	4	2	5	1	...	..	5	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	2	1	...	1	2	..	...	...	3
29. Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
30. Appendicitis	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	1	...	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	18	8	10	6	8	4	..	6	2	10
32. Bright's Disease	17	12	5	4	7	6	..	2	4	11
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	1	...	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
38. Hydrocephalus	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	32	18	14	32	...	...	..	31	1	...
41. Senile Debility	22	11	11	...	7	15	..	...	2	20
VIOLENCE	10	9	1	4	5	...	1	2	2	6
42. Suicide	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
43. Accidents	9	8	1	3	5	...	1	2	2	5
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for February, 1908.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
103	19	11	8	6	10	8	12	10	26	20	8	11	14	10	18	27	25	22	28	22	11	3	..
7	5	7	4	2	3	3	4	6	14	8	5	3	5	2	5	5	3	2	4	1	...	...	..
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4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
96	14	4	4	4	6	5	8	4	11	10	3	7	7	7	13	20	22	20	24	21	11	3	..
4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	4	2	8	6	1	...	...	..
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	..
12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	..
12	5	2	1	2	1	2	4	1	6	2	...	2	3	1	2	8	5	4	5	5	2	2	..
3	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 4—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	438	236	102	239	134	64	1	213	68	157
GENERAL DISEASES	90	51	39	38	41	10	1	30	18	42
1. Typhoid Fever	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	3	2	1	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	3	...	...	..	1	2	...
6. Whooping Cough	4	1	3	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	4	2	2	4	...	...	..	3	1	...
8. Grippe	7	3	4	2	2	3	..	2	1	4
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	5	3	2	3	1	1	..	3	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	24	12	12	21	2	1	12	9	15
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	5	2	4	3	...	..	2	1	4
14. Cancer	13	5	8	2	8	3	..	...	2	11
15. Other General Diseases	6	3	3	1	4	1	..	...	1	5
LOCAL DISEASES	320	163	157	188	79	53	..	175	46	99
16. Meningitis	6	3	3	5	1	...	..	3	2	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	14	3	11	1	8	5	..	2	1	11
18. Paralysis	3	...	3	...	2	1	..	...	1	2
19. Convulsions of Infants	19	11	8	19	...	...	..	18	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	3	1	1	3	...	..	2	2	...
21. Organic Heart Disease	33	13	20	3	17	13	..	2	6	25
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	1	8	4	4	1	..	3	3	3
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	12	7	5	8	1	3	..	9	...	3
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	49	27	22	33	9	7	..	29	8	12
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	8	4	4	4	3	1	..	3	2	3
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	32	16	16	32	...	...	..	30	...	2
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	1	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	2	1	1	2	...	..	...	1	2
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	...	2	1	..	...	...	3
30. Appendicitis	3	2	1	2	1	...	..	2	1	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	20	10	10	12	5	3	..	9	1	10
32. Bright's Disease	18	9	9	3	12	3	..	4	7	7
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	3	...	...	1	2	..	...	2	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Malformations	7	6	1	7	...	...	..	7	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	51	32	19	51	...	...	..	51	...	...
41. Senile Debility	19	8	11	...	6	13	..	...	8	11
VIOLENCE	28	22	6	13	14	1	..	8	4	16
42. Suicide	6	4	2	4	2	...	..	1	2	3
43. Accidents	20	18	2	8	11	1	..	6	1	13
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocide	2	...	2	1	1	...	..	1	1	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for March, 1908.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
148	12	8	7	4	9	7	12	15	18	15	19	16	20	21	10	20	21	9	25	14	5	3	..
7	2	3	1	...	7	3	4	3	8	9	5	6	9	8	4	4	1	1	...	5	...	...	..
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141	10	4	6	4	2	3	4	7	7	5	13	9	8	9	6	14	20	7	24	9	5	3	..
3	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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16	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..
8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	..
18	5	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	..
29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	..
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51	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 5—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	404	202	202	218	127	59	..	185	74	145
GENERAL DISEASES	80	44	36	37	37	6	..	26	20	34
1. Typhoid Fever	3	3	...	3	...	...	..	1	1	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	2	...	2	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	1	1	...
6. Whooping Cough	4	3	1	4	...	...	..	3	1	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
8. Grippe	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	4	2	2	2	2	...	..	1	2	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	19	13	15	17	...	..	12	10	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	4	2	3	3	...	..	2	1	3
14. Cancer	19	8	11	2	11	6	..	...	4	15
15. Other General Diseases	5	2	3	2	3	...	..	2	...	3
LOCAL DISEASES	310	149	161	173	85	52	..	154	51	105
16. Meningitis	13	8	5	12	1	...	..	6	4	3
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	25	13	12	3	13	9	..	2	6	17
18. Paralysis	2	1	1	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	14	8	6	14	...	...	..	13	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	9	5	4	2	7	...	..	3	2	4
21. Organic Heart Disease	41	16	25	10	16	15	..	8	14	19
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory Sys.	4	2	2	...	3	1	..	2	...	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	21	13	8	19	2	...	..	16	2	3
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	42	24	18	27	7	8	..	24	4	14
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory Sys.	5	1	4	2	3	...	..	...	1	4
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	24	14	10	24	...	...	..	23	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	4	2	2	...	1	3	..	...	...	4
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	4	1	3	1	1	2	..	1	1	2
29. Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
30. Appendicitis	6	2	4	4	2	...	..	...	5	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System.	18	8	10	10	8	...	..	11	1	6
32. Bright's Disease	18	6	12	2	10	6	..	4	5	9
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	...	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	2
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	4	...	4	1	3	...	..	1	2	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	4	1	3	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	34	16	18	34	...	...	..	34	...	...
41. Senile Debility	13	7	6	1	4	8	..	...	1	12
VIOLENCE	14	9	5	8	5	1	..	5	3	6
42. Suicide	6	3	3	4	2	...	..	4	...	2
43. Accidents	7	5	2	4	2	1	..	1	3	3
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocide	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for April, 1908.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
124	14	6	3	2	9	4	16	21	16	20	12	14	17	15	13	11	14	19	17	18	5	1	3
6	5	3	1	...	1	1	3	11	8	8	3	8	4	5	4	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	..
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2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
118	9	3	2	2	8	3	9	10	7	12	6	4	12	10	18	8	11	16	15	18	5	1	3
3	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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10	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
17	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	2	1	1	..
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21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 6—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	366	202	164	207	113	46	..	195	45	126
GENERAL DISEASES	73	42	31	29	37	7	..	27	10	36
1. Typhoid Fever	4	3	1	2	2	...	..	1	...	3
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	1	1	...
6. Whooping Cough	4	3	1	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
8. Grippe	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	2	1	1	1	...	1	..	1	...	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	19	13	10	20	2	..	10	8	14
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	5	1	6	...	...	..	5	...	1
14. Cancer	16	6	10	...	13	3	..	1	1	14
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	...	2
LOCAL DISEASES	277	150	127	171	68	38	..	161	32	84
16. Meningitis	11	6	5	11	...	...	..	10	1	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	14	9	5	1	7	6	..	2	1	11
18. Paralysis	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	13	11	2	13	...	...	..	13	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	4	1	5	...	...	..	2	1	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	39	16	23	13	19	7	..	12	9	18
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	16	12	4	11	4	1	..	9	2	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	46	20	26	37	5	4	..	35	3	8
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	14	6	8	10	2	2	..	8	3	3
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	15	9	6	15	...	...	..	15	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	5	2	3	...	3	2	..	1	...	4
29. Peritonitis	8	6	2	4	3	1	..	3	5	...
30. Appendicitis	6	3	3	4	2	...	..	3	2	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	21	13	8	9	10	2	..	9	1	11
32. Bright's Disease	14	5	9	4	6	4	..	6	2	6
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	30	17	13	30	...	...	..	30	...	...
41. Senile Debility	14	9	5	1	5	8	..	...	2	12
VIOLENCE	16	10	6	7	8	1	..	7	3	6
42. Suicide	4	...	4	1	2	1	..	2	...	2
43. Accidents	11	9	2	6	5	...	..	5	3	3
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocides	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for May, 1908.

AGE

Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
108	21	6	5	2	10	8	13	18	13	15	14	10	14	21	5	13	20	17	13	14	4	2	..
8	3	1	1	...	1	...	3	9	6	8	6	1	3	9	2	2	4	4	2	...	...	...	..
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99	18	5	4	2	8	7	9	7	6	4	8	6	9	11	3	11	16	13	11	14	4	2	..
3	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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20	9	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	..
2	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	..
14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	..
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 7—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	353	187	166	185	116	51	1	167	48	128
GENERAL DISEASES	81	43	38	45	29	7	..	38	13	20
1. Typhoid Fever	7	4	3	6	1	...	..	3	...	4
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	4	4	...	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	5	2	3	5	...	...	..	5	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
8. Grippe	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	4	1	3	1	3	...	..	1	1	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	18	19	23	13	1	..	21	9	7
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	4	3	3	3	1	..	2	3	2
14. Cancer	14	8	6	1	8	5	..	1	...	13
15. Other General Diseases	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
LOCAL DISEASES	247	125	122	126	76	44	1	119	28	100
16. Meningitis	9	4	5	9	...	...	..	7	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	13	7	6	1	7	5	..	1	2	10
18. Paralysis	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	...	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	8	4	4	8	...	...	..	8	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	9	4	5	3	4	2	..	3	2	4
21. Organic Heart Disease	35	14	21	5	18	12	..	3	7	25
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory Sys.	3	...	3	1	2	...	..	1	...	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	12	6	6	7	3	2	..	7	...	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	29	17	12	18	7	4	..	16	3	10
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory Sys.	4	2	2	3	...	1	..	3	...	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	18	10	8	18	...	...	..	18	...	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	3	3	...	2	1	...	..	1	...	2
29. Peritonitis	3	...	3	...	2	1	..	...	1	2
30. Appendicitis	4	3	1	2	2	...	..	1	1	2
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System.	21	9	12	12	6	2	1	13	1	7
32. Bright's Disease	22	12	10	5	12	5	..	4	4	14
33. Other dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	2	1	...	2	1	..	...	1	2
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	2	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	3	1	2	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	27	16	11	27	...	...	..	27	...	...
41. Senile Debility	11	7	4	...	4	7	..	...	2	9
VIOLENCE	25	19	6	14	11	...	..	10	7	8
42. Suicide	8	7	1	3	5	...	..	1	4	3
43. Accidents	17	12	5	11	6	...	..	9	3	5
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for June, 1908.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	21	18	15	18	15	20	15	11	3	...	..
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6	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	..
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84	14	5	5	2	9	11	14	18	17	19	7	10	13	7	12	16	13	16	13	11	3	...	..
6	1	2	2	...	3	5	8	11	8	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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77	13	1	2	1	5	5	6	3	7	9	4	...	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	..
1	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
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7	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	3	...	..
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 8—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	364	214	150	205	112	32	5	188	55	121
GENERAL DISEASES	79	34	45	31	33	14	1	23	21	35
1. Typhoid Fever	3	1	2	2	1	...	..	1	...	2
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
7. Diphteria and Croup	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	2	1	2	1	...	..	1	...	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33	15	18	17	14	2	..	12	8	13
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	2	2	1	...	..	1	2	...
14. Cancer	26	9	17	...	13	12	1	...	9	17
15. Other General Diseases	6	3	3	3	3	...	..	3	2	1
LOCAL DISEASES	248	151	97	158	63	25	2	157	22	69
16. Meningitis	13	8	5	12	1	...	..	11	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	13	8	5	2	8	3	..	4	1	8
18. Paralysis	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	9	4	5	9	...	...	..	9	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	2	1	...	3	...	..	...	2	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	20	13	7	...	13	7	..	4	3	13
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	8	5	3	7	...	1	..	6	1	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	19	9	10	15	4	...	..	13	2	4
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	3	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	55	31	24	55	...	...	..	54	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	1	1	...	...	2	..	...	1	1
29. Peritonitis	4	...	4	2	2	...	..	2	1	1
30. Appendicitis	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	12	4	8	6	2	..	8	2	6
32. Bright's Disease	24	15	9	6	15	2	1	3	3	18
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...
36. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	3	1	2	...	2	1	..	1	...	2
38. Hydrocephalus	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	33	26	7	33	...	...	..	32	1	...
41. Senile Debility	8	3	5	...	2	5	1	...	...	8
VIOLENCE	37	29	8	16	16	3	2	8	12	17
42. Suicide	14	11	3	3	7	2	2	2	3	9
43. Accidents	20	16	4	13	6	1	..	6	8	6
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocide	3	2	1	...	3	...	..	...	1	2

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for July, 1908.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
120	20	7	1	2	5	6	12	17	18	11	11	12	21	12	13	18	19	15	15	5	4	...	..
4	2	2	...	...	1	1	6	9	9	6	4	3	5	1	5	8	5	4	2	1	1	...	..
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1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
116	18	5	1	2	4	1	2	3	5	3	5	8	10	9	8	8	11	10	12	4	3	...	..
3	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
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6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	..
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	..
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...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 9—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	380	193	187	242	91	46	1	213	40	117
GENERAL DISEASES	68	35	33	25	29	14	..	16	16	36
1. Typhoid Fever	4	3	1	2	2	...	..	1	...	3
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	5	2	3	5	...	...	..	4	1	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	5	4	1	5	...	...	..	3	2	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	1	2	2	1	...	..	1	2	...
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24	16	8	8	14	2	..	6	6	12
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	2	1	...	2	1	..	...	1	2
14. Cancer	21	6	15	1	10	10	..	...	4	17
15. Other General Diseases	2	1	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	2
LOCAL DISEASES	291	145	146	205	55	30	1	190	29	72
16. Meningitis	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	10	4	6	1	3	6	..	...	2	8
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	9	5	4	9	...	...	..	9	...	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	9	5	4	4	4	1	..	2	3	4
21. Organic Heart Disease	25	15	10	3	15	6	1	3	4	18
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	5	2	3	...	3	2	..	...	3	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	4	...	4	3	...	1	..	3	...	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	22	14	8	19	2	1	..	16	3	3
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System.	6	3	3	4	2	...	..	2	2	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	101	45	56	101	...	...	..	95	5	1
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	9	5	4	4	4	1	..	4	...	5
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	3	...	3	1	2	...	..	1	...	2
29. Peritonitis	2	...	2	1	1	...	..	2	...	...
30. Appendicitis	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	20	11	9	11	7	2	..	9	2	9
32. Bright's Disease	16	8	8	5	7	4	..	5	3	8
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	33	20	13	33	...	...	..	33	...	...
41. Senile Debility	7	3	4	...	1	6	..	...	...	7
VIOLENCE	21	13	8	12	7	2	..	7	5	9
42. Suicide	7	2	5	4	2	1	..	3	1	3
43. Accidents	14	11	3	8	5	1	..	4	4	6
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for August, 1908.

AGE

Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	
134	29	10	2	2	6	1	9	11	10	10	10	12	21	12	22	8	13	7	14	9	5	1	1	1
4	3	2	...	2	3	...	3	2	3	5	6	6	7	5	9	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
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130	26	7	2	...	3	...	3	3	6	5	4	5	10	6	13	6	9	6	11	8	5	1	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
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...	..	1	...	...	...	1	3	6	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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...	..	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE NO. 10—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	343	200	143	195	103	44	1	179	59	115
GENERAL DISEASES	66	34	32	28	31	7	..	25	13	28
1. Typhoid Fever	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	4	3	1	4	...	...	..	4	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	6	3	3	6	...	...	..	5	...	1
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	5	3	2	3	2	...	..	2	2	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	16	7	11	10	2	..	10	6	7
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	1	1
14. Cancer	20	6	14	...	15	5	..	1	4	15
15. Other General Diseases	3	...	3	...	3	...	..	1	...	2
LOCAL DISEASES	243	137	106	153	56	33	1	145	31	67
16. Meningitis	9	7	2	8	1	...	..	7	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	8	4	4	...	5	3	..	...	1	7
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	8	5	3	8	...	...	..	7	1	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	2	1	...	3	...	..	...	...	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	30	16	14	5	14	11	..	6	4	20
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	...	2	1	...	1	..	1	...	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	6	5	1	4	1	1	..	4	1	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	14	8	6	10	3	1	..	9	2	3
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	1	3	1	2	1	..	2	2	...
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs	56	28	28	56	...	...	..	53	3	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	4	2	2	2	2	...	..	...	2	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	3	2	1	...	2	1	..	...	2	1
29. Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
30. Appendicitis	4	1	3	2	2	...	..	1	1	2
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	15	13	2	7	6	2	..	6	3	6
32. Bright's Disease	21	13	8	7	9	4	1	6	5	10
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	1	...
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	1	1	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	3	1	2	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	39	23	16	39	...	...	..	39	...	...
41. Senile Debility	10	6	4	...	4	6	..	...	1	9
VIOLENCE	34	29	5	14	16	4	..	9	5	20
42. Suicide	7	5	2	2	2	3	..	2	2	3
43. Accidents	25	22	3	12	12	1	..	7	3	15
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocides	2	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	2

Sex, Social Condition, Nativty and Age, for September, 1908.

AGE																						
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
117	16	6	7	4	6	6	14	8	6	10	11	16	10	17	18	8	17	11	15	10	10	...	..
4	1	1	4	1	2	1	7	4	2	4	5	5	1	8	3	1	4	2	4	1	1	...	..
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
112	15	5	3	3	2	4	1	2	2	4	3	9	7	7	9	6	11	9	11	9	9	...	..
3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..
...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	..
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1	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 11—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	351	202	149	172	131	46	2	149	64	138
GENERAL DISEASES	86	54	32	35	43	7	1	28	24	34
1. Typhoid Fever	9	4	5	8	1	...	..	3	3	3
2. Malaria.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	6	5	1	6	...	...	..	5	1	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	2	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	19	18	17	19	1	..	18	10	
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	2	3	3	1	...	1	2	2	1
14. Cancer	24	19	5	...	18	6	..	...	8	16
15. Other General Diseases	2	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
LOCAL DISEASES	243	130	113	127	79	36	1	117	33	93
16. Meningitis	6	3	3	5	...	1	..	3	3	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	23	14	9	3	12	8	..	1	4	18
18. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	14	7	7	14	...	...	..	12	2	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
21. Organic Heart Disease	31	16	15	8	15	8	..	5	10	16
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	5	2	3	2	2	1	..	2	1	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	6	4	2	3	1	2	..	3	1	2
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	22	14	8	11	10	1	..	9	2	11
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System.	6	3	3	2	3	1	..	1	2	3
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	30	16	14	30	...	...	..	27	2	1
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	1	1
29. Peritonitis	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	1	...	1
30. Appendicitis	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	8	8	4	10	2	..	6	2	8
32. Bright's Disease	18	14	4	4	12	2	..	5	2	11
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	...	3	...	3	...	..	1	...	2
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	3	3	...	3	...	...	..	3	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	36	17	19	36	...	...	..	36	...	...
41. Senile Debility	13	5	8	...	4	8	1	...	1	12
VIOLENCE	2·	18	3	9	9	3	..	4	6	11
42. Suicide	7	5	2	2	3	2	..	1	2	4
43. Accidents	13	12	1	6	6	1	..	3	4	6
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...
45. Homocides	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for October, 1908.

AGE.

Undr 1 Yr.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to70	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	Over 100
94	11	2	4	2	10	2	12	16	13	10	16	13	27	12	15	21		13	20	19	12	6	...	1
1	1	...	1	1	6	2	8	11	5	4	10	5	10	3	3	5		2	4	3	...	1	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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92	10	2	3	...	4	...	1	4	6	5	6	6	14	8	11	15		9	16	13	12	5	...	1
2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		1	1	...	...	...	...	..
4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2		...	...	3	...	1	...	..
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27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1		1	...	1	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 12—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	286	162	124	130	101	55	..	106	49	131
GENERAL DISEASES	70	39	31	33	30	7	..	27	15	28
1. Typhoid Fever	2	2	...	1	1	...	..	...	2	...
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
5. Scarlet Fever	5	3	2	4	1	...	..	3	2	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	11	7	4	11	...	...	..	8	3	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	4	2	2	1	3	...	..	...	1	3
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	14	13	13	12	2	..	12	4	11
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
14. Cancer	16	8	8	1	12	3	..	2	3	11
15. Other General Diseases	2	1	1	1	...	1	..	1	...	1
LOCAL DISEASES	193	102	91	86	60	47	..	76	29	88
16. Meningitis	4	4	...	4	...	...	..	3	...	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	13	5	8	1	5	7	..	...	3	10
18. Paralysis	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	12	8	4	12	...	...	..	10	2	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...
21. Organic Heart Disease	32	15	17	7	15	10	..	4	6	22
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	5	3	...	6	2	..	1	2	5
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	10	5	5	4	3	3	..	4	1	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	26	14	12	15	7	4	..	13	3	10
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	...	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	10	3	7	10	...	...	..	9	1	...
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	1	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
29. Peritonitis	3	3	...	1	2	...	..	2	1	...
30. Appendicitis	3	1	2	...	2	1	..	...	1	2
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	13	5	8	6	6	1	..	6	3	4
32. Bright's Disease	9	6	3	1	6	2	..	...	2	7
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	2	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	1	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
39. Other Malformations	3	3	...	3	...	...	..	2	1	...
40. Congenital Debility	19	13	6	18	1	...	..	19	...	...
41. Senile Debility	15	4	11	...	...	15	..	...	...	15
VIOLENCE	23	21	2	11	11	1	..	3	5	15
42. Suicide	10	8	2	4	5	1	..	1	2	7
43. Accidents	13	13	...	7	6	...	..	2	3	8
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for November, 1908.

AGE																							
Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
60	12	4	6	5	6	4	10	12	6	9	16	11	17	17	15	11	16	19	11	11	6	1	1
2	3	1	5	3	2	2	4	11	2	3	7	4	3	4	8	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	..
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57	9	3	1	1	4	2	3	1	3	3	6	6	9	11	5	11	13	18	9	10	6	1	1
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6	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	..
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TABLE NO. 13—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths	Sex		Social Condition				Nativity		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Milwaukee	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	348	181	167	174	113	58	3	142	61	145
GENERAL DISEASES	83	43	40	45	28	8	2	33	18	32
1. Typhoid Fever	9	6	3	6	3	...	..	2	...	7
2. Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Measles	3	...	3	3	...	...	..	2	1	...
5. Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	2	...	...	..	...	2	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
7. Diphtheria and Croup	10	3	7	9	1	...	..	8	2	...
8. Grippe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
9. Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Purulent and Septicaemic Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	22	14	17	16	2	1	14	10	12
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	3	3	5	1	...	..	4	1	1
14. Cancer	13	6	7	2	6	4	1	1	2	10
15. Other General Diseases	4	2	2	1	1	2	..	2	...	2
LOCAL DISEASES	240	119	121	121	72	46	1	103	34	103
16. Meningitis	7	3	4	6	...	1	..	3	4	...
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	25	17	8	5	12	7	1	2	7	16
18. Paralysis	2	1	1	1	...	1	..	1	1	...
19. Convulsions of Infants	13	6	7	13	...	...	..	11	2	...
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	...	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	39	18	21	5	23	11	..	5	4	30
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	1	1	1	1	...	..	1	...	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	11	6	5	10	1	...	..	7	2	2
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	33	17	16	23	8	2	..	17	4	12
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	3	1	2	...	2	1	..	...	1	2
26. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	11	9	2	11	...	...	..	11	...	...
27. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	...	2	1	...	1	..	1	...	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	2	...
29. Peritonitis	2	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	2
30. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	9	7	6	6	4	..	4	4	8
32. Bright's Disease	15	7	8	3	7	5	..	4	1	10
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	1	2	...	2	1	..	...	...	3
34. Puerperal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
38. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
39. Other Malformations	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
40. Congenital Debility	34	15	19	34	...	...	..	33	1	...
41. Senile Debility	15	7	8	...	5	10	..	...	1	14
VIOLENCE	25	19	6	8	13	4	..	6	9	10
42. Suicide	10	6	4	2	5	3	..	3	3	4
43. Accidents	14	12	2	6	7	1	..	3	6	5
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
45. Homocides	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for December, 1908.

AGE

Under 1 Yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
79	13	5	3	3	14	10	11	12	12	17	11	23	20	16	18	11	14	11	12	20	12	1	...
2	2	3	1	1	6	5	6	7	8	6	2	12	5	5	6	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	7	5	1	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
77	11	1	2	2	8	4	2	2	4	9	6	8	13	9	10	8	14	9	11	17	12	1	...
1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	2	6	2	2	1	4	2	6	3	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	4	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 14—Showing by Wards the Estimated Population, Total
More Important Causes,

WARDS.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Annual Death Rate.	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Deaths 1 to 5 years of age.
First	9700	83	8.55	15	4
Second	10300	123	11.94	32	15
Third	6000	80	13.33	29	14
Fourth	11400	128	11.23	35	6
Fifth	10800	155	14.35	50	11
Sixth	15500	166	10.71	41	10
Seventh	7400	76	10.27	12	2
Eighth	12000	110	9.16	25	10
Ninth	20400	172	8.42	39	12
Tenth	19200	180	9.37	47	15
Eleventh	30400	280	9.23	114	31
Twelfth	15800	161	10.19	59	13
Thirteenth	22800	257	11.27	80	31
Fourteenth	28300	428	15.12	211	53
Fifteenth	15000	162	10.80	47	3
Sixteenth	11800	125	10.59	20	7
Seventeenth	13500	152	11.28	55	17
Eighteenth	18400	188	10.22	53	17
Nineteenth	14500	139	9.58	26	15
Twentieth	23000	223	9.69	49	24
Twenty-first	17000	189	11.12	44	18
Twenty-second	15600	167	10.70	53	17
Twenty-third	11200	117	10.44	25	6
Hospitals	......	593	.....	91	27
Total	360000	4454	.....	1252	378

Deaths, Annual Death Rate and Number of Deaths from some of the for the Year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.															WARDS.
Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Small Pox.	Tubercular Diseases	Cancer.	Nervous System.	Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Nephritis.	Diarrhœel under 5 years.	Violence.	
1	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	12	18	3	9	3	7	5	First
...	2	...	1	...	...	14	...	16	18	1	15	5	10	11	Second
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	6	6	7	9	5	9	9	Third
3	1	...	...	2	...	12	3	17	14	6	15	8	10	11	Fourth
4	1	...	1	2	...	10	8	22	11	12	7	7	19	15	Fifth
...	...	...	2	...	...	23	14	31	11	5	21	8	6	7	Sixth
...	...	...	...	1	...	8	3	9	9	...	7	6	4	16	Seventh
1	...	...	1	2	...	14	5	18	15	...	4	7	8	10	Eighth
...	...	...	3	4	...	24	9	21	23	9	14	11	7	4	Ninth
3	1	2	1	5	...	21	11	18	19	5	14	8	16	4	Tenth
...	2	2	3	3	...	33	11	34	26	16	24	7	35	13	Eleventh
...	...	1	4	4	...	17	4	15	11	12	14	7	21	7	Twelfth
1	3	2	2	3	...	29	13	33	24	3	29	11	24	7	Thirteenth
5	...	6	1	9	...	39	13	32	19	22	49	17	84	11	Fourteenth
2	...	...	1	1	...	21	13	23	20	7	12	8	6	3	Fifteenth
2	...	...	...	1	...	10	10	12	15	4	19	4	1	17	Sixteenth
5	...	2	1	2	...	19	7	16	13	3	16	8	11	4	Seventeenth
2	4	...	2	3	...	12	7	16	23	5	20	13	9	11	Eighteenth
1	1	1	2	1	...	17	10	17	22	6	15	8	5	7	Nineteenth
2	...	1	7	3	...	32	15	20	30	2	25	7	17	3	Twentieth
3	2	...	1	1	...	23	5	30	22	3	21	4	10	10	Twenty-first
1	...	...	1	3	...	23	8	31	14	3	23	8	12	4	Twenty-second
2	...	...	...	5	...	8	9	9	16	3	14	8	8	8	Twenty-third
17	1	...	1	9	...	14	37	61	46	10	38	25	40	82	Hospitals
55	18	17	35	70	...	435	218	519	445	147	434	203	379	279	Total

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing by Months the Number of Deaths Occurring in the Various Public and Private Institutions, Hospitals, Reformatories, etc., for the Year 1908.

HOSPITALS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
House of Correction	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1
Others	8	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
Milwaukee	11	9	6	7	8	8	6	2	9	8	7	3
St. Josephs	8	9	8	5	2	5	...	4	1	5	1	4
Knowlton	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	2	3
Emergency	7	3	6	6	5	6	9	3	10	8	5	3
Trinity	7	5	9	5	4	4	6	4	7	6	6	7
Mount Sinai	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	1
St. Marys	4	7	7	4	6	...	2	3	2	4	5	5
Prot. Home for Aged	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Infants Home	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Isolation	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
Notre Dame	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Sisters of the Poor	1	4	5	3	4	3	2	1	2	7	4	2
Lake Side	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Hanover	2	1	2	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
St. Vincents	1	2	8	1	2	2	6	9	3	3	...	2
Post Graduate	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Childrens	...	1	4	7	6	3	7	4	5	2	4	2
Sacred Heart	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
House of Mercy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Misericordia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	63	53	65	51	45	41	51	42	45	49	43	39

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing the Nativity of those Dying in the City During 1908.

UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.	
Milwaukee	1,954	Germany	1,110
Wisconsin, other than Milwaukee	450	Poland	156
New York	75	Ireland	99
Illinois	48	England	35
Pennsylvania	24	Bohemia	41
Massachusetts	13	Norway	31
Michigan	36	Austria	72
Ohio	21	Canada	27
Vermont	10	Holland	14
Indiana	8	Russia	30
New Jersey	3	Scotland	19
Kentucky	7	Italy	12
Iowa	13	Switzerland	13
Maine	8	Sweden	9
Missouri	8	Wales	3
Minnesota	10	Syria	1
Virginia	1	Roumania	1
Maryland	2	Denmark	5
Louisiana	3	France	3
Tennessee	2	Greece	4
California	4	Finland	1
New Hampshire	6	Belgium	1
Connecticut	3	Turkey	1
South Dakota	1	Unknown	28
Rhode Island	1		
Alabama	1	Total	1,716
Nebraska	2		
Mississippi	1	Grand total	4,454
Georgia	2		
South Carolina	1		
Long Island	1		
Nevada	1		
Colorado	1		
U. S., unknown, not stated	16		
Total	2,738		

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing by Months the Disposition in the Various Cemeteries and Otherwise, of the Bodies of Those for Whom Burial or Removal Permits were Issued During the Year 1908.

Cemeteries, Etc.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Permits for Still Births.	Grand Total.
Union	81	88	87	68	78	75	72	73	62	69	50	82	885	69	954
Forest Home ...	51	57	48	39	41	38	46	42	31	51	34	32	510	36	546
For. Home Cr...	1	5	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	...	1	3	25	...	25
Calvary	92	108	109	116	90	83	89	95	80	91	79	94	1126	97	1223
Polish Union ...	48	56	67	41	47	42	59	72	69	46	33	37	617	44	661
Pilgrims Rest ..	30	16	37	37	32	30	21	36	21	18	20	25	323	40	363
Wanderers Rest.	26	22	26	29	18	20	23	12	20	16	15	19	246	24	270
Trinity	9	12	12	6	6	13	7	8	10	8	5	7	103	7	110
County Cem.....	2	2	2	3	7	6	5	7	5	6	3	3	51	28	79
Outside of Mil..	47	59	44	58	32	34	34	27	34	37	32	38	476	8	484
Spring Hill	1	5	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	20	4	24
Second Home ...	2	...	3	2	6	6	3	3	5	3	3	3	39	3	42
Greenwood	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	8	3	11
Anat. Purposes..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Mt. Olivet	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	1	3	3	4	4	23	1	24
Total	391	432	438	404	366	353	364	380	343	352	284	348	4454	368	4822

TABLE NO. 18.

Showing by Months the Occupations of those Dying in the City During the Year 1908.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Actor	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Agent	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	8
Architect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Artist	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Baker	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	11
Banker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barber	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	9
Bartender	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Blacksmith	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	10
Boiler Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bookbinder	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Bookkeeper	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	7
Box Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brakeman	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Brewer	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	12
Bricklayer	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Bridgetender	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Broker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broom Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brush Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Butcher	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	10
Cabinet Maker	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	8
Candy Maker	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpenter	2	8	3	5	2	2	5	2	5	2	2	6	44
Carpet Weaver	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chambermaid	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cigar Maker	1	2	1	...	...	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	16
Civil Engineer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Clerk	6	2	1	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	4	10	45
Coachman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Collector	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collar Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE NO. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Conductor	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Contractor	3	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	12
Cook	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Cooper	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	10
Core Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Decorator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dentist	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Diver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Draughtsman	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Druggist	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Electrician	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Elevator Man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Engineer	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9
Engraver	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Expressman	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Factory Girl	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Farmer	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	36
Fireman	2	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	13
Florist	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreman or Woman	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6
Fruit Seller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Furrier	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gardener	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Gas Fitter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gauger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Glove Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glass Worker	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocer	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	9
Grinder	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hair Dresser	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harness Maker	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hotel Keeper	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hatter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Horse Trainer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
House Keeper	74	60	66	53	52	47	43	40	32	43	43	50	603
Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Insurance Agent	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4

TABLE NO. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Inventor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Iron Worker	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Janitor	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Jeweler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Knitter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laborer	23	30	28	29	23	30	20	17	27	22	21	14	284
Lamp Lighter	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lawyer	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	6
Lithographer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Liveryman	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lumberman	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
Machinist	2	2	5	2	2	2	6	3	1	5	2	1	33
Mailman	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Manager	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Manufacturer	...	4	3	...	1	3	1	...	5	...	1	1	19
Mason	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	6
Merchant	6	7	1	3	4	2	2	1	4	8	4	5	47
Metal Worker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meter Reader	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Midwife	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Milkman	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miller	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milliner	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Millwright	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Minister	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	8
Missionary	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motorman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
Moulder	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	1	11
Musician	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
None	24	27	23	22	10	10	20	24	17	27	15	15	224
Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Oiler	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Packer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painter	1	6	4	1	3	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	33
Paper Hanger	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pattern Maker	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Peddler	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	10

TABLE NO. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Physician	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	6
Piano Tuner	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plasterer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Plumber	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Policeman	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	6
Porter	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	6
Printer	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	5
Real Estate	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Restaurant Keeper	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railroad Man	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	8
Rancher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Roller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ruler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sailor	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	19
Salesman	3	...	3	...	...	2	1	3	2	5	2	3	24
Saloon Keeper	3	2	1	4	2	3	...	5	1	4	1	2	28
Scavenger	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
School Boy or Girl	3	...	4	1	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	1	19
Sea Captain	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seamstress	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	10
Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Servant	2	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	...	2	21
Shipping Clerk	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoe Maker	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	5	17
Soldier	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Stair Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Steam Fitter	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
Stenographer	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stone Cutter	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
Student	1	1	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	13
Surveyor	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Switchman	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	10
Tailor	1	1	2	3	4	1	3	2	...	2	...	1	20
Tanner	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5
Teacher	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	12

TABLE NO. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Teamster	2	2	2	4	2	4	3	5	2	4	3	...	33
Telegraph Operator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Telephone Operator	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinner	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Tool Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tobacco Grower	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tobacco Cutter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Trunk Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Upholsterer	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wagon Maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Watchman	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Waiter	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Wood Carver	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wood Worker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand total													2050

BIRTHS, 1908

BIRTHS 1908.

Table Showing Reported Births, as to Color, Sex and by Whom Reported, by Months.

COLOR, SEX, BY WHOM REPORTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White	741	763	867	819	719	840	813	801	917	727	770	778	9495
Negro	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4
Male	362	390	432	420	370	416	401	397	462	376	351	384	4761
Female	379	373	435	400	349	424	413	404	455	353	359	394	4738
Physician	416	447	499	457	395	465	344	504	508	401	379	418	5233
Midwife	324	315	366	361	323	374	468	297	408	324	328	352	4240
Fathers	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	11
Mothers	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7
Other Persons	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	8
Total	741	763	867	820	719	840	814	801	917	729	710	778	9499

NATIVITY OF FATHER.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	117	124	137	134	122	144	140	135	145	111	101	125	1535
Wisconsin	116	141	166	158	130	138	146	165	163	132	128	148	1731
Others of United States....	98	93	104	89	83	84	84	96	79	77	60	81	1028
Germany	192	189	212	190	172	231	176	165	256	179	183	186	2331
Other European Countries..	200	207	232	225	194	227	255	226	258	215	223	227	2689
Unknown or not Stated....	18	9	16	24	18	16	13	14	16	15	15	11	185
Total	741	763	867	820	719	840	814	801	917	729	710	778	9499

NATIVITY OF MOTHER.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	175	150	171	171	186	190	173	168	191	149	142	189	2055
Wisconsin	148	188	213	201	150	152	176	188	219	149	160	156	2100
Others of United States....	96	77	107	76	71	110	99	99	71	88	70	83	1047
Germany	151	175	169	175	144	184	152	152	209	154	150	154	1969
Other European Countries..	169	173	206	196	167	202	212	194	223	189	187	196	2314
Unknown or not Stated....	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	14
Total	741	763	867	820	719	840	814	801	917	729	710	778	9499

BIRTHS REPORTED BY WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
First	7	8	12	12	6	14	11	6	14	10	7	7	114
Second	25	26	23	30	20	23	23	15	27	22	18	25	277
Third	12	3	9	16	12	16	17	5	19	13	17	13	152
Fourth	18	16	23	18	14	22	25	18	29	25	15	26	249
Fifth	23	26	18	32	22	24	23	25	33	15	28	15	284
Sixth	34	50	36	29	30	37	37	26	36	36	32	43	426
Seventh	10	3	11	11	6	6	7	5	...	4	8	4	75
Eighth	14	16	33	28	20	20	14	17	28	21	18	15	244
Ninth	37	39	47	43	34	49	46	36	42	32	37	35	477
Tenth	21	29	39	32	44	43	30	32	42	32	28	32	404
Eleventh	70	77	101	60	69	82	83	70	87	54	47	81	881
Twelfth	24	33	32	36	24	24	33	33	48	26	40	31	384
Thirteenth	31	41	56	63	36	55	45	36	53	46	48	46	556
Fourteenth	119	99	117	112	108	106	140	130	138	118	111	111	1409
Fifteenth	29	26	32	28	14	32	27	35	30	35	31	27	346
Sixteenth	19	21	20	22	16	25	19	20	17	13	11	11	214
Seventeenth	41	45	34	32	35	35	39	34	41	33	36	26	431
Eighteenth	39	36	34	40	38	37	28	49	36	37	29	49	452
Nineteenth	30	24	30	33	28	24	32	34	41	23	29	25	353
Twentieth	39	44	54	49	49	55	42	47	51	40	41	47	558
Twenty-first	45	42	33	45	29	43	32	43	49	43	36	53	493
Twenty-second	25	32	38	24	37	43	37	40	31	25	28	41	401
Twenty-third	29	27	35	25	28	25	24	45	25	26	15	15	319
Total	741	763	867	820	719	840	814	801	917	729	710	778	9499

MARRIAGES 1908.

MONTHS.	Total Marriages Reported.	BOTH PARTIES.											
		BIRTHPLACE.										COLOR.	
		Wisconsin		United States.		Germany.		Other European Countries.		Given. Not		Negro.	
		H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W
January	236	93	132	48	44	32	26	63	34	...	...	2	2
February	201	98	104	36	31	31	29	35	36	1	1	3	4
March	187	83	95	29	21	24	24	51	47	...	...	1	1
April	177	78	91	34	36	24	15	41	34	...	1	3	3
May	290	143	167	48	43	46	41	53	39	...	...	1	1
June	524	264	341	90	36	71	45	99	82	...	...	3	3
July	305	149	167	61	49	32	34	62	52	1	3	3	3
August	292	138	167	61	58	52	32	41	35	...	...	4	4
September	313	147	180	50	39	47	38	69	55	...	1	4	4
October	391	180	231	64	49	62	45	83	66	2	...	1	1
November	364	184	223	53	46	48	33	79	59	...	3	...	...
December	191	80	90	39	45	33	21	39	33	...	1	1	1
Total	3471	1637	1989	613	517	502	383	715	572	4	10	26	27

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

KIND OF ACCIDEN.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steam Railway	7	12	66	17	24	5	8	17	9	5	22	5	197
Street Railway	2	16	5	4	2	9	10	54	63	3	7	35	210
Industrial	139	132	91	81	131	94	172	144	65	117	62	186	1414
Household	31	24	23	25	9	25	33	21	22	21	29	34	297
Miscellaneous	51	57	64	35	30	44	110	88	43	58	36	91	707
Total	230	241	249	162	196	177	333	324	202	204	156	351	2825

REPORT
OF
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Sir—I respectfully submit for your annual report the following statement of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ending December 31, 1908.

During the year the inspectors made 51,081 written reports, including re-inspections.

The house-to-house inspections by sub-districts have been continued during the open season.

The funerals of all victims of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been attended by an officer in uniform, to enforce the rules governing such diseases.

The keeping of milch cows within the city limits is now prohibited by ordinance, the enforcement of which will soon cause the unsightly and offensive cow stables to disappear.

The ordinance forbiding the use of wells, except artesian, for culinary purposes, is being enforced as fast as practicable. 2,225 wells were ordered filled during the year. Of these orders, 1,544 were obeyed, 619 are still pending and 62 others were dismissed, analysis showing slight contamination or there being no water mains in the street.

The cases of contagious diseases were mostly of a mild type and few in number during the first nine months of the year. In October there was a marked increase of all contagious diseases, and the October, November and December cases numbered one-half of the entire year. The probable cause was the long-continued drought.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE INSPECTORS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Small-pox	6	...	4	7	8	8	5	7	5	...	6	14	70
Diphtheria	41	54	37	26	39	33	16	20	24	43	80	81	494
Scarlet Fever	34	27	33	23	23	31	33	24	31	88	89	84	520
Typhoid Fever	24	17	22	20	28	30	26	30	33	52	43	42	361

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

Ins. No.	
2	James M. Calligan, 4th Ward and office during noon hour.
3	Ferd. Mack, Jr., Chief Disinfector.
4	Edwin Schubert, 11th and 14th Wards south of Mitchell St. and west of 6th Ave.
5	C. Fred Kruckenberg, 20th Ward and 21st Ward west of 7th St., and 22nd Ward north of Wright St.
6	Edward Seaman, 1st, 7th and 18th Wards.
7	Oscar E. Klein, 9th, 19th and 22nd Wards south of Wright St.
8	Joseph Derfus, 2nd and 16th Wards and East and West Side plumbing.
9	Peter H. McHugh, 10th and 15th Wards.
10	Felix J. Michalak, 17th Ward.
11	John Mahkorn, 8th and 23rd Wards, and 11th Ward north of Mitchell St. and west of 11th Ave.
12	John J. Houlehen, 3rd and 6th Wards.
13	Albert Fuchs, 5th and 12th Wards, and South Side plumbing.
14	Sidney G. Hartwell, 13th Ward and 21st Ward east of 7th St., and Assistant Disinfector.
15	Emil Olsen, 11th and 14th Wards east of 11th Ave.
16	John Dolge, Messenger and placarding.
21	Harry Keihl, Laboratory and Milk Inspection.
22	Jas. F. Cunningham, Laboratory and Milk Inspection.
23	June 1—Chas J. Steffen, Laboratory and Milk Inspection.
24	June 1—Jacob Seibert, Laboratory and Milk Inspection.

DISTRICTS FOR INSPECTION OF MEAT.

Harvey P. Clute, V. S., Chief Meat Inspector.

17	Francis J. Carney, Slaughter houses, 4th, 5th, 8th, 15th, 16th and 23rd Wards. Nov. 1—Edward Ortmann in place of F. J. Carney, deceased.
18	Philip Stock, Commission houses, 1st, 3rd, 7th and 18th Wards.
19	Edward F. Allee, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 19th, 21st and 22nd Wards.
20	George F. Elsner, 11th, 12th, 14th and 17th Wards.

ORDERS.

Orders were issued by this Department as follows:

Orders pertaining to bakeries, cleaning, repairing, etc	5
Orders pertaining to meat markets and fish markets, cleaning, repairing, etc	14
Orders pertaining to barns and dairies, cleaning, repairing, etc	15
Orders pertaining to plumbing	873
Orders to cease committing nuisance	126
Orders to comply with tenement ordinance	66
Orders referred to Board of Public Works	121
Orders referred to Building Inspector	10
Orders referred to other city departments	8

Orders referred to Factory Inspector	13
Citizens' complaints investigated and dismissed	992
Orders pertaining to garbage and manure	3,360
Orders to fill well	2,225
Orders pertaining to vaults and urinals	3,334
Miscellaneous orders	1,686
Arrests for violation of spitting ordinance	41
Arrests for violation of sanitary and food ordinances	50
Amount of fruits and food stuffs confiscated, in pounds	47,407
Value of confiscated food stuffs	$3,545.19

Respectfully submitted,

TRUMAN H. CURTIS,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CLERICAL WORK OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Years 1902 to 1908 (inclusive).

	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
*Complaints received	12935	7432	7800	6410	6316	6647	5322
Call orders issued..............	3951	1860	1447	1802	1753	1681	955
Letters of warning issued......	1103	585	643	740	530	......	......
Reinspection of premises........	10707	5036	......	......	......	......	......
Orders issued	11216	5807	6993	6360	6251	6563	4933
Quarantine notices issued......	885	525	......	......	......	......	......
Commitments to Hospitals......	246	274	......	......	......	......	......
Infectious disease cards filed....	3467	2597	......	......	......	......	......
Total	44510	24116	16881	15312	14850	14891	11210

*Of these complaints 2228 were made by citizens to this Department. The remainder were made by inspectors.

GEO. E. ADAMS,
Chief Clerk.

REPORTS
OF
ISOLATION HOSPITALS

REPORT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I beg to submit herewith report of the patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 1, 18th Avenue and Mitchell Street, for the year 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN HUME,

Matron.

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL NO. 1 FOR THE YEAR 1908.

ALL DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1908	3
Number of patients admitted during year 1908	87
Total number of patients treated	90
Total number of days' treatment	864
Total number of male patients	46
Total number of female patients	41
Total number of deaths	1
Number of relatives admitted	15
Total number of days relatives boarded	147

SMALL-POX.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1908	3
Number of patients admitted during 1908	70
*Number of patients in suspected cases admitted during 1908	4
Total number of patients treated during 1908	77
Number of days of treatment	721
Number of deaths	None
Number of patients never vaccinated	52
Number of patients not successfully vaccinated	18
Number of patients showing vaccination scars	4
Number of patients under 15 years of age	32
Number of patients between 15 and 25 years of age	19
Number of patients between 25 and 50 years of age	22
Number of patients over 50 years of age	1
Number of male patients	39
Number of female patients	35

ERYSIPELAS.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1908	None
Number of patients admitted during 1908	13
Total number of patients treated during 1908	13
Total number of days' treatment	143
Number of deaths	1
Number of male patients	10
Number of female patients	3

PATIENTS ADMITTED BY MONTHS.

Month—	Small-pox.	Erysipelas.	Miscellaneous, (Suspected Small-pox.)	Total.
January	4	2	2	8
February	....	....	1	1
March	4	2	....	6
April	8	1	....	9
May	8	1	....	9
June	8	2	....	10
July	7	1	....	8
August	7	....	....	7
September	5	....	....	5
October	....	....	....	....
November	6	1	....	7
December	13	3	1	17
Totals	70	13	4	87

*Suspected cases dismissed from hospital within a few days.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN HUME,

Matron.

REPORT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR—I beg to submit herewith report of the patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 2, 102-104 Seventh Street, for the year 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

ADA E. STRAUB,

Matron.

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL NO. 2 FOR THE YEAR 1908.

ALL DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1908	15
Number of patients admitted during 1908	159
Total number of patients treated	174
Total number of days' treatment	2063
Total number of deaths	12
Total number of male patients treated	74
Total number of female patients treated	85
Number of relatives admitted	15
Number of days relatives boarded	107

DIPHTHERIA.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1908	3
Number of patients admitted during 1908	84
Number of patients treated during 1908	37
Number of days' treatment	830
Number of deaths	10
Amount of anti-toxin used during 1908	273,000 c.c.
Number of male patients	47
Number of female patients	37

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1908	9
Number of patients admitted during 1908	59
Total number of patients treated during 1908	68
Total number of days' treatment	1123
Total number of deaths	None
Number of male patients	28
Number of female patients	31

MEASLES.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1908	3
Number of patients admitted during 1908	14
Total number of patients treated during 1908	17
Total number of days' treatment	106
Number of deaths	2
Number of male patients	6
Number of female patients	8

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1908	None
Number of patients admitted during 1908	2
Total number of patients treated during 1908	2
Total number of days' treatment	4
Total number of deaths	None
Number of male patients	1
Number of female patients	1
*Number of tonsilitis patients	1
Number of patients (no diagnosis)	1

PATIENTS ADMITTED BY MONTHS.

Month—	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	12	4	3	1	20
February	8	2	....	....	10
March	6	....	....	....	6
April	3	4	....	....	7
May	16	4	....	1	21
June	7	7	....	....	14
July	5	2	3	....	10
August	5	5	....	....	10
September	1	2	....	....	3
October	5	9	....	....	14
November	9	5	3	....	17
December	7	15	5	....	27
Total	84	59	14	2	159

*Case admitted on erroneous diagnosis of attending physician.

Respectfully submitted,

ADA E. STRAUB,

Matron.

REPORTS

OF

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

REPORT OF GARBAGE COLLECTION—1908.

	Loads.	Tons.
January	4,372	3,426
February	3,790	2,321
March	4,528	3,198
April	4,324	2,971
May	4,450	3,022
June	4,997	3,673
July	5,081	3,805
August	5,044	4,433
September	4,911	4,638
October	4,328	3,941
November	4,066	3,564
December	4,352	3,577
Total	54,243	42,569

Total number small animals collected during year (included in table above), 6,813.

WM. O'CONNOR,
Supt. Garbage Collection.

REPORT OF GARBAGE CREMATION—1908.

	Loads.	Tons.
January	1,206	909
February	863	505
March	1,022	583
April	2,137	1,328
May	4,430	3,011
June	4,966	3,653
July	5,052	3,787
August	5,015	4,409
September	4,482	4,611
October	4,311	3,926
November	4,046	3,547
December	4,223	3,555
Total	41,753	33,824

JOSEPH RODDY,
Chief Foreman, Garbage Crematory.

DEAD ANIMALS REPORTED—1908.

Month—	Large animals	Small animals.
January	7	455
February	10	262
March	13	461
April	8	418
May	2	634
June	6	656
July	4	698
August	8	695
September	6	483
October	32	405
November	3	330
December	4	389
Total	*103	**5,886

*Collected and disposed of by private rendering companies.

**This number reported to Department office. The complete record of actual collections of small animals is shown on the next page. The difference is due to the fact that many small animals are picked up by the collector that are not reported to the office.

JAMES A. SKIBA,
Complaint Clerk.

SMALL DEAD ANIMALS COLLECTED—1908

Months—	No. small animals.	Loads.	Tons.
January	517	21	11
February	287	11	6
March	529	21	10
April	481	19	13
May	577	23	12
June	701	28	14
July	695	28	14
August	643	26	13
September	647	26	13
October	777	31	16
November	509	20	10
December	450	18	9
Total	*6,813	272	141

*This number actually collected by Department. The quantity is included in the report of garbage collection.

GUSTAV MUELLER,
Collector of Small Animals.

GARBAGE SUMMARY, 1908.

Compiled by A. B. CARGILL, *Secretary.*

COLLECTION.

MONTH.	Loads garbage collected by city wagons.	Tonnage of same.	Loads delivered by private parties at hoist.	Tonnage of same.	Loads small animals collected.	Tonnage of same.	Total refuse collected in loads.	Total tonnage of same.
January	4351	3415	......	......	21	11	4372	3426
February	3779	2315	......	......	11	6	3790	2321
March	4507	3188	......	......	21	10	4528	3198
April	4305	2958	......	......	19	13	4324	2971
May	4417	3003	10	7	23	12	4450	3022
June	4964	3656	5	3	28	14	4997	3673
July	5041	3782	12	9	28	14	5081	3805
August	5015	4417	3	3	26	13	5044	4433
September	4874	4614	11	11	26	13	4911	4638
October	4293	3921	4	4	31	16	4328	3941
November	4041	3550	5	4	20	10	4066	3564
December	4330	3565	4	3	18	9	4352	3577
Total	53917	42384	54	44	272	141	54243	42569

Number of dead animals collected (included in above table) was 6,813.

DISPOSAL BY CREMATION.

MONTH.	Tons received from Collection Dept.	Tons small animals received.	Tons garbage delivered at plant direct.	Total.
January	900	1	8	909
February	499	......	6	505
March	575	6	2	583
April	1322	6	......	1328
May	2991	12	8	3011
June	3629	14	10	3653
July	3758	14	15	3787
August	4379	13	17	4409
September	4581	13	17	4611
October	3900	16	10	3926
November	3532	10	5	3547
December	3536	9	10	3555
Total	33602	114	108	33824

DISPOSAL OTHER THAN BY CREMATION.

MONTH.	Loads delivered to farmers.	Tonnage of same.	Loads buried.	Tonnage of same.	Loads small animals to rendering companies.	Tonnage of same.	Total loads refuse disposed of other than by cremation	Total tonnage of same.
January	......	......	3154	2506	20	10	3174	2516
February	......	......	2922	1816	11	6	2933	1822
March	......	......	3495	2613	21	10	3516	2623
April	8	5	2166	1631	13	7	2187	1643
May	28	19	....	....	....	......	28	19
June	41	30	....	....	....	......	41	30
July	44	33	....	....	....	......	44	33
August	46	41	....	....	....	......	46	41
September	46	44	....	....	....	......	46	44
October	27	25	....	....	....	......	27	25
November	25	22	....	....	....	......	25	22
December	39	32	....	....	....	......	39	32
Total	304	251	11737	8566	65	33	12106	8850

TOTAL REFUSE HANDLED

	Loads.	Tons.
By Collection Department	54,243	42,569
Delivered to crematory direct by private parties	110	108
Grand total	54,353	42,677

COST.

Collection and hoist	$ 87,401.35
Cremation and burial	51,947.89
Total	$139,349.24

Collection alone	$ 83,553.39
Hoist alone	3,847.96
Cremation alone	48,500.90
Burial alone	3,446.99
Total	$139,349.24

Average cost collection and disposal per ton	$ 3.27
Average cost collection and hoist per ton	2.05
Average cost collection per ton	1.96
Average cost hoist per ton	.11
Average cost disposal per ton	1.22
Average cost cremation per ton	1.43
Average cost burial per ton	.40

COMPARATIVE.

Increase in garbage handled over 1907.

In loads	8.331%
In tonnage	6.320%
Total increase in garbage handled over 1905	47.086%
Total increase in cost of handling garbage over 1905	15.566%

A. B. CARGILL,

Secretary.

DISPOSAL OF STABLE REFUSE--1908.

As in 1907, it was found necessary during the spring, summer and fall of 1908, to assist stable owners in the disposal of stable refuse. By an arrangement with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., cars were stationed in the Reed Street yards from May 16 to November 30 inclusive, and the public notified that stable refuse hauled there would be taken care of. A man was stationed at the yards to properly supervise the work and to keep a record of the amount of refuse handled. The refuse was shipped in cars to the county institutions and elsewhere.

The following is a resume of the work accomplished:

Car loads shipped	53
Total capacity of cars	5,355,000 lbs.
Weight of refuse shipped	2,340,000 lbs. or 1,170 tons
Single loads hauled to cars	1,126
Double loads hauled to cars	581
Estimated number of single loads	2,278

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

COAL USED AT GARBAGE CREMATORY--1908.

*Total coal consumed	5,418,500 lbs. or 2,709¼ tons
*Total cost of coal consumed	$10,556.52
Average cost per ton	$3.90
Amount of coal required to burn 1 ton of garbage	160 lbs.
Cost of coal required to burn 1 ton of garbage	$0.31
Average amt. of coal used per day (282 days)	19,215 lbs. or 9 3-5 tons
Average cost per day for coal used (282 days)	$37.43

Coal used at the crematory was for the most part Hocking screened lump. The early part of the year part of the coal was Hocking run of pile.

*These figures are obtained by deducting from the total amount and cost of coal used for garbage disposal, as shown by the Financial Record, that small amount and the corresponding cost of coal used at the farm and at the plant for blacksmith purposes. These have been eliminated, as they do not represent coal which is used in the burning of garbage.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Showing cost of coal required to burn one ton of garbage for the whole years during which the present garbage plant has been operated.

Year—	Garbage burned in tons.	Cost of coal.	Cost of coal per ton garbage.
1902	27,175	$11,738.28	$ .43
1903	23,445	12,135.23	.52
1904	27,809	11,879.90	.43
1905	19,196	10,035.98	.52
1906	35,245	13,510.88	.38
1907	34,630	11,902.40	.34
1908	33,824	10,556.52	.31

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Health

OF

MILWAUKEE

DECEMBER 31ST, 1909

THIRTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

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MILWAUKEE

DECEMBER 31ST, 1909

THE EDW. KEOGH PRESS, MILWAUKEE

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MAYOR

DAVID S. ROSE.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL

1909

WILLIAM F. KANE,

HENRY S. KLEIN,

LEANDER J. PIERSON,

AUGUST E. BRAUN,

JACOB RUMMEL.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

Health Department of the City of Milwaukee

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909

Commissioner of Health	GERHARD A. BADING, M.D.
Secretary	ALFRED B. CARGILL.

OFFICE

Medical Assistants to the Commissioner of Health.

ARTHUR J. PATEK, M.D.,
CHARLES J. COFFEY, M.D.,
LOUIS F. JERMAIN, M.D.,
JAMES H. HACKETT, M.D.

Other physicians are specially employed from time to time as vaccinators.

Registrar of Vital Statistics	FRANK E. DARLING, M.D.
Chief Clerk	GEORGE E. ADAMS.
License and Complaint Clerk	JAMES A. SKIBA.
Registration Clerk	MISS HENRIETTA WINDFELDER.
Stenographer and Clerk	MISS DAISIE E. ALLEN.
Stenographer	MISS HATTIE RAASCH

MEAT INSPECTION

DR. H. P. CLUTE, Chief.
DR. H. H. BRYANT, Asst. Chief.
EDWARD F. ALLEE,
PHILIP STOCK,
GEORGE F. ELSNER,
EDWARD ORTMANN.

SANITARY FORCE

T. H. CURTIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
FERD. MACK, JR., Disinfector.
JOHN DOLGE, Messenger.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued

SANITARY INSPECTORS

JAMES M. CALLIGAN, Acting Asst. Chief.
EDWARD SEAMAN,
PETER McHUGH,
JOHN MAHKORN,
C. FRED KRUCKENBERG,
EMIL OLSEN,
JOHN J. HOULEHEN,
EDWIN SCHUBERT,
FELIX MICHALAK,
SIDNEY G. HARTWELL,
OSCAR KLEIN,
JOSEPH DERFUS,
AUGUST H. BENGS,
SYLVESTER J. KOCEJA.

LABORATORY

Bacteriologist	GEORGE C. RUHLAND, M.D.
Chemist	CHARLES M. SCHOEN, M.D.
Milk Inspectors	HARRY KEIHL, JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES J. STEFFEN, JACOB A. SEIBERT.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

18th Ave. and Mitchell St

Matron	MISS ADDIE V. YOUNG
Janitor	EDWARD SCHEIDERER.
Cook	SARAH HAEUSLER.

Nurses, servants and assistant janitor also are specially employed when needed on account of an increased number of patients.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

102-104 Seventh St.

Matron	MISS ADA E. STRAUB.
Nurse	MISS MARIE NELSON
Janitor and Ambulance Driver	JOHN HEIDENREICH.
Cook	JENNIE HARTWIG.

Other nurses and servants also are specially employed when needed on account of an increased number of patients.

GARBAGE CREMATORY

Jones Island

Chief Foreman	JOSEPH RODDY.
Foremen	JAMES O'DONOVAN, T. J. HANNAN.
Electrician	MILTON ZAHN.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued

Blacksmith	HENRY DUELL.
Blacksmith Helper	LOUIS SCHIEFER.

There are also employed 5 cranemen, 6 firemen, 18 stokers, 13 floormen, 4 scowmen, 1 painter, 1 utility man. Bricklayers, laborers and others are employed from time to time as needed.

GARBAGE HOIST AND COLLECTION

Foot of Erie St.

Superintendent	WILLIAM O'CONNOR.
Time Keeper	EDWARD PULLMAN.
Engineer	DAVID GOGGINS.
Chief Scowman	PATRICK POWERS.
Hoistmen and Scowmen	DANIEL CALVANO, GEO. KRAUSE.
Collector of small animals	GUSTAV MUELLER.

There are also employed 96 collectors of garbage. This number varies as the season necessitates.

HISTORICAL

April, 1877: Dr. I. H. Stearns appointed Health Officer for term of one year. Gen. H. C. Hobart, President of Board.

Office of Health Commissioner created. Term, two years.

April, 1878: Dr. O. W. Wight appointed Health Commissioner for term of two years.

April, 1880: Dr. O. W. Wight re-appointed for term of two years. Resigned October, 1881.

October, 1881: Dr. Robert Martin appointed Health Commissioner, the term of office having been extended to four years. This appointment was to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Wight.

April, 1882: Dr. Robert Martin re-appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1886: Dr. Robert Martin re-appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1890: Dr. U. O. B. Wingate appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1894: Dr. Walter Kempster appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1898: Dr. F. M. Schulz appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1902: Dr. F. M. Schulz re-appointed Health Commissioner.
April, 1906: Dr. G. A. Bading appointed Health Commissioner.

REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

To the Honorable, the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Health Department, consisting of the following: The Report and Financial Statement of the Secretary; the Report of the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories and Bureau of Milk & Food Inspection; the Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics; the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Clerk; the Reports of Isolation Hospitals Nos. 1 and 2, and the Report of the Garbage Department and Complaint Clerk, for the year ending December 31, 1909, being the Thirty-third Annual Report of the Department.

As in previous years, the report of the Secretary contains a detailed statement of expenditures for each sub-department so as to show the exact amount of money expended for supplies purchased and for work performed. It will be seen that in each instance where there has been an increased expenditure over that in each instance where there has been wise been an increase in the amount, and a widening of the scope, of the work performed. As in preceding years, we have again remained within our appropriation, and have turned back into the general fund at the end of the year a balance amounting to the sum of $3,854.25. As an actual fact, this balance should be about $1,000 less than the amount indicated, which is due to the fact that accounts chargeable against the year 1909 have been held over for the year 1910. This affords opportunity to call attention to what seems to me to be a most unbusinesslike practice. It is provided in Chapter 5 of the General Ordinances of the city that the City Comptroller shall, on January 25 of each year, close all the city's accounts for the year preceding. It is clear that the 25 days in January are set aside for the specific purpose of enabling departments and the City Comptroller to get in all accounts for the preceding year, so that there may be an exact accounting of the year's finances. As a matter of fact, this provision of the city ordinances is not complied with. It has been the experience of this Department that requisitions, for necessary materials, forwarded near the close of the year, have been held up. In some instances the necessary orders, authorizing the purchase of these materials, have not been received for thirty days after the requisitions were made. The purpose was plainly to hold the accounts over until the next year. The materials, however, being necessary for the Department, were delivered and should have been chargeable in the previous year. Other accounts not requiring requisitions also have been held over, so that in the year 1909 very few of the December charges were included in the expenditures for that year but were held over for 1910. While the amount involved is not large, this method is clearly unbusinesslike, bcause the so-called statement of expenditures for the year is only a partial statement, and the cash balance shown by the Comptroller's books is misleading. It is also clearly unjust to hold back accounts of this Department, which has kept within its appropriation, and use the money to pay the deficit of some other department, which, through lack of proper management, has exceeded its appropriation.

Perhaps the most serious objection to this practice is that it does not enable departments to show clearly the unit costs. We have found it so in figuring the cost per ton for collection and disposal of garbage. By holding out accounts properly chargeable against the year 1909, the cost per ton is made less than it should be. While the difference is slight, still these records could be scientifically correct if the city ordinance governing the closing of the city's accounts was complied with.

By carefully perusing the Secretary's Financial Statement, an exact insight will be gained in every expenditure in detail, and it will be seen that again the taxpayer has received a dollar's worth for every dollar expended. This holds true particularly in the items of the waste disposal account. As this will be the last year during which the city will have made use of the old garbage crematory, a glance back over the financial history of the plant will reveal conditions which forcibly demonstrate the difference in management controlled by political influence and resulting extravagance, and one based entirely on business methods and demanding from employes efficiency and a day's labor for a day's wages.

Notwithstanding the fact that wages and salaries of employes of the garbage department have been increased and equalized to make them commensurate with the kind of labor required, the cost per ton for collection and disposal has been reduced to an extraordinary extent, while the amount of garbage collected and disposed of has increased in the last four years by 62%. The total increase in cost has been reduced from $4.16 per ton in 1905 to $2.98 per ton during 1909. The collection service given the taxpayer has been an adequate one, which is evidenced by the fact that legitimate complaints for non-collection amounted to an average of 5 per day for the year.

In the early spring of 1910, the new 300-ton refuse destructor, designed by Rudolph Hering of New York, will be completed. (While the agitation for this plant was begun by the Department as early as 1906, it was not until this spring that the contracts were awarded, and the building is now near completion.) I firmly believe that with the completion of this new plant, Milwaukee will have permanently solved the waste disposal problem. Already a large number of engineers and sanitarians have visited the city for the purpose of studying the plant, and when it is once in operation it will no doubt be looked upon as a model of its kind and attract to our city interested parties from all over the country.

Notwithstanding the fact that there occured but comparatively few cases of small-pox during the course of the year, we again carried on a systematic campaign of vaccinating school children. It is gratifying to state that the Department physicians encountered less opposition to this preventive measure than in former years, and were therefore enabled to add to the list of children vaccinated in previous years the number of 11,100. In very few instances were we compelled to resort to the enforcement of the exclusion law on account of the existence of small-pox in a given school district, as parents preferred to have their children vaccinated rather than have them excluded from school attendance for a period of 25 days, as the law provides.

During the course of the year the public school authorities established a medical school inspection service, in charge of a Chief Medical Examiner. This inspection service is independent of the Health Department, and therefore has jurisdiction over public schools only. While unquestionably the establishment of a service of that kind is in conformity with progress and of incalculable benefit, it is nevertheless to be regretted that means could not have been found to carry on this work under the jurisdiction of the Health Department, as then it would have covered all of the schools in the city, public as well as parochial, which it must do in order to be of practical value to the public at large. As I pointed out to your Honorable Body in a previous report, as well as in a special communication on the subject, such medical school inspection is to be carried on primarily for the purpose of preventing the spread of communicable diseases. When we take into consideration that the parochial schools in our city outnumber the public schools, and the number of pupils attending these private schools at least equals that of the public school attendance, it is forcibly brought home to us that the protection established by this half-way measure is of questionable value. This was demonstrated to us toward the end of the year, when localized epidemics of scarlet fever occurred in the south and northwest portions of the city, which epidemic condition was almost exclusively confined to pupils attending parochial schools. Investigation carried on by the Department disclosed a large number of children in attendance at the schools who were suffering from scarlet fever in its various stages, some with bloody discharges from nose and ears and others in the most pronounced stages of desquamation. Further investigation revealed the fact that a large percentage of the absentees were suffering from scarlet fever, but no physicians were in attendance and consequently the cases had not been reported to the Department. This condition of affairs demonstrated conclusively that medical school inspection must be extended so as to cover all of the schools in the city, and secondly that educational means should be employed to teach at least the growing-up generation how to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. These diseases are preventable. However, they are only so with the intelligent co-operation of the public, which now, to a great degree, is ignorant of even the rudiments of the subjects of sanitation and prevention of disease. In this connection I wish to call your attention to the action of the last legislature, which failed to enact into law a bill prepared by the State Board of Health providing for instruction in these subjects in the schools. It seems hardly credible that the influence of a sect which does not believe in the existence of disease should have been sufficient to prevent the enactment of this important legislation, but it is only an example demonstrating the baneful influence on public health a deluded set of people can exercise, and it is high time that physicians and others rally to the support of sanitarians to check any further action on the part of these people calculated to work toward the detriment of a community from a point of view of public health.

While the lack of co-operation on the part of the people with the Health Department, in its endeavor to prevent the occurence of epidemics of contagious disease, can be explained in many instances by their ignorance of the subject and their failure to realize the importance of calling physicians to attend their sick, it is difficult, or rather impossible, to explain the lack of co-operation on the part of those who not only by training and education are fully aware of the danger they are subjecting others to, but also are directly held responsible by the laws governing the practice of their profession. I refer to the physicians. The records of the Department show a deplorable state of affairs as far as the reporting of contagious diseases by physicians is concerned. This matter has recently been called to the attention of the Milwaukee County Medical Society. Some physicians seem to labor under the impression that they are conferring a favor on the Health Department by reporting these cases, when, as a matter of fact, it is their absolute duty to do so and the law provides punishment if they fail to do so. We shall continue to carry on a vigorous campaign in the enforcement of the law, and I hope we will be able to note a marked improvement in this respect in the future.

The Department has now under consideration a plan of increasing the free distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin. While it has been the practice to distribute free anti-toxin on requisition of a physician certifying to the indigency of the patient, this distribution has largely been for the treatment of cases only. There is no valid reason why we should not distribute free of charge anti-toxin for immunization of those members of a family, particularly children, who have come in contact with a case of the disease and are therefore in danger of contracting it, and thereby prevent frequently the occurrence of the disease in more than one member of a family. The function of the Department is the prevention of contagious diseases, and it seems, therefore, perfectly legitimate in this manner to widen the field of free distribution of an absolute preventive preparation. The money expended in this manner would be for the protection of the individual as well as of the public at large, and is therefore money well spent.

There have been gratifying results achieved at the hospitals for contagious diseases, both as regards an increased number of patients treated as well as the comparatively low mortality rate. At Hospital No. 1, there were treated during the course of the year a total number of 212 patients, with no deaths resulting. Of these cases, 186 were small-pox, 25 erysipelas and 1 classified as suspected small-pox.

At Hospital No. 2 there were treated a total number of 298 cases, as follows: Diphtheria, 119, with 11 deaths; Scarlet fever, 160, with 12 deaths; Measles, 12, with no deaths; Miscellaneous, 7, with no deaths.

The good results achieved at both hospitals are entirely due to the efficiency of the matrons in charge and the faithful attendance of the physicians having charge of the institutions. The difficulties they had to contend with can only be appreciated by those who have made a personal inspection of the premises. For a number of years I have called the attention of your Honorable Body to the deplorable condition of these contagious disease hospitals, consisting of buildings structurally defective and in no manner suitable for the purpose for which they are being used by the city. The Board of Estimates has this year, on my application, set aside the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for a bond issue for the purpose of erecting modern buildings, with ample capacity to properly isolate and segregate the large number of cases of various contagious diseases which we are called upon to take care of. I will in the near future introduce the necessary ordinance providing for this bond issue, and confidently hope that the measure will pass, thereby relieving us of a situation which has been a disgrace to the City of Milwaukee for a considerable number of years.

It is a great pleasure for me to be able to state at this time that the hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis, for which I pleaded so often, is now nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy sometime this coming spring. The location for the hospital is an ideal one, and as the tract of land on which it is situated embraces some 50 acres of land, there is sufficient available room left for the purpose of establishing tent colonies for incipient cases, the tents to be later on replaced by suitable permanent structures. It is the intention of the Department to carry out these plans as soon as possible, and the city will then be well prepared to continue its campaign against the dread disease of tuberculosis. That we have accomplished something in the past is shown by the records. Milwaukee now stands well in the front rank of the cities carrying on a successful fight.

Some progress has been made in the solution of our sewage disposal problem. Every year, usually during the winter and early spring months, rumors gain a foothold that typhoid fever is rampant in the city, and that the alleged epidemic is due to pollution of our drinking water. These reports are spread to some extent by thoughtless persons who have no knowledge of the subject whatsoever. As a matter of fact, as I have pointed out in previous reports, the typhoid history of our city for twenty-five years past does not at any time show either a sufficient number of cases or a high enough death rate from that disease to warrant the conclusion that our drinking water has been the causative factor, notwithstanding the fact, as pointed out in the report of the Bacteriologist, that at times the water has shown pollution suspiciously near the danger point. The time has most certainly arrived to give this subject the most careful attention in order to avoid serious complications in the future. It is therefore gratifying that your Honorable Body has adopted my recommendation for the employment of a commission to study the problem. This commission is now at work and will, in the course of a few months, undoubtedly recommend the establishment of purification plants, and probably, in addition to that, filtration of the water. As this will mean an extraordinary expenditure, ways and means should be found at an early date to provide the necessary funds so that we may not be hampered in the work.

The work performed in the Bureau of Milk and Food Inspection has increased to a considerable extent over that of last year. Particularly have additional results been accomplished in connection with dairy farm inspections, the number having been increased to 520 as compared with 179 during the previous year. There has also been an increase in the total number of samples of milk and cream analyzed. As a result of the establishment of a rule prohibiting the sale of any except bottled milk and cream from stores, the general average in the percentage of butter fat has increased in milk from 3.77 to 3.82%, and in cream from 21.09 to 22.52%, which are altogether very satisfactory averages. Investigation of farms shows a general improvement in sanitary conditions. The dairy farmer is beginning to realize the importance of cleanliness in the production of his products. The excellent training the younger generation is receiving in the Agricultural Department of our University is producing wonderful results, and I believe that as far as purity of our dairy products is concerned, the State of Wisconsin ranks first amongst the dairy states.

The Department is receiving signal encouragement in its vigorous campaign for clean and pure milk, not only in the general improvement of the product and sources of production and handling, but also in the co-operation of the courts in imposing penalties for violation of the law. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of Joseph Nowotny against the City of Milwaukee and the Commissioner of Health definitely determines the power of the Commissioner of Health on the question of the granting and revocation of licenses. The lower court in this case held that the Commissioner of Health had not the power to revoke licenses. The Supreme Court reverses that decision. The decision is such an important one, in that it absolutely places the control of the city's milk industry in the hands of the health officer, that I take occasion to quote it in part:

> "The Health Commissioner of Milwaukee granted the relator a license to peddle milk in said city for one year; the license being by its terms 'subject to revocation' according to the provisions of the city ordinances. The license having been in form revoked by the Health Commissioner, because relator had been convicted of selling impure milk, the relator brought an action of certiorari in the circuit court, and the action of the commissioner was reversed, whereupon the city and the health commissioner appealed to this court.
>
> "The question is whether the revocation was lawful. In addition to broad general police powers, the common council of the city of Milwaukee had power under the city charter 'to regulate and restrain the sale of * * * milk,' also to 'tax, license, regulate and restrain * * * vendors of milk; to fix and regulate the amount of license under this subdivision,' etc. Subsections 9 and 40 of section 3 of chapter 4, Charter of Milwaukee, being chapter 184, p. 311, Laws 1874, as amended. By chapter 13 of the charter the duties of the Commissioner of Health are defined and made very broad and sweeping. He is given power to summarily abate nuisances of all kinds, destroy diseased or infected food, clothing,

and other like articles, establish temporary hospitals in case of epidemics, and, in fine, to exercise very broad and autocratic powers in all matters relating to the conservation of the public health, and section 16 of the chapter further provides that the council may 'further define' his duties and pass such ordinances in aid of his duties as may tend to promote and secure the general health of the inhabitants of the city.

"A health officer who is expected to accomplish any results must necessarily possess large powers and be endowed with the right to take summary action, which at times must trench closely upon despotic rule. The public health cannot wait upon the slow processes of a legislative body, or the leisurely deliberation of a court. Executive boards or officers, who can deal at once with the emergency under general principles laid down by the lawmaking body, must exist if the public health is to be preserved in great cities. Lowe v. Conroy, 120 Wis. 151, 97 N. W. 942, 66 L. R. A., 907, 102 Am. St. Rep. 983. It is well said in People v. Vandecarr, 175 N. Y., 440, 67 N. E. 913, 108 Am. St. Rep. 781: 'The vesting of powers more or less arbitrary in various officials and boards is necessary if the work of prevention and regulation is to ward off fevers, pestilence, and the many other ills that constantly menace great centers of population.'

"There is nothing of greater importance relating to the food supply of a great city than that the milk sold should be pure and wholesome, and the common council of Milwaukee, realizing this fact, and realizing also that it was imperative that action should be quick and decisive if it is to be efficient, passed ordinances requiring under penalties that all milk sold must be unadulterated, must meet certain standards, and be obtained from healthy cows fed upon wholesome feed, and further requiring that every milk vendor must obtain a license from the health commissioner, 'which license may at any time be revoked by the Commissioner of Health for violation of the provisions hereof, or for any good or sufficient cause.' We are convinced that the council had power to pass the ordinance and vest the power of issuing and revoking licenses in the Health Commissioner by virtue of the power to 'tax, regulate, and restrain' the 'vendors of milk,' and to 'regulate and re-

> strain the sale of milk,' given to it by the city charter. The requiring of licenses and the reserving of the power to revoke such licenses, in case of misconduct or violation of law, is well recognized as one of the most effective means of regulating and restraining a business that has yet been discovered, but the power of revocation would amount to little if it could not be vested in an executive officer or board with power to act quickly. The sale of infected milk for a single hour might produce an epidemic of typhoid fever which would sweep hundreds to the grave. The importance of reserving in some executive official the power to revoke can hardly be overestimated. Prosecutions to recover fines and penalties may drag their weary lengths along for weeks and months, and even then prove ineffective; but the revocation of the license remedies the evil and avoids the danger of the spreading of disease at once. It is regulation in the most effective sense. We have no hesitation in holding that, when the city was given the power to license, restrain, and regulate the sale of milk, it also took power to revoke licenses, and that it might vest such power in the Health Commissioner, with the right to exercise the same summarily and even without notice. McQuillan on Municipal Ordinances, Par. 420, and cases cited; Child v. Bemus, 17 R. I. 230, 21 Atl. 539, 12 L. R. A. 57."

We are at present anxiously awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on another question involving the constitutionality of our milk ordinance. On April 1st, 1909. the provision of our ordinance demanding the yearly testing for tuberculosis of all dairy animals furnishing our milk supply became effective. As was anticipated, the provision was attacked in the courts by an aggregation of dairymen organized for that purpose. Their mode of procedure differed somewhat from that followed in several other similar cases in which the question of the constitutionality of a provision requiring the tuberculin test was involved, as they not only question the city's right to set such a standard but also the efficiency of the tuberculin test itself.

The court referred that particular portion of the complaint to a court commissioner for a hearing, it being a question for expert testimony entirely. The city was fortunate to secure the expert services of such men as W. H. Park of New York, Ravenel and Russell of Wisconsin, and Drs. Mohler and Schroeder of the Division of Animal Industry, U. S. Agricultural Department. The findings of fact of the referee are of such extreme importance and cover the subject matter so thoroughly that I deem it advisable to append them to this report. The Department is sustained in all of its contentions not only by the referee but also in the decision of the court, which reviewed the findings and covers also the legal points involved. The case has attracted nationwide attention, and we have received requests for copies of our milk ordinance from nearly every large city in the union.

Meanwhile a very large percentage of the milk shippers supplying milk to the city have had their cows tested in conformity with the ordinance. Hundreds of tubercular cows have been slaughtered, and the stables and premises have been disinfected and made more sanitary, As a result the milk supply of Milwaukee has been improved by at least fifty per cent. The farmers themselves, for the most part, already have begun to appreciate the advantage of the test as an economic measure, and have willingly and promptly obeyed the requirements of the ordinance.

Ordinances requiring tuberculin testing however are of no permanent practical value unless they are supported by adequate state legislation. The last legislature has added to the already comprehensive state laws covering this subject another which prohibits the purchase and sale of dairy animals unless accompanied by a certificate of testing, a copy of which must be placed on file with the Live Stock Sanitary Board. This bill received the support of the above Board and the Milwaukee Health Department.

Wisconsin now has the most advanced laws on the subject of bovine tuberculosis of any state in the Union.

The Department intends still further to increase its activity by carrying on a campaign of educating the dairymen by means of the so-called score card system of inspection. This system, I believe, has a strong tendency to stimulate the pride and ambition of individual dairymen to secure a high rating. It will be introduced by us this coming spring.

The reports of the Chemist and Bacteriologist show a large amount of work well performed. The creation of the position of laboratory assistant will enable the Bacteriologist to devote a considerable portion of additional time to scientific research work, time heretofore consumed by routine and clerical work. We intend in the near future to also widen the scope of the chemical laboratory by the purchase of the necessary appliances to enable the Chemist to do more extensive work in quantitation and qualitation analyses of various food products. While this particular work is carried on under the jurisdiction of the State Food & Dairy Commissioner's office, we believe that the city should cooperate with the state authorities by also doing systematic work along these lines, and thereby furnish a greater degree of protection to our citizens against food adulterations.

An additional safeguard against the sale and distribution of unwholesome or adulterated food should be established, however, by the extension of the license system to all places where food articles are manufactured or offered for sale, as, for instance, restaurants, dairy lunch-rooms, fish and oyster houses, grocery stores, candy kitchens and factories, etc. The practical experience of the Department has been that where such license features are not embodied in a law, and violations are merely punishable by a nominal fine, the results achieved are not of a permanent nature. Our plan, therefore, is to bring about the enactment of legislation embodying a license provision covering these various establishments and lines of business. The benefits to be derived from such a system have been amply demonstrated in the past in connection with the milk business, and the extension of the system to the meat industry last year has enabled us also to bring about sanitary improvements in this line of business and to better control it as regards the quality and wholesomeness of the product.

There were issued for the year a total of 1,332 meat dealers' licenses, each license being issued only after careful inspection of the premises. There were five prosecutions for violation of the ordinance, the court in each instance sustaining the Department by imposing a fine. Confiscations under this ordinance amounted to 121,503 pounds of food stuffs, of a total value of $7,777.70. This shows a fair beginning of activity, which, however, will be materially increased as the service is extended, which will be done as soon as the finances of the Department will enable us to put into service the full quota of inspectors, the intention being to gradually increase, particularly the post-mortem work, so as to cover all of the slaughtering establishments in the city. I would advocate, however, the enactment of legislation creating a state meat inspection service. There seems no valid reason why the services of the State Food & Dairy Commissioner's Department should not be extended to also cover, in part at least, the meat business. There are in our city, as well as no doubt in others, a certain number of packers and sausage manufacturers who carry on an extended business throughout the state. Just why the municipality should bear the burden and expense of an inspection system for these houses does not seem quite clear. The federal government has under its control all houses carrying on interstate commerce. The state should similarly control all houses doing a state-wide business, and the municipality should bear the expense of providing a stringent inspection service for all houses doing a local business only. In this manner the burden of the expense would be equitably divided, as it should be.

Unless the state is willing to co-operate with municipalities in providing its just share of protection to the people, it will certainly be more economical and better safeguard the health of the consumer for the City of Milwaukee to erect and maintain a central city slaughtering establishment and prohibit indiscriminate slaughtering at other plants within its borders.

The statistical record of the Vital Statistics and Contagious Disease Division of the Department shows that the city passed through another year without the occurrence of generalized epidemics of any kind. The reports of deaths and births, which owing to the regulations of the new Vital Statistics act have become more accurate than ever before, show what might be termed a normal state for our city. There were several prosecutions brought under the law, one case being for the false reporting of birth certificates by a midwife, and the other for non-reporting by physicians of contagious diseases.

The law passed by the last legislature governing the practice of midwifery became effective in December of this year. This provides for licensing of all practicing midwives after due examination for fitness, and is a step in the right direction, as it will eliminate a large number of women who are entirely unfit to attend to this most important branch of medical practice. When we take into consideration that approximately 40% of all births in our city are attended by midwives, the wisdom of this legislation becomes apparent. It will no doubt also have the effect of materially reducing the occurrence of the alarming number of cases of blindness in the new-born, particularly as another bill relating to this subject was passed by the legislature, providing for free distribution by the State Board of Health among physicians, midwives and others, of instructions relating to the disease and proper methods of prevention, empowering that Board to make and enforce rules and regulations, and providing for the reporting by midwives, nurses or parents of the occurrence of the disease so that proper treatment may be instituted. Let us hope that these measures will produce the desired results.

The reports of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Clerk show in detail the character and amount of work accomplished by that particular branch of the service. We are continuing our campaign against wells, privy vaults and unsanitary housing conditions. The latter problem is no doubt the most difficult to handle, notwithstanding the fact that we have on our statute books both an ordinance and a state law governing conditions. These two laws, however, do not cover conditions as they prevail to a greater or lesser extent in connection with private houses—cottages, for instance, which in past years have been raised to construct additional basement room. We find, especially in the fourteenth ward, innumerable basement dwellings constructed in this manner which are both unsanitary from lack of light and ventilation, as well as overcrowded. They do not come under the provisions of the tenement laws, and it is therefore difficult, if not impossible, for the Department to prevent or correct the conditions mentioned, in the absence of a proper building code, of which the city is sorely in need.

There have been 35 prosecutions for violations of the anti-spitting law, the court in each instance fining the offender in sums ranging from one to five dollars and costs. The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. now furnishes the Department with free transportation for plain clothes inspectors detailed from time to time to enforce the ordinance on street cars, for which courtesy due credit is given herewith. Were the Police Department to co-operate with us in our necessarily spasmodic attempts to curb the filthy habit, our sidewalks would very soon cease to present an appearance that is disgusting to a degree. The inspection report shows further details of the work accomplished.

There are certain matters that, while not under the direct jurisdiction of the Health Department, are so closely related to it that it is pertinent to comment upon them; for instance, the smoke evil and the dust nuisance. The enforcement of the so-called smoke ordinance has resulted in a diminution of the evil to some extent. The punishment provided for violations, however, up to a recent period of time, has been so inadequate that manufacturers and other violators of the smoke ordinance have paid but very little attention to the law. For that reason, the minimum amount of the fine imposed for violation has recently been increased to $25.00. In order, however, to achieve results in the enforcement of this law, it is necessary to have the co-operation of the court, which we have not had to any extent up to the present time, the practice of the court having been to dismiss all violators on payment of costs.

There should be further legislation provided to insure to the citizens the enjoyment of pure air, viz., legislation demanding the electrification of all railroads within the limits of the city. The strict enforcement of the smoke ordinance and the electrification of railroads will not, however, result in entirely purifying the atmosphere as long as we maintain our present system of street cleaning, which is a delusion and a snare. The dust evil in our city is a great one, producing, particularly during the spring and fall months, a great deal of illness and being the cause of a great deal of complaint.

We have repeatedly urged upon the Board of Public Works the necessity of establishing a different system of street cleaning, and have at the present time pending before the Common Council an ordinance which provides for nightly flushing of all paved streets, the sweeping of sidewalks during certain hours and with certain restrictions, and the thorough sprinkling, either by means of oil or water, of all macdamized or unpaved streets. This should be supplemented by the placing at given intervals along the streets of metal receptacles in which the street sweeper deposits the droppings and other accumulations, instead of sweeping them together into huge piles, which the wind promptly scatters again, much to the discomfort and annoyance of pedestrians. We believe that the adoption of this method of street cleaning would at least reduce the evil to a minimum.

Two years ago a similar ordinance to the one now pending before the Council was introduced, and in spite of efforts on the part of this

Department was pigeon-holed by the Committee without a hearing. That seems to be also the fate of the present measure. Why no attention is paid to this important subject, which is of the greatest interest to all taxpayers, not only because of the great amount of illness caused by the dust evil but also because of the thousands of dollars worth of merchandize of all kinds which suffers deterioration as a result and therefore causes financial loss, is difficult to understand. Intelligent co-operation between all Departments and prompt consideration of important departmental measures will make for a cleaner, healthier, and therefore for a Greater Milwaukee.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. BADING, M. D.
Commissioner of Health.

REPORT

OF

SECRETARY

REPORT OF SECRETARY

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—In compliance with the annual custom, I respectfully submit herewith the financial statement of the Department, covering the calendar year January 1 to December 31, 1909, inclusive. I also submit statement of vaccination and its cost for the year 1909, reports of the Superintendents of Garbage Collection and Cremation, statement of dead animals reported to the Department, reports of animal collections, garbage collection complaints, and a garbage summary showing in detail facts concerning garbage collection and disposal and their cost. I also submit a statement showing the amount of stable refuse disposed of under the direct supervision and with the assistance of the Department, and another statement concerning the amount and cost of coal used at the garbage plant. I am further submitting a report of the Chief Disinfector, showing in greater detail than in previous years the amount of disinfection work.

The total expenditures of the Department necessarily were greater in 1909 than in the prevous year. When the amount of work, however, accomplished by the Department, as shown by the various reports, is taken into consideration, it is remarkable that the increase for the year has been so small. A large increase in the expenses of the Department has only been prevented by pursuing the same economical methods and exercising the same care with respect to the finances that have characterized the administration of the Department in the previous three years.

The total net cost of conducting the Department, including garbage collection and disposal, was $206,145.75, and there remains at the close of the year $3,854.25 of money not expended. This amount, as in previous years, has been transferred to the general city fund. This balance would have been considerably smaller but for the fact that a large number of December accounts were not advanced and have been held over until the year 1910. This condition is the result of closing the books of the Comptroller's department in the early part of January against additional charges.

The actual increase in the expenses for 1909 over 1908 was $7,727.64 for health expense and $475.57 for garbage expense, or a total of $8,203.21.

As in previous years, the Secretary's financial statement is so itemized that it shows in detail the cost of each of the six sub-departments, and likewise the cost of each item of expense.

It will be seen that the office expense is $3,000 in excess of that for 1908. All but $300 of this increase is accounted for in additional payrolls, of which increase that for veterinarians in the Department composes the major portion. No charge was made for printing or stationery in the year 1909, but this is more than offset by the additional expense, in disinfectants, anti-toxin, etc., which the Department was required to purchase during the year.

In the Laboratory exactly $1,000 of the increase in expense is due to payrolls, representing the salaries of two milk inspectors for five months, the salaries of these men having been paid only seven months in 1908. The remainder of the increase, amounting to $240, is accounted for in increased supplies, corresponding with the increased work of the Laboratory.

There has been a substantal increase in the cost of maintaining both Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2 for the year 1909. In 1908 the total cost for both hospitals was $11,619.09, and in 1909, $15,096.91, or an increase of $3,477.82. The increase, therefore, in the cost for both hospitals over 1908 was about 30%. In 1908 there were a total of 2,927 whole days' treatment given to patients at both hospitals. In 1909 there were 9,432 whole days' treatment or an increase of 222%. When the percentage of increase in cost and increase in days' treatment given to patients are compared, it will be seen that the Department during 1909 has greatly increased its service to the public, with but a small proportionate increase of expense. The showing would be even better were it not for the advance in the price of food stuffs in the year 1909 over that of the previous year.

While a good financial showing has been made in the administration of the "Health fund," which includes Office, Laboratory and the two Hospitals, the most remarkable financial showing of the year has been in the administration of the garbage fund. While the garbage reports show that the Department handled 10% more garbage than during the year 1908, the total increase in the cost for collection and disposal was only $475.57, or about one-third of 1%. The total cost of garbage for 1909 was $139,824.81. The success attained in handling the old garbage plant and operating the collection system economically has been far greater than was ever expected. The figures are almost startling. In the year 1909 there was collected and handled almost 62% more garbage than in the year 1905, which was the last year of the old administration of the Department. The increase in cost, however, has been less than 16%. While in 1908 a very good showing was made, that for 1909 is substantially better. In 1908 the average cost for collection and disposal per ton was $3.27; this has been cut down in 1909 to $2.98. The collection has been reduced from $1.96 per ton to $1.82, and the cremation from $1.43 to $1.28. The cost per ton for cremation could have been much lower had it not been for the charge of $1600.00 for repairing the chimney, which was put out of commission early in January.

The table showing the amount and cost of coal used at the crematory reveals the fact that in 1909 we made a further reduction in the cost of coal required to burn one ton of garbage, reducing it from 31 cents in 1908 to a fraction less than 30 cents in 1909, or a total cut of 22 cents from the year 1905.

The report on vaccination shows a substantial increase in the number of vaccinations over the preceding year. While the report shows an increase of one cent in the cost per vacccination, this is in fact not a real increase, because the cost for 1908 of 15 cents was abnormally low. This was due to the fact that a large amount of vaccine was used during 1908 which had been paid for the previous year. Had the cost of this vaccine been added to 1908, the cost per vaccination would have been between 17 cents and 18 cents, which would show a decrease per vaccination for the year 1909.

I am submitting this year a statement of the garbage collection complaints, which have not been included in other annual reports. It shows a total of 1,979 legitimate complaints for the year, which is a small number in proportion to the population of the city.

The statement of stable refuse shipped out of the city under the supervision of the Department shows a falling off in the year 1909 over the year 1908. This, of course, is due to the fact that stable owners have not taken advantage of the facilities offered by the Department. It is said that farmers have been more diligent in collecting this material during the year, therefore leaving a small accumulation for stable owners to dispose of.

Reverting to the financial feature of the Health Department work, I wish to say in conclusion that the Department has made its best showing in the year 1909. The experience of the preceding years has been of great advantage in buying supplies economically and in other ways safeguarding the finances of the Department.

For some time I have been making an investigation of the expenses of the Health Department in former years. This investigation has been completed, and I have prepared a table showing the expenses from the year 1867 to the year 1909, inclusive. The figures found in this table were procured from various official sources. There is no one place, however, where such a table of expenses can be found. It has been suggested, therefore, that this tabulated statement be placed in the annual report of the Department so that it will be a permanent record for the future. This statement, will be found immediately after the regular Financial Statement for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EXPENSES OFFICE.

Drugs and medicines	$3,055.93	
Telephone service	4.30	
Supplies	354.52	
Payrolls	37,051.06	
Postage	60.50	
Livery	865.00	
Stationery (books)	54.40	
Rent	1,123.40	
Miscellaneous	468.81	
Total	$43,037.92	
By cash and assessment credits		$503.57
Net expense, 1909	$42,534.35	
Credits from Hospitals Nos. 1 and 2		192.66
Actual cost, 1909	$42,341.69	

EXPENSES LABORATORY.

Postage	$20.00	
Payrolls	7,519.92	
Drugs and chemicals	76.06	
Apparatus	410.67	
Feed for animals	18.25	
Ice	20.00	
Gas	29.04	
Rent	613.20	
Miscellaneous	180.75	
Total	$8,887.89	
By cash credits		5.55
Actual cost, 1909	$8,882.34	

EXPENSES HOSPITAL No. 1.

Ice	$60.00	
Groceries	1,203.70	
Telephone service	59.10	
Payrolls	3,360.20	
Lighting	355.52	
Meats	810.86	
Milk	237.66	
Drugs and medicines	91.72	
Bakery supplies	139.76	
Supplies and furnishings	309.06	
Fuel	603.15	
Repairs	219.96	
Miscellaneous	3.98	
Total	$7,454.67	
By cash credits		343.00
Net expense, 1909	$7,111.67	
To office debits for postage	4.00	
Actual cost, 1909	$7,115.67	

EXPENSES HOSPITAL No. 2.

Services of nurses	$357.82	
Rent	1,500.00	
Telephone service	48.75	
Payrolls	3,265.73	
Groceries	729.97	
Meat	228.24	
Milk	245.14	
Drugs and medicines	125.98	
Bakery supplies	136.75	
Supplies and furnishings	281.39	
Surgical supplies	20.25	
Ice	36.00	
Lighting	136.22	
Fuel	459.43	
Repairs and repair supplies	12.83	
Miscellaneous	229.68	
Total	$7,814.18	
By cash credits		21.60
Net expense, 1909	$7,792.58	
To office debits for postage, anti-toxin, etc	188.66	
Actual cost, 1909	$7,981.24	

EXPENSES GARBAGE CREMATION AND BURIAL.

Oils, grease and waste	$49.76	
Coal	11,063.71	
Repairs and repair supplies	3,234.62	
Telephone service	72.75	
Payrolls	36,161.60	
Miscellaneous supplies	169.33	
Rent of land	604.20	
Total	$51,355.97	
By cash credits		17.93
Actual cost, 1909	$51,338.04	

EXPENSES GARBAGE HOIST AND COLLECTION.

Repairs and repair supplies	$262.99	
Telephone service	84.75	
Coal and wood	166.83	
Payrolls	87,758.56	
Miscellaneous supplies	113.89	
Tug service	105.00	
Miscellaneous	19.75	
Total	$88,511.77	
By cash credits		25.00
Actual cost, 1909	$88,486.77	

HEALTH EXPENSE.

Actual cost, 1909, not including garbage.

Office	$42,341.69
Laboratory	8,882.34
Hospital No. 1	7,115.67
Hospital No. 2	7,981.24
Total	$66,320.94

GARBAGE EXPENSE.

Actual cost of Garbage, 1909.

Cremation and burial	$51,338.04
Hoist and collection	88,486.77
Total	$139,824.81

NOTE.—For the sake of convenience in the books of the Department, the entire disposal expenditure, including the cost of operating the plant and the cost of burial, is included in one item. The same is true of the cost of collection and the cost of operating the hoist. For the sake, however, of showing exactly how much each one of these items cost, the expenditures have been subdivided, and the result shows the following:

Cost of cremation	$47,234.33
Cost of burial	4,103.71
Cost of hoist (includes transportation)	3,020.42
Cost of collection	85,466.35
Total cost of garbage	$139,824.81

RECAPITULATION, 1909.

Health	$66,320.94
Garbage	139,824.81
Total	$206,145.75

FINANCIAL SHOWING DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Total appropriation for 1909	$210,000.00
Total expenditures in 1909, less cash and other credits	206,145.75
Balance in fund	$3,854.25

This amount transferred to general city fund.

COMPARATIVE.

	Health.	Garbage.	Total.
1909	$66,320.94	$139,824.81	$206,145.75
1908	58,593.30	139,349.24	197,942.54
Increase	$ 7,727.64	$ 475.57	$ 8,203.21

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEARS 1867 TO 1909, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Health.	Garbage.	Total. Maintainance.	Sites and Construction.	Grand Total.
1867	$148.90	....	$148.90	....	$148.90
1868	3,911.65	....	3,911.65	....	3,911.65
1869	2,507.75	....	2,507.75	....	2,507.75
1870	1,277.00	....	1,277.00	....	1,277.00
1871	2,445.25	....	2,445.25	....	2,445.25
1872	3,978.43	....	3,978.43	....	3,978.43
1873	5,556.18	....	5,556.18	....	5,556.18
1874	2,226.06	....	2,226.06	....	2,226.06
*1875 (garb. coll. 7 mos. only)	2,465.32	1,666.66	4,131.98	....	4,131.98
1876	3,283.00	2,112.50	5,395.50	....	5,395.50
1877	9,736.37	2,248.80	11,985.17	3,527.00	15,512.17
1878 (garb. coll. 3 mos. only)	5,465.30	732.00	6,197.30	9,475.00	15,672.30
1879	7,207.16	3,785.14	10,992.30	....	10,992.30
1880	7,514.44	9,079.64	16,594.08	....	16,594.08
1881	7,837.36	7,663.50	15,500.86	....	15,500.86
1882	7,607.86	7,194.00	14,801.86	....	14,801.86
1883	7,804.66	8,936.65	16,741.31	....	16,741.31
1884	8,537.45	9,085.50	17,622.95	....	17,622.95
1885	9,877.28	9,613.75	19,491.03	....	19,491.03
1886	10,753.09	10,956.25	21,709.34	....	21,709.34
1887	12,861.01	13,153.85	26,014.86	....	26,014.86
1888	14,489.49	13,047.25	27,536.74	....	27,536.74
1889	16,856.26	32,689.00	49,545.26	....	49,545.26
1890	15,560.68	48,816.00	64,376.68	....	64,376.68
1891	17,318.21	51,592.87	68,911.08	....	68,911.08
1892	24,165.94	53,243.72	77,409.66	....	77,409.66
**1893	65,610.20	74,666.59	140,276.79	....	140,276.79
**1894	77,509.90	70,999.95	148,509.85	....	148,509.85
**1895	115,142.55	66,833.30	181,975.85	....	181,975.85
1896	30,489.95	78,439.61	108,929.56	....	108,929.56
1897	36,581.73	69,897.16	106,478.89	....	106,478.89
1898	30,891.94	61,358.38	92,250.32	....	92,250.32
1899	34,085.07	61,883.21	95,968.28	....	95,968.28
1900	38,063.36	72,279.79	110,343.15	....	110,343.15
1901	42,432.22	74,141.97	116,574.19	46,879.36	163,453.55

1902	53,025.98	111,203.37	164,229.35	44,654.57	208,883.92
1903	53,201.57	118,371.39	171,572.96	....	171,572.96
1904	57,339.89	121,041.27	178,381.16	....	178,381.16
1905	62,791.21	120,579.56	183,370.77	....	183,370.77
1906	56,070.73	116,928.20	172,998.93	34,053.80	207,052.73
1907	55,672.11	127,910.41	183,582.52	....	183,582.52
1908	58,593.30	139,349.24	197,942.54	....	197,942.54
1909	66,320.94	139,824.81	206,145.75	129,505.32	335,651.07

* Collection system by wards inaugurated.

**Small-pox epidemic in these three years.

NOTES.

In 1877 the figure shown in "Site and Construction" column was expended for the purchase of 8.26 acres of land in the Eleventh Ward for isolation hospital site. In 1892, 24 lots of this property were sold for $13,240. There still remains as the property of the city 3.39 acres, of which 2.95 acres constitute the present site of Isolation Hospital No. 1. In addition to this, there is a parcel of land consisting of .44 acres also owned by the city, situated at the northwest corner of Mitchell St. and 19th Ave.

In 1878 the amount shown in Construction column was used for the erection of an isolation hospital in the Eleventh ward on the site purchased the previous year.

In 1901 the amount shown in Construction column was for the garbage plant on Jones Island.

In 1902, the amount shown in Construction column was expended for the completion of the garbage plant on Jones Island.

In 1906, the amount shown in the Construction and Site fund was for the purchase of property in the Town of Wauwatosa, to be used for the erection of an isolation hospital. Of the amount shown, $33,975 was for the purchase of the site, $78.80 representing expense incidental thereto.

In 1909, of the amount shown in the Construction fund, $128,466.32 was money expended in the erection of the new refuse destructor at the foot of Erie St. The balance of $1,039 was for the construction of the tuberculosis hospital on the Wauwatosa hospital site. The cost of the refuse destructor will be approximately $200,000. The balance will appear as a charge in the year 1910. Same is true in the case of the tuberculosis hospital, which will cost about $15,000. Only the amount designated above, $1,039, was charged in the books for 1909 against the Construction fund. The balance will be shown as a charge in 1910.

(Signed) A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

VACCINATION 1909.

MONTH.	By H. D. Vaccinators at Schools	By H. D. Vaccinators at Homes, Factories, etc.	At H. D. Office.	At Hospital No. 1.	Total.
January	1851	388	28	2	2269
February	986	205	38	6	1235
March	490	210	48	4	752
April	111	273	28	....	412
May	....	29	18	....	47
June	188	23	49	....	260
July	....	....	17	....	17
August	....	....	12	....	12
September	....	18	1	....	19
October	1713	42	....	....	1755
November	4136	47	7	....	4190
December	105	24	3	....	132
Totals	9580	1259	249	12	11100

COST OF VACCINATION, 1909.

Vaccine and shields	$781.90
Alcohol	67.40
Absorbent cotton	10.23
Payrolls	999.00
Total cost	$1,858.53

Total number vaccinations	11,100
Cost per vaccination	$ .16+

TOTAL VACCINATIONS FOUR YEARS.

Vaccinations, 1906	9,618
Vaccinations, 1907	11,428
Vaccinations, 1908	7,694
Vaccinations, 1909	11,100
Total four years	39,840

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—In submitting the following report of the Laboratories for the year 1909, I would like to call your attention particularly to two important facts that have been brought out in the course of the year's work. The first of these concerns itself with the milk supply of the city. Without here going into detail regarding this matter, which is discussed more fully in the following pages under the separate heading of "Milk," I take pleasure in reporting that with the strict enforcement of the various rules concerning the production and selling of milk, our laboratory examinations, as well as the inspection of the premises of the various dairy farms and milk depots, have shown that Milwaukee is getting at present a milk supply that in every way is superior to that of any city of its size.

The other matter that I would bring to your notice more especially is the increasing difficulty which is experienced in handling the ever-growing amount of laboratory work in the rooms at present provided for that purpose. I have before now called attention to the fact that the location of the bacteriological laboratory particularly, with a south-west exposure, is the poorest possible. Without repeating here in detail the annoyances and difficulties that arise from such a location, where the sunlight enters directly, I would like to point out that aside from the objection already spoken of, the size and equipment of the rooms proves a serious obstacle to the progress of the increasing laboratory work. In the bacteriological laboratory, the examinations of milk and water must be carried on directly along with those for tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, etc., exposing the assistant provided for the former work, a young lady without any medical training constantly to the danger of serious infection.

In the chemical laboratory, similar difficulties exist. Analyses for water must be carried out in the general laboratory, where the fumes of ammonia and nitric acid, for example, may easily become disseminated, seriously vitiating the results of such analyses. Here the installing of glass partitions that would separate a part of the present laboratory for water analysis only would remedy this defect.

For the difficulties of the bacteriological laboratory, I can recommend no other remedy but its removal to other quarters. While I am aware that at the present there is no space practically available for this purpose, I want to leave, nevertheless, a permanent protest against the present location for future reference.

MILK.

While the number of analyses of milk for the past year, a total of 13,409, is not very much greater than last year, the results accomplished are, nevertheless, eminently satisfactory. The force of inspectors has been particularly active in enforcing the rules and regulations of the Department, not only with reference to the chemical standard of milk but also with regard to the bottle ordinance and general sanitary conditions of the stores and premises where milk is being sold or handled. The good results obtained are well illustrated in the fact that while heretofore a large portion of the milk below standard came from stores, since the establishment of the rule allowing only bottled milk to be sold in stores, but very little milk below standard is found coming from these sources. Not only may it be safely said that the chemical standard of the milk supply is very good, having an average of nearly 4% of butter fat, but what is undoubtedly of even greater importance the standard of cleanliness has been improved as well. Over 1,000 milk depots within the city and over 500 farms have been carefully inspected, both with regard to the sanitary condition of the premises as well as with a view of determining the presence of contagious diseases among the dairy animals or their attendants.

On the strength of the findings in these inspections, 28 licenses have been refused and one was revoked. There can be no question that with the enforcement of the tuberculin test for all dairy animals from which milk is supplied to the city, respectively the exclusion of milk from tuberculous animals, the city has added one of the strongest features in its assets of public sanitation. That the enforcement of this ordinance has been well justified was convincingly demonstrated by the fact that tubercle bacilli were demonstrated both in milk as well as faeces (one of the chief sources of milk contamination) of animals from which milk was shipped to this city.

WATER.

The problem of a pure and wholesome water supply for the city likewise has maintained its position well in the forefront of the laboratory routine. There has been a good deal of criticism offered with regard to the water supply for this city, some charging up the occurence of every case of diarrhöeal disease against this one possible cause. That such a charge is usually unsupported by the facts is well illustrated in the instance of an outbreak of intestinal trouble in an institution of this city, where, with the intelligent co-operation of the house physician, the source of the trouble was finally demonstrated as coming from a lot of canned tomatoes which were affected by brown rot (B. solanacearum).

Now, while on the one hand, it is the intention of this report to curb criticism which is based upon insufficient knowledge and which makes every occurence of comparatively harmless silica and alumina turbidity the excuse for hysterical indictment of the city's drinking water, on the other hand it is equally the earnest endeavor of the report to bring out the true status regarding this important subject and to point out the absolute necessity for prompt action with regard to the municipal water supply.

It must be remembered that while both chemical and bacteriological analyses may prove a given sample of water to be perfectly safe from a sanitary point of view, the value of such analyses is much weakened in a practical way since the results can be known only after a variable length of time, when the water from which the sample was taken has been already consumed. The safety of a given water supply cannot then be guaranteed or judged by analysis only. The condition which may reasonably determine pollution must be taken into consideration.

It is this latter point that, in the question under consideration, must be particularly brought out.

While our analyses have not shown any recent contamination and at no time probably were such as to explain cases of diarrhoeal trouble charged up against it, the fact, nevertheless, stands undeniable that the danger from a serious outbreak of disease from a polluted water supply is constantly present in the highest degree. With millions of gallons of raw sewage turned daily into the lake at our water front, from which we take our water supply, we are exposed to so eminent a danger that every action to resist this trouble should be pushed with the greatest persistency and energy.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DIPHTHERIA.

There has been a decided increase in the number of bacteriological examinations, this year's total of 5,546 exceeding that of last year by nearly 2,000. The bulk of this increase has been experienced in the number of examinations for diphtheria, where nearly twice as many examinations were made as last year. An absolutely satisfactory explanation for this fact can possibly not be given. The increase in the number of diphtheria cases certainly has been disproportionate to the general increase in the number of bacteriological examinations. It may be that the increasing number of adherents to faith cures may be responsible, in part at least, for this increase by withdrawing cases from proper medical care and quarantine, and that these in turn become sources of contagion to others. In other instances culpable negligence on the part of physicians to report cases and bring them under quarantine, or the indifference of the laity towards mild cases of infection, may be the cause.

The Bacteriologist is at present carrying on experiments with Pyocyonase, a bacteriological ferment, with a view to determining its value in membranous throat infections, both as a means of influencing the course of the disease as well as to clear the mucous membrane of the specific organism which may convey the disease to others, or, at all events, by its presence in culture tends to prolong the time of quarantine. A full report of the results obtained will be embodied in the annual report of the year following.

SPUTUM.

The number of sputum examinations has also increased. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that aside from the usual amount of material submitted by physicians directly, the bacteriological analyses for three free dispensaries for tuberculosis are also referred to the city laboratory. The same holds true with the Widal agglutination test, almost all of the hospitals referring their blood work to the municipal laboratory.

ADDENDA.

I desire to call your attention here also to the need of several pieces of apparatus for the chemical laboratory, viz., a new balance, spectroscope, polariscope and a butero-refractometer. The want of these instruments is exceedingly annoying, inasmuch as they force the Chemist to go to outside private laboratories to complete analyses that are submitted to him for examination.

In conclusion finally, I wish to call attention to the excellent work performed by Dr. Schoen, who, with the able assistance of Messrs. James Cunningham, Harry Keihl, Charles Steffen and Jacob Seibert, has immediate charge of the milk and food inspection. The untiring watchfulness and activity of these officers has been effective in the highest degree in bringing about and maintaining the present high standard of excellence in the city's milk supply.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. RUHLAND,

Bacteriologist.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BY MONTH.

MONTH.	Diphtheria.	Sputum.	Typhoid.	Para-Typhoid.	Animal Inoculations	Milk.	Water and Ice	Mis-cellaneous.	Total.
January	419	76	24	14	. . . . . .	23	2	78	636
February	437	63	13	7	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	1	57	578
March	300	109	26	13	2	. . . . . .	3	53	506
April	234	86	13	6	2	4	2	62	409
May	248	87	15	9	4	. . . . . .	2	78	443
June	196	89	16	10	2	12	3	136	464
July	144	65	16	7	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	2	43	277
August	151	77	22	11	2	15	2	45	325
September	137	68	13	7	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	2	93	320
October	266	72	15	6	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	4	86	449
November	447	71	22	5	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	2	43	590
December	337	69	22	14	4	. . . . . .	2	101	549
Total.	3316	932	217	109	16	54	27	875	5546

DIPHTHERIA.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	184	235	419
February	176	261	437
March	95	205	300
April	83	151	234
May	78	170	248
June	56	140	196
July	41	103	144
August	44	107	151
September	42	95	137
October	92	174	266
November	151	296	447
December	78	259	337
Total	1120	2196	3316

SPUTUM.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
January	27	49	76
February	23	40	63
March	38	71	109
April	34	52	86
May	27	60	87
June	29	60	89
July	25	40	65
August	37	40	77
September	17	51	68
October	21	51	72
November	28	43	71
December	27	42	69
Total	333	599	932

TYPHOID.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Atypical.	Total.
January	8	11	5	24
February	4	7	2	13
March	2	17	7	26
April	7	3	3	13
May	5	7	3	15
June	1	11	4	16
July	1	11	4	16
August	7	10	5	22
September	3	3	7	13
October	4	3	8	15
November	7	5	10	22
December	12	10	....	22
Total	61	98	58	217

PARA-TYPHOID AND COLON.

MONTH.	Positive.	Negative.	Atypical.	Total.
January	1	8	5	14
February	....	5	2	7
March	....	10	3	13
April	....	4	2	6
May	....	7	2	9
June	....	7	3	10
July	....	5	2	7
August	....	8	3	11
September	....	5	2	7
October	....	5	1	6
November	....	5	....	5
December	....	8	6	14
Total	1	77	31	109

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTH.	Animal Inoculation.	Bacteriological Examination of Water and Ice.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	....	2	78	80
February	....	1	57	58
March	2	3	53	58
April	2	2	62	66
May	4	2	78	84
June	2	3	136	141
July	....	2	43	45
August	2	2	45	49
September	....	2	93	95
October	....	4	86	90
November	....	2	43	45
December	4	2	101	107
Total	16	27	875	918

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

By Years.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Diphtheria	382	384	383	329	752	809	2031	1812	3316
Sputum	117	292	323	414	439	679	779	905	932
Blood	81	56	97	291	301	331	442	270	326
Milk	......	......	......	......	......	97	161	55	54
Miscellaneous	106	37	82	327	505	641	439	476	918
Total.........	686	711	925	1561	2007	2557	3852	3518	5546

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

George C. Ruhland, M. D., Bacteriologist:

SIR:—I herewith submit report of the work done in the Chemical Laboratory during the year 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES M. SCHOEN, M. D.,
Chemist.

MILK INVESTIGATIONS.

Number of milk dealers licensed during the year	1,576
Total samples of milk analyzed in 1909	8,272
Average per cent. of fat of 8,272 samples	3.82%
Number of samples below 3% butter fat	265
Per cent. below 3%	3.12%
Number of samples from the street	3,615
Average per cent. of 3,615 samples from the street	3.65%
Number of samples below 3%, from street	167
Per cent. below 3%	4.62%
Number of samples from the depots	4,300
Average per cent. of 4,300 samples	3.94%
Number of samples below 3%	75
Per cent. below 3%	1.74%
Number of samples brought in by private individuals	357
Average per cent. of fat of 357 samples	3.68%
Number of samples below 3%	23
Per cent. below 3%	6.44%
Number of samples of cream tested	5,083
Average per cent. of 5,083 samples	22.52%
Number of arrests made in 1909	31
Amount of fines imposed	$325.00
Quarts of milk confiscated in 1909	624
Quarts of cream confiscated in 1909	160
Quarts of cream returned in 1909	1,056
Quarts of milk returned in 1909	224
Dealers warned in 1909	127
Number of licenses revoked	1
Number of licenses refused	28
Milk depots in city inspected	1,080
Dairies outside of city inspected	149
Farms inspected	520
Cow barns visited and owners ordered to sell cows	23
Farms visited for suspected cases of contagious disease	7

CHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR YEAR BY MONTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milk	518	654	948	1038	745	502	679	729	590	644	610	615	8272
Cream	338	419	450	400	495	478	462	405	417	401	394	424	5083
City water	....	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	18
Well water	....	1	4	3	5	13	5	2	3	3	2	1	42
Miscellaneous	5	2	4	3	5	2	....	1	1	3	4	6	36
Total.	861	1077	1408	1446	1251	996	1147	1141	1013	1052	1012	1047	13451

LAKE WATER ANALYSES.

Parts per 100,000.

	Chlorides	Nitrates	Nitrites	Free Ammonia	Alb. Ammonia	Oxygen Consumed
1	.60	Trace	None	.001	.002	.185
2	.60	None	None	Trace	.005	.190
3	.60	None	None	Trace	.005	.190
4	.80	Trace	None	....	....	....
5	.65	None	None	Trace	.045	.190
6	.60	None	None	Trace	.005	.185
7	.60	None	None	Trace	.004	.180
8	.65	Trace	None	Trace	.005	.190
9	.70	Trace	None	Trace	.0045	.190
10	.70	Trace	None	....	....	....
11	.70	Trace	None	....	....	....
12	.70	Trace	None	....	....	....
13	.60	None	None	....	....	....
14	.70	Trace	None	Trace	.004	.185
15	.65	Trace	None	Trace	.0035	.185
16	.80	Trace	None	Trace	.004	.190
17	1.00	Trace	None	....	....	....
18	.80	Trace	None	Trace	.0045	.195

REPORT

OF

REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I have herewith the honor of submitting the thirty-third annual report of the vital statistics of the City of Milwaukee, for the year ending December 31, 1909.

DEATHS.

During the past year there were 4,886 deaths recorded representing an annual death rate of 13.21 per thousand population as against 4,454 deaths for the year 1908, when the death rate was 12.37.

The following table will show the number of deaths by years since 1869 together with the officially estimated population and death rate.

	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1870	71,440	1,495	20.93
1871	75,000	1,452	19.36
1872	79,500	2,022	25.43
1873	83,000	1,878	22.62
1874	87,000	1,939	22.29
1875	91,500	1,506	16.46
1876	95,000	2,128	22.40
1877	100,000	2,198	21.98
1878	105,000	1,584	15.09
1879	110,000	1,978	17.98
1880	115,587	2,390	20.68
1881	122,000	2,697	22.10
1882	130,000	2,729	20.99
1883	138,000	2,532	18.35
1884	147,000	2,768	18.83
1885	156,000	2,796	17.92
1886	165,000	2,021	18.31
1887	175,000	3,257	18.61
1888	185,000	2,426	18.52
1889	195,000	3,188	16.35
1890	204,468	3,747	18.33
1891	214,000	4,689	21.91

	Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1892	223,000	4,516	20.25
1893	232,000	4,462	19.23
1894	241,000	4,253	17.64
1895	250,000	3,885	15.54
1896	260,000	3,904	15.00
1897	275,000	3,606	13.11
1898	280,000	3,338	11.92
1899	285,000	3,843	13.48
1900	290,000	4,026	13.88
1901	295,000	3,833	12.99
1902	300,000	3,797	12.65
1903	315,000	4,091	12.99
1904	325,000	4,182	12.87
1905	335,000	4,084	12.19
1906	345,000	4,632	13.42
1907	350,000	4,637	13.25
1908	360,000	4,454	12.37
1909	370,000	4,886	13.21

DEATHS—1894 to 1909 inclusive.

The following table will show the deaths from the more important causes for the past sixteen years:

Cause of Death.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Typhoid Fever	70	63	46	31	46	47	59	63	48	54	43	68	98	84	55	78
Measles	69	1	29	36	2	26	36	17	36	1	16	4	34	5	18	27
Scarlet Fever	12	5	4	3	2	36	70	16	10	9	41	24	11	20	17	191
Whooping Cough	69	60	15	19	53	9	46	21	49	43	6	24	30	16	35	16
Diphtheria	237	179	198	106	61	109	124	100	85	64	58	43	65	85	70	120
Pulm'y Tuberculosis ..	354	288	335	346	316	372	373	400	320	362	428	403	416	376	377	352
Cancer	107	139	158	164	166	194	196	206	208	212	224	206	234	230	218	259
Meningitis	107	82	96	70	108	123	72	93	93	90	71	82	95	93	97	71
Apoplexy	90	90	108	92	107	120	139	160	144	181	171	166	189	210	194	202
Convulsions	250	239	246	191	127	144	140	124	94	132	162	158	185	180	152	157
Organic Heart Disease	143	161	185	212	190	228	227	197	254	295	360	362	367	405	391	422
Bronchitis	169	181	189	193	182	173	180	176	230	184	157	146	183	170	147	153
Pneumonia	245	271	237	239	227	281	299	272	280	456	493	351	530	469	434	488
Diarrhœal Diseases ...	348	323	298	244	350	400	439	322	340	286	303	287	377	306	379	419
Nephritis	77	95	106	110	106	132	121	132	156	167	179	190	200	212	203	243
Congenital Debility ...	415	364	347	217	194	244	323	290	234	314	357	332	360	445	395	422
Senile Debility	124	116	108	123	84	69	78	115	92	106	160	158	159	144	162	150
Suicides	46	48	58	62	62	49	59	59	69	74	68	72	67	89	86	74
Accidents	119	145	143	125	116	155	152	166	188	186	175	163	209	260	182	195

The following table will show the total deaths, deaths of children under one year of age, deaths of children from one to five years of age, total deaths among children under five years of age to the total deaths.

	Total Deaths.	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	Total Under Five Years.	Per Cent. Under Five to Total Deaths.
1892	4,516	1,479	744	2,223	49.2
1893	4,462	1,653	664	2,317	51.9
1894	4,253	1,441	650	2,091	49.2
1895	3,885	1,339	486	1,825	46.9
1896	3,904	1,297	494	1,791	45.9
1897	3,606	1,077	425	1,502	41.6
1898	3,338	1,010	336	1,346	40.3
1899	3,843	1,113	428	1,541	40.1
1900	4,026	1,247	484	1,731	43.0
1901	3,933	1,001	329	1,330	34.7
1902	3,796	963	390	1,353	35.6
1903	4,091	1,103	300	1,403	34.3
1904	4,182	1,106	385	1,491	35.6
1905	4,084	1,088	323	1,411	34.5
1906	4,632	1,261	421	1,682	36.3
1907	4,637	1,207	338	1,545	33.3
1908	4,454	1,252	378	1,630	36.6
1909	4,886	1,305	559	1,864	38.1
Total	74,428	21,942	8,134	30,076	

BIRTHS.

There were 9349 births reported during the year 1909 past, representing an annual birth rate of 25.27 per thousand population, against 9,499 births reported during the year 1908, with a birth rate of 26.4.

MARRIAGES.

There were 3850 marriages reported during the year 1909.

ACCIDENTS

There were 2659 accidents reported during the year 1909.

FRANK E. DARLING, M. D.,
Registrar Vital Statistics.

TABLE A.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Diphtheria during the year 1909.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	2
Second	4	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	4	1	4	...	34	1
Third	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	..
Fourth	5	1	6	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	...	1	...	40	3
Fifth	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	3
Sixth	6	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	5	...	8	1	1	...	43	4
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	6	..
Eighth	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	14	..
Ninth	4	...	2	...	9	1	8	...	3	...	6	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	8	1	8	...	4	...	58	3
Tenth	13	1	8	2	11	2	5	1	12	...	3	...	5	2	2	2	8	...	7	1	3	1	5	...	82	12
Eleventh	4	1	3	1	7	...	3	...	3	2	2	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	6	2	2	1	3	...	41	8
Twelfth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	3	1	15	5
Thirteenth	6	2	2	1	7	...	8	1	2	1	3	1	1	...	5	...	7	...	5	1	12	1	13	2	71	10
Fourteenth	5	1	3	...	2	...	3	4	3	1	5	1	6	1	1	1	4	2	9	3	8	...	7	2	56	16
Fifteenth	8	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	4	...	39	1
Sixteenth	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	13	..
Seventeenth	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	1	18	4
Eighteenth	7	2	3	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	6	1	4	...	5	1	42	6
Nineteenth	7	1	2	...	2	...	4	2	2	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	5	1	35	7
Twentieth	13	1	7	1	3	...	4	...	7	1	4	...	3	...	2	...	6	...	10	1	7	...	8	3	74	6
Twenty-first	8	1	6	1	...	...	8	...	7	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	10	1	3	1	59	7
Twenty-second	12	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	4	...	3	2	3	...	4	...	43	4
Twenty-third	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	7	1	3	...	25	4
Out of City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Total	110	14	62	9	70	5	64	12	61	14	48	8	46	7	25	6	59	9	93	14	108	8	89	14	835	120
Hospitals	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14

TABLE B.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year 1909.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	19	..
Second	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	30	1
Third	3	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	1
Fourth	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	4	...	4	2	4	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	34	2
Fifth	3	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	10	...	18	3	25	2	9	...	83	7
Sixth	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	8	...	9	...	6	...	7	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	46	2
Seventh	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	..
Eighth	4	...	4	...	7	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	3	...	6	...	15	...	15	...	3	...	84	..
Ninth	4	...	5	1	6	...	3	...	6	...	9	1	7	...	4	...	9	...	8	1	26	1	4	1	91	5
Tenth	9	...	4	1	4	...	4	...	4	1	6	...	2	...	7	1	7	...	2	...	11	...	9	...	69	3
Eleventh	9	1	9	2	17	...	14	1	9	...	8	2	10	1	3	1	13	1	20	1	28	...	9	...	149	10
Twelfth	10	1	13	...	6	...	9	1	18	6	9	2	8	1	4	...	8	...	13	2	10	2	2	...	110	15
Thirteenth	5	...	7	...	6	...	7	2	5	...	5	...	2	...	7	1	4	...	4	...	10	1	1	...	63	4
Fourteenth	15	3	12	2	10	1	14	2	47	17	47	11	27	16	42	9	41	9	44	10	40	2	49	5	388	87
Fifteenth	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	4	1	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	10	...	23	...	23	1	79	2
Sixteenth	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	5	...	1	1	3	...	23	2
Seventeenth	5	...	4	3	3	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	10	4	4	1	5	2	3	1	5	2	2	...	49	14
Eighteenth	11	...	2	1	4	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	5	2	3	...	3	...	10	...	10	2	60	6
Nineteenth	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	5	1	3	1	6	...	28	...	31	3	20	...	105	7
Twentieth	12	...	9	...	4	1	4	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	4	2	7	...	17	...	15	1	85	4
Twenty-first	1	...	3	...	3	...	11	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	5	...	6	...	12	...	51	3
Twenty-second	7	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	15	...	18	...	11	...	78	..
Twenty-third	13	2	13	...	10	...	10	...	5	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	8	1	7	...	87	3
Hospitals	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	....	13
Total	123	9	112	12	97	3	111	8	138	27	144	22	111	25	110	20	139	16	213	21	292	16	211	12	1801	191

TABLE C.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Typhoid Fever during the year 1909.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	15	3
Second	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	..
Third	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	1
Fourth	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	..
Fifth	6	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	3	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	2
Sixth	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	15	1
Seventh	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	..
Eighth	3	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	27	..
Ninth	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	19	..
Tenth	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	1
Eleventh	3	...	2	...	2	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	19	2
Twelfth	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	20	5
Thirteenth	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	15	2
Fourteenth	8	1	3	...	9	2	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	3	1	42	7
Fifteenth	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	25	1
Sixteenth	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	18	1
Seventeenth	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	15	3
Eighteenth	5	1	3	...	6	...	4	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	33	4
Nineteenth	3	...	5	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	25	3
Twentieth	1	...	5	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	22	3
Twenty-first	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	1	5	1	19	4
Twenty-second	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	26	2
Twenty-third	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	3
Hospitals	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	30
Total	47	8	57	6	62	10	31	11	27	4	43	4	17	3	22	7	19	7	19	4	43	9	50	5	437	78

TABLE D.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Measles during the year 1909.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	..
Second	27	...	19	...	11	...	1	...	6	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	79	1
Third	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	..
Fourth	2	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	26	..
Fifth	3	...	2	...	16	...	35	...	5	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	76	..
Sixth	5	...	24	...	12	1	9	...	27	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	118	1
Seventh	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	..
Eighth	2	...	20	...	64	2	26	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	129	2
Ninth	10	...	29	...	26	...	16	...	4	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	115	1
Tenth	28	...	42	...	19	...	10	...	3	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	134	..
Eleventh	...	...	2	...	82	...	42	2	21	3	16	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	177	7
Twelfth	2	...	...	...	12	...	19	...	37	1	27	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	105	3
Thirteenth	1	...	20	...	9	...	3	...	6	...	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	62	..
Fourteenth	...	...	3	...	2	...	14	...	29	1	32	4	10	...	2	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	2	1	102	7
Fifteenth	7	...	10	...	19	1	1	...	9	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	61	1
Sixteenth	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	4	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	45	..
Seventeenth	1	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	18	...	54	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	97	.
Eighteenth	3	1	29	...	20	1	30	...	11	...	16	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	116	2
Nineteenth	11	...	13	...	16	...	8	...	9	1	25	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	94	1
Twentieth	25	...	32	...	15	...	1	...	9	...	20	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	15	...	131	1
Twenty-first	1	...	7	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	16	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	43	..
Twenty-second	6	...	4	...	9	...	19	...	11	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	72	..
Twenty-third	10	...	24	...	30	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	112	..
Total	146	1	287	...	383	5	275	2	239	6	353	5	78	4	11	2	9	1	105	...	9	...	43	1	1938	27

TABLE E.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Small-Pox during the year 1909.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	2		1				1																		4	
Second			1		1																				2	
Third					3																				3	
Fourth			1																						1	
Fifth					5		1		1								1								8	
Sixth																										
Seventh	7						2		1																10	
Eighth			6		3		1		2																12	
Ninth	10				1		1																		12	
Tenth			1				11		1								2								15	
Eleventh			7		5																				12	
Twelfth					5																				5	
Thirteenth	7						2				2														11	
Fourteenth			2		5																				7	
Fifteenth	1		1		1				1																4	
Sixteenth	1																								1	
Seventeenth					1																				1	
Eighteenth	10		2		2		1																		15	
Nineteenth	10		4		12		11				3														40	
Twentieth	9		1		1						5								5						21	
Twenty-first	2																		1				4		7	
Twenty-second	5		7								1														13	
Twenty-third																										
Out of City	1						1																		2	
Total	65		34		45		32		6		11						3		6				4		206	

TABLE F.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Whooping Cough during the year 1909.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..
Third	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Fifth	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..
Sixth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	..
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Eighth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Ninth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	21	..
Tenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	12	..
Eleventh	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	10	1
Twelfth	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	1
Thirteenth	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	..
Fourteenth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	10	1
Firteenth	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Sixteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Seventeenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Eighteenth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	..
Nineteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	1
Twentieth	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	7	1	28	4
Twenty-first	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	1
Twenty-second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	..
Twenty-third	7	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
Total	15	1	28	...	13	4	...	1	11	...	7	...	17	2	37	2	22	2	16	1	18	1	18	2	202	16

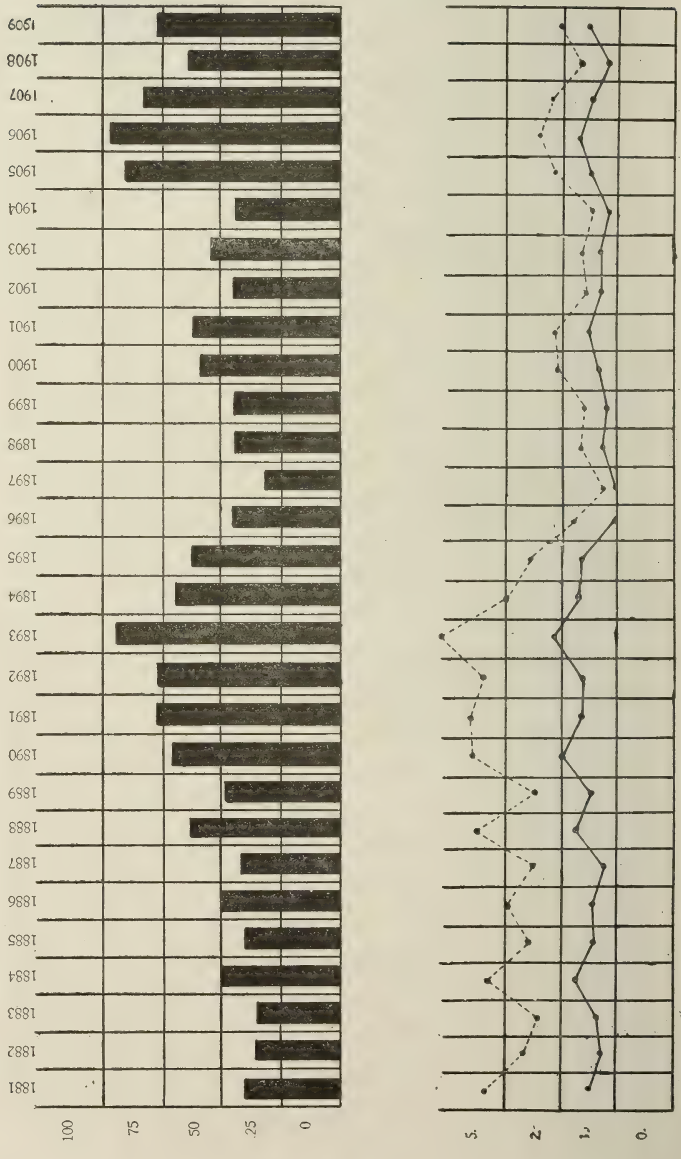
TABLE G.

Showing by months and wards the total number of cases of and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year 1909.

WARD.	JAN.		FEB.		MCH.		APR.		MAY.		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
First	1	1	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	3	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	18	11
Second	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	15	3
Third	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1
Fourth	3	1	1	3	5	2	2	...	6	...	5	2	5	1	6	...	2	2	8	2	...	...	4	2	47	15
Fifth	4	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	2	3	...	27	5
Sixth	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	...	6	2	1	1	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	5	2	32	12
Seventh	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	18	3
Eighth	2	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	23	8
Ninth	3	2	1	1	6	1	6	2	4	4	5	2	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	4	...	5	2	40	18
Tenth	4	...	...	...	3	1	7	3	3	3	5	4	5	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	41	22
Eleventh	4	3	4	2	2	5	4	1	7	4	4	6	4	2	5	1	2	...	2	4	2	2	6	4	46	34
Twelfth	2	1	7	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	6	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	...	31	16
Thirteenth	4	2	3	1	2	3	5	3	...	2	3	2	7	5	5	2	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	39	28
Fourteenth	4	5	8	2	5	4	6	4	5	4	6	2	3	1	[illegible]	1	3	4	6	4	7	3	3	2	61	36
Fifteenth	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	...	2	...	2	3	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	24	14
Sixteenth	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	27	12
Seventeenth	1	...	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	23	15
Eighteenth	4	5	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	1	5	2	35	21
Nineteenth	2	1	2	1	2	...	4	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	7	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	29	13
Twentieth	2	2	4	2	8	3	5	4	4	4	8	1	5	4	6	2	5	4	4	...	2	5	1	1	54	32
Twenty-first	2	3	2	...	2	3	7	5	2	1	6	5	...	1	2	1	6	...	4	...	5	3	4	2	42	24
Twenty-second	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	2	6	1	4	1	...	2	3	1	5	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	26	15
Twenty-third	...	1	4	...	5	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	2	5	3	...	1	...	2	25	15
Hospital	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	23
Total	50	34	56	29	68	43	77	36	60	35	78	38	52	29	68	23	53	32	52	31	60	33	56	33	730	396

CHART NO. 1.

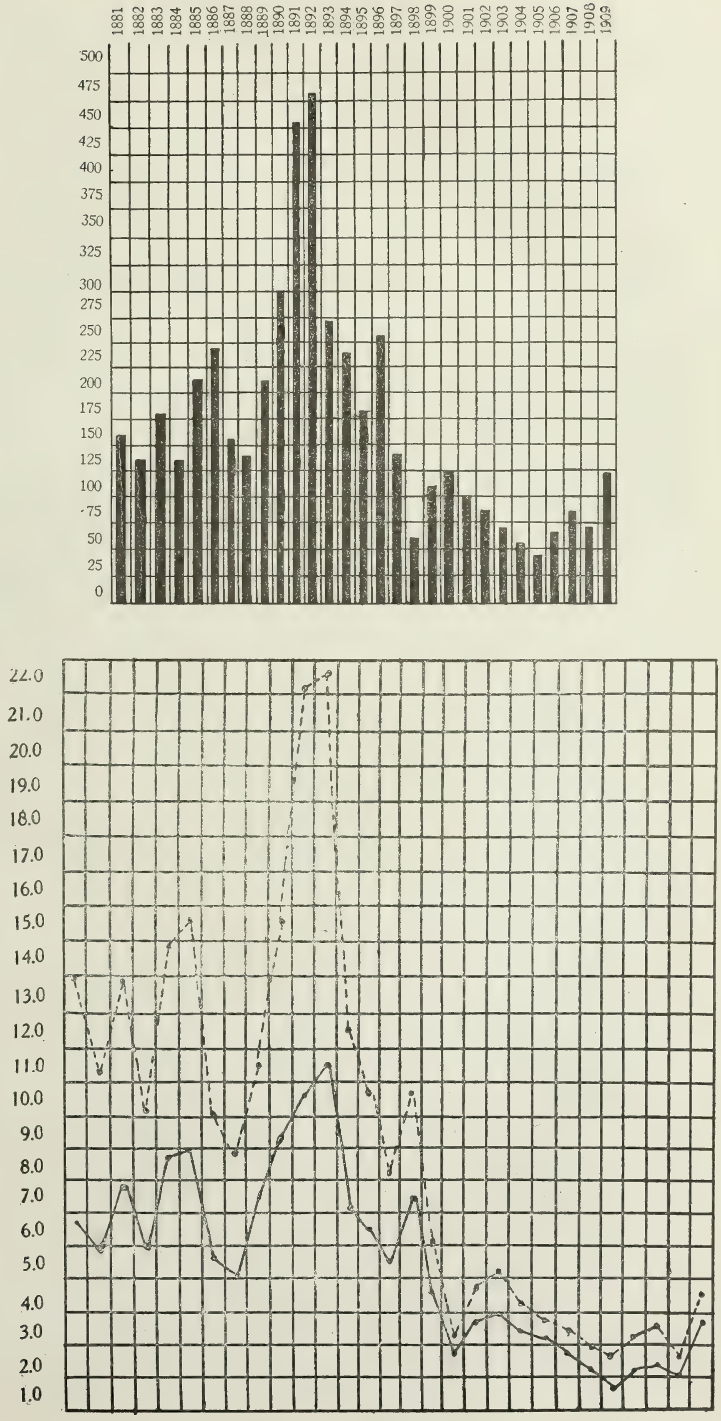
Showing Deaths from Typhoid Fever for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 2.

Showing Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.

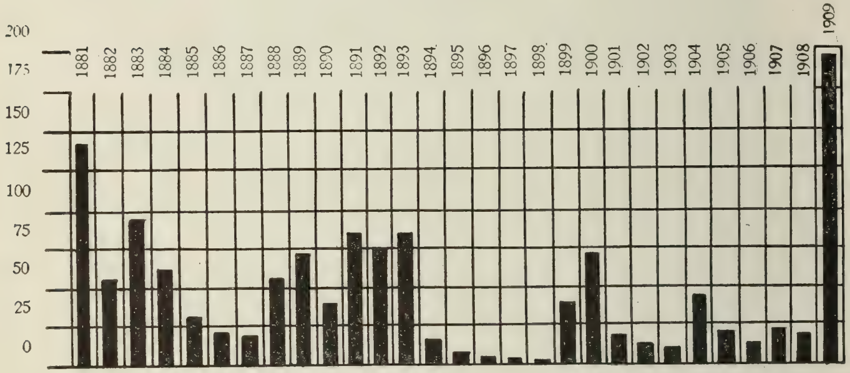


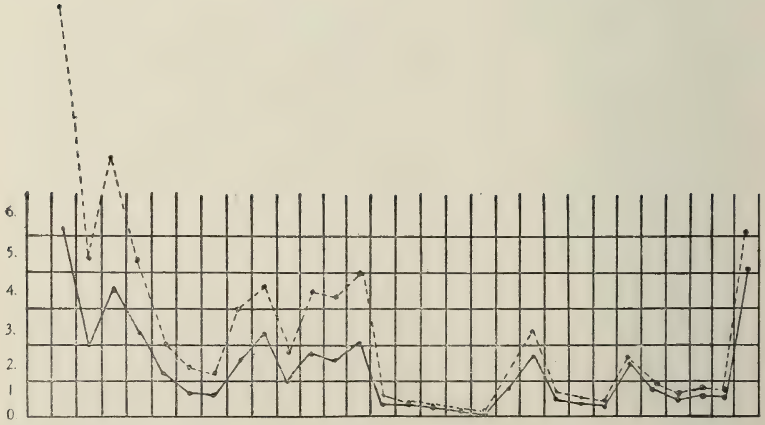
Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART NO. 3.

Showing Deaths from Scarlet Fever for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.



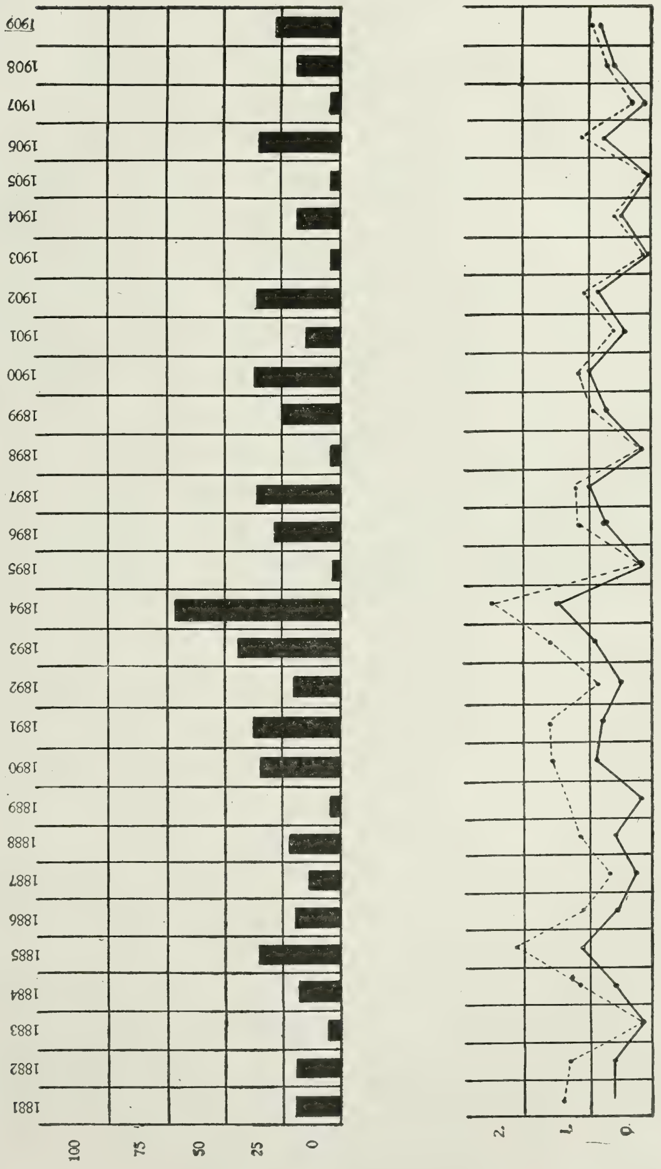


Black—per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 4.

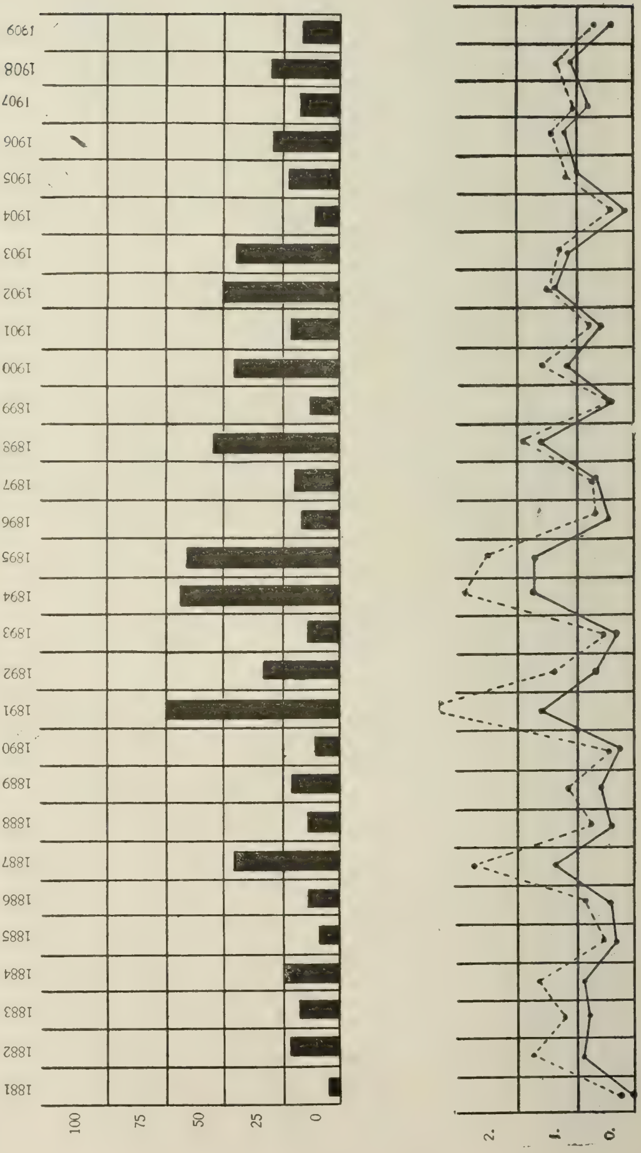
Showing Deaths from Measles for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.



Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 5.

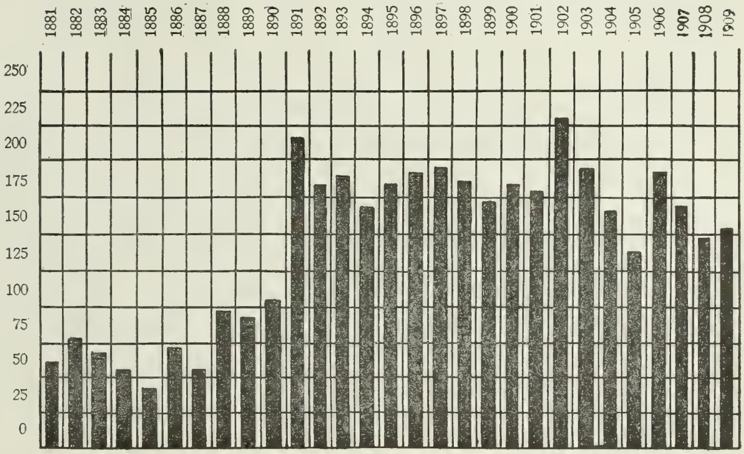
Showing Deaths from Whooping Cough for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.

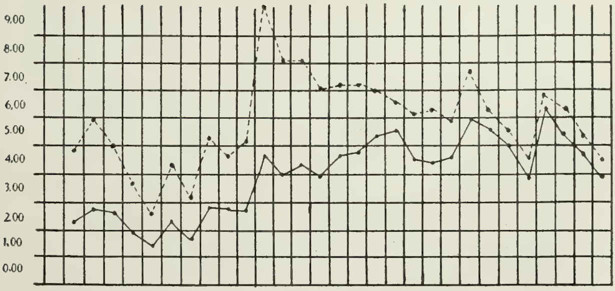


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 6.

Showing Deaths from Bronchitis for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.



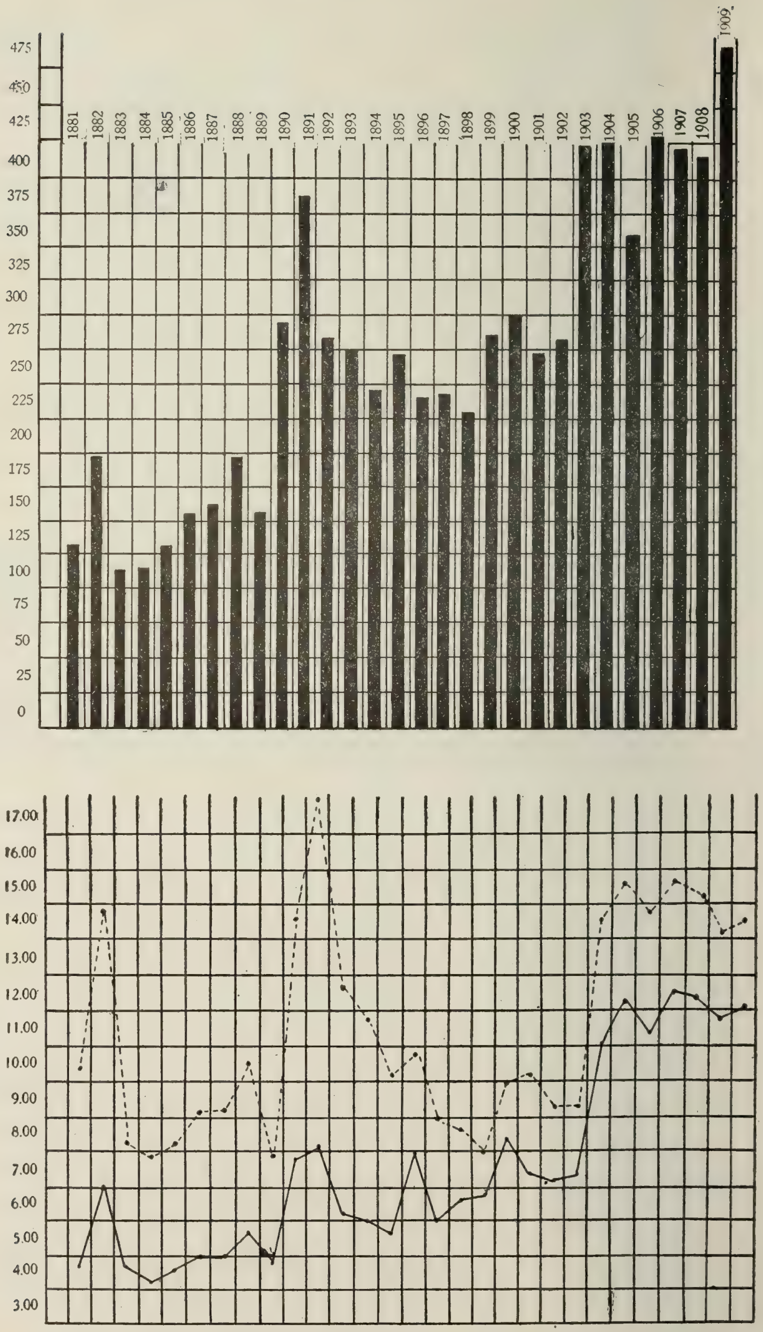


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. 7.

Showing Deaths from Pneumonia for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.

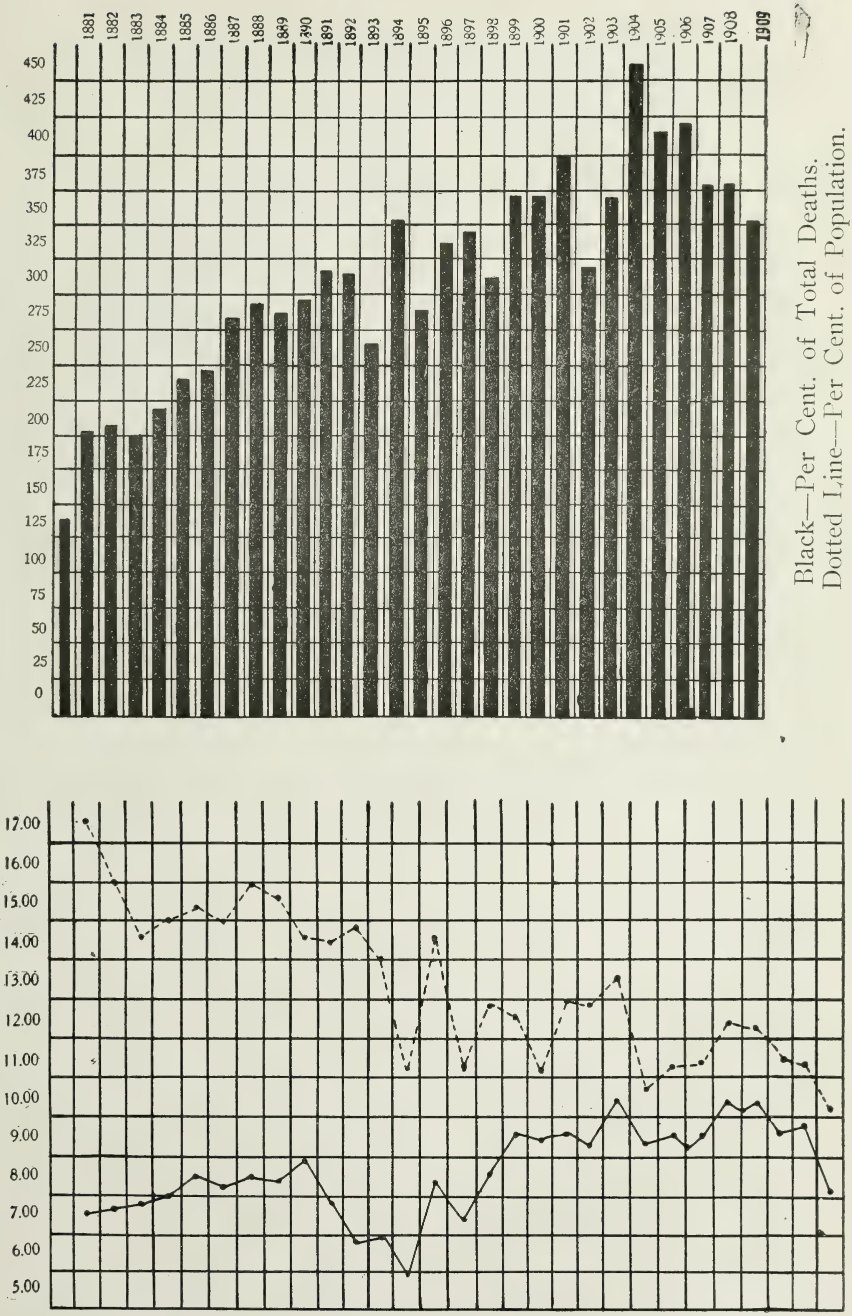


Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

CHART NO. 8.

Showing Deaths from Consumption for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.

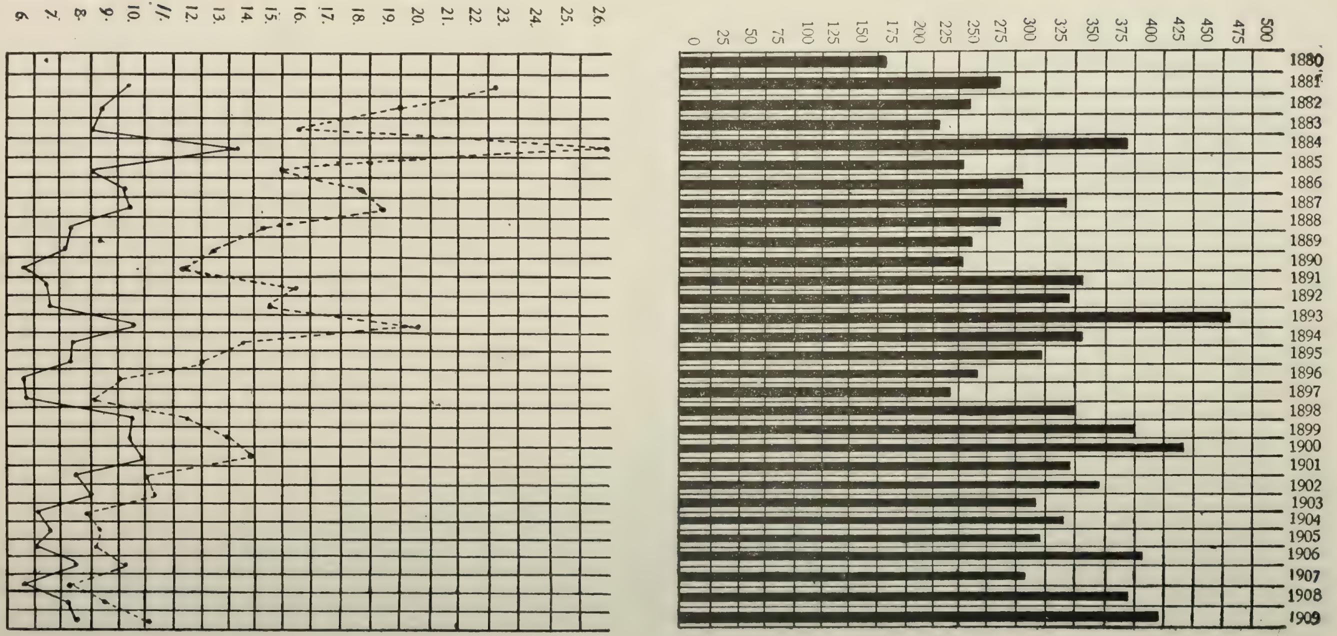


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.
Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 shows Deaths of Last Nine Months Only.

CHART NO. 9.

Showing Deaths from Diarrhoea for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.

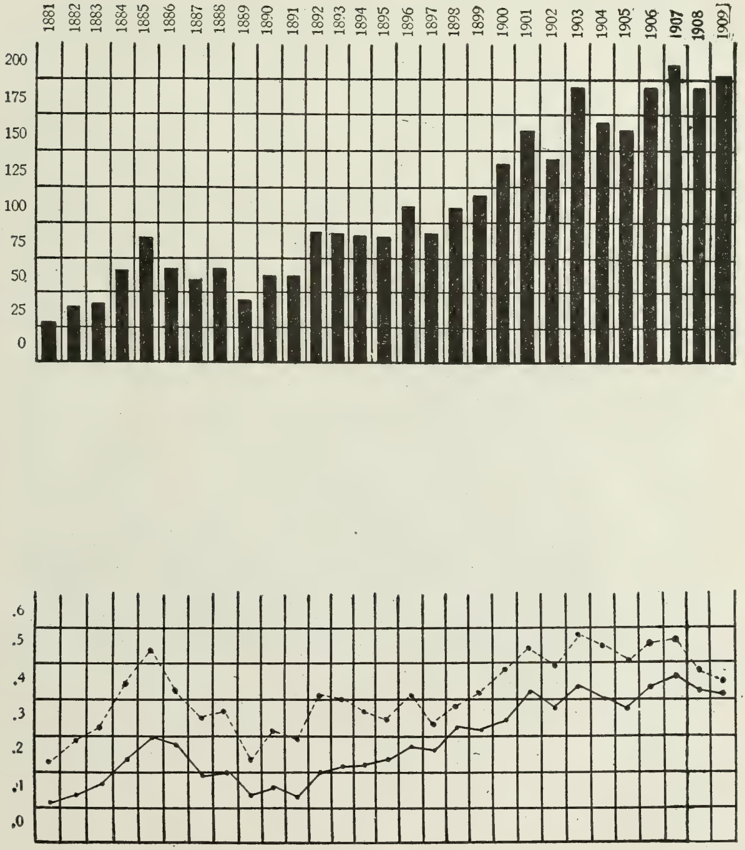


Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

The Year 1880 shows Deaths Last Nine Months Only.

CHART NO. 10.

Showing Deaths from Apoplexy for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.

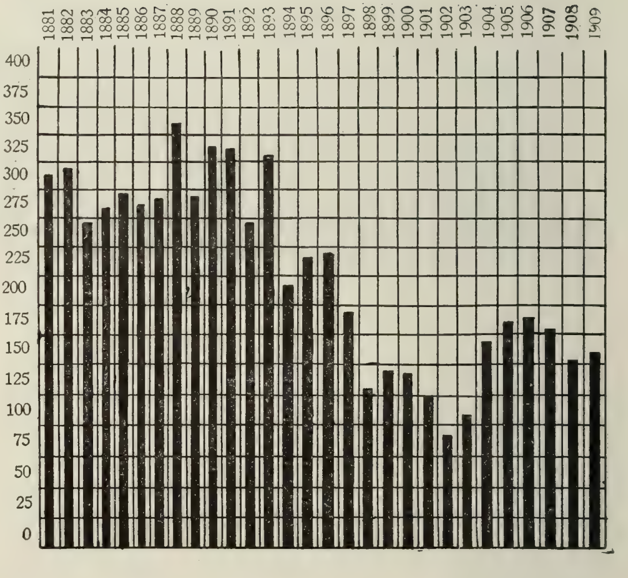


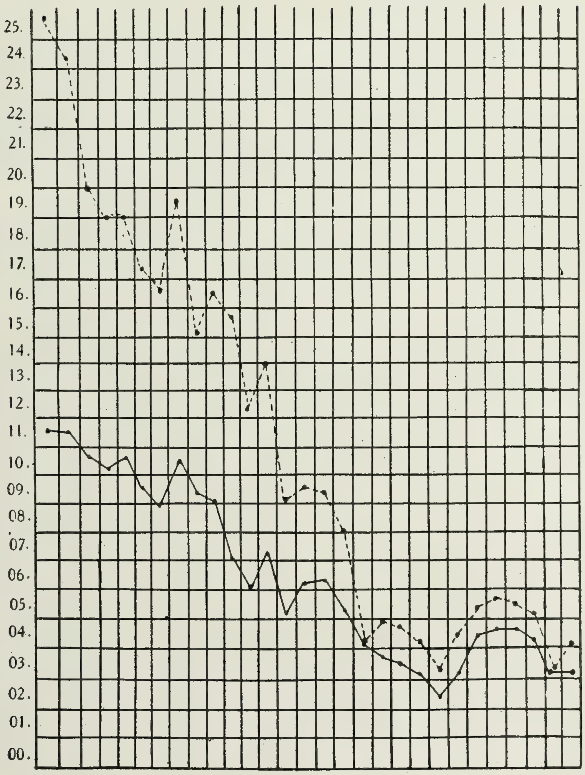
Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths.

Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

CHART NO. II.

Showing Deaths from Convulsions for 29 Years, 1881-1909 Inclusive.





Black—Per Cent. of Total Deaths. Dotted Line—Per Cent. of Population.

TABLE NO. 1—Showing the Number of Deaths, According to Cause, Annual Death Rate per 1,000 for the Year was

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Female.	Male.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	4486	2661	2225	2717	1445	694	30	2350	808	1728
GENERAL DISEASES	1166	564	602	642	402	113	9	539	243	384
1. Typhoid Fever	78	46	32	40	36	2	....	25	26	27
2. Malaria	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	27	15	12	27	....	....	....	22	5	....
5. Scarlet Fever	191	87	104	188	3	....	....	147	25	19
6. Whooping Cough	16	5	11	16	....	....	....	12	4	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	120	48	72	117	3	....	....	94	21	5
8. Grippe	12	2	10	2	5	5	....	....	4	8
9. Dysentery	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection.	31	15	16	15	12	4	....	15	9	7
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	352	189	163	161	168	20	3	162	69	121
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	44	24	20	33	11	....	....	26	13	5
14. Cancer	259	107	152	27	153	75	4	25	58	176
15. Other General Diseases	34	24	10	14	11	7	2	10	9	15
LOCAL DISEASES	3442	1858	1584	1965	902	558	17	1752	501	1189
16. Meningitis	71	42	29	61	10	....	....	51	9	11
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	202	95	107	29	90	79	4	23	43	136
18. Paralysis	8	6	2	2	5	1	....	2	1	5
19. Convulsions of Infants	157	97	60	157	....	....	....	136	20	1
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	66	41	25	30	24	12	....	16	17	33
21. Organic Heart Disease	422	217	205	98	205	111	8	81	86	255
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System.	83	39	44	15	42	26	....	11	26	46
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	153	79	74	87	30	36	....	81	11	61
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	488	279	209	336	101	51	....	279	60	149
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	37	22	15	20	15	1	1	17	6	14
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	419	229	190	419	....	....	....	396	23	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	43	23	20	26	10	7	....	19	12	12
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	54	24	30	17	23	14	....	16	13	25
29. Peritonitis	32	13	19	10	19	3	....	10	10	12
30. Appendicitis	39	22	17	20	17	2	....	14	13	12
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	255	128	127	111	94	48	2	108	38	109
32. Bright's Disease	243	139	104	69	121	51	2	61	48	134
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	26	10	16	3	15	8	....	3	6	17
34. Puerperal Septieæmia	11	....	11	1	10	....	....	1	3	7
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	26	....	26	1	25	....	....	4	10	12
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	8	5	3	8	....	....	....	6	1	1
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	10	8	2	2	7	1	....	2	5	3
38. Hydrocephalus	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
39. Other Malformations	15	7	8	15	....	....	....	15	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	422	268	154	422	....	....	....	408	13	1
41. Senile Debility	150	63	87	4	39	107	....	....	17	133
VIOLENCE	275	239	36	110	139	22	4	59	64	152
42. Suicide	74	62	12	26	41	5	2	9	15	50
43. Accidents	195	175	20	82	94	17	2	48	47	100
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	3	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	3
45. Homocides	6	2	4	2	4	....	....	2	2	2

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for the Year 1909. The 13.21 on an estimated Population of 370,000.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
1305	269	125	89	76	189	88	103	195	200	162	149	187	198	223	197	198	200	230	208	181	79	30	4	1
57	70	51	53	49	102	36	47	92	78	63	61	68	63	56	54	50	37	41	23	9	4	2	...	...
1	1	....	....	1	2	2	6	12	13	9	14	3	8	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
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10	12	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	24	27	31	30	59	11	5	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	6	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	19	18	15	13	35	10	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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10	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	2	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	4	1	1	....	1	11	31	68	55	43	33	29	23	14	16	9	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	3	1	2	....	4	1	3	9	2	2	1	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	4	4	8	31	25	29	31	35	27	31	20	5	4	2	...	...
5	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	2	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
1242	192	72	34	23	80	44	48	78	99	73	68	93	107	143	124	129	152	182	182	172	72	28	4	1
19	12	6	7	5	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	....	1	1	....	2	2	1	3	1	5	2	4	17	19	22	13	18	29	28	24	51	1	...	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
126	19	6	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	....	....	4	5	....	5	2	3	1	4	3	4	6	3	2	6	1	7	2	1	1	...
14	2	1	....	....	10	10	10	12	15	15	11	18	19	35	33	38	39	49	46	30	12	2	...	1
2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	10	4	3	4	8	4	4	1	6	9	10	8	4	2	2	...	...
57	10	4	3	....	5	2	....	3	3	1	1	...	1	2	3	3	8	11	17	13	6	...	...	...
116	76	30	13	7	22	6	14	15	15	13	9	17	15	14	16	18	20	16	19	11	3	2	1	...
4	1	5	....	2	3	2	1	1	....	....	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
367	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	10	4	2	5	....	....	2	2	....	...	...	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	...	2	1	...	...
7	1	....	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	6	5	2	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	....	....	....	1	3	2	3	5	4	1	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	....	3	3	5	6	4	2	3	3	2	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	8	3	1	....	3	1	4	3	8	4	9	14	18	20	14	12	18	17	8	10	3	1	...	...
9	3	2	4	2	9	5	5	5	13	15	15	14	15	21	15	20	23	13	19	13	3	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	3	...	5	...	1	...	2	3	2	2	1	...	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	11	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
415	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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6	7	2	2	4	7	8	8	25	23	26	20	26	27	23	19	19	11	6	3	...	3	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	9	3	7	3	10	11	4	10	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	2	2	4	7	6	7	16	19	18	16	16	15	19	9	13	3	6	2	...	3	...	...	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 2—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	387	202	185	178	124	80	4	156	75	156
GENERAL DISEASES	93	43	50	52	34	6	1	45	21	27
1. Typhoid Fever	8	4	4	5	3	....	....	2	4	2
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	9	5	4	9	....	....	....	6	2	1
6. Whooping Cough	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	14	5	9	13	1	....	....	10	2	2
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	7	2	5	4	2	1	....	5	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28	15	13	13	13	2	....	13	5	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	3	3	3	3	....	....	3	2	1
14. Cancer	16	7	9	2	11	2	1	5	3	8
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	2
LOCAL DISEASES	271	140	131	116	82	71	2	107	48	116
16. Meningitis	7	3	4	7	....	....	....	6	....	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	23	14	9	3	13	6	1	3	6	14
18. Paralysis	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	16	11	5	16	....	....	....	12	4	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	8	4	4	2	4	2	....	1	2	5
21. Organic Heart Disease	38	17	21	3	17	17	1	4	10	24
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	0	5	5	1	3	6	....	2	2	6
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	13	8	5	7	2	4	....	6	2	5
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	46	27	19	28	10	8	....	22	8	16
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	3	1	2	2	1	....	....	2	....	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	9	6	3	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	1	2	1	....	2	....	....	2	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	5	1	4	1	1	3	....	1	1	3
29. Peritonitis	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
30. Appendicitis	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	20	8	12	6	6	8	....	8	3	9
32. Bright's Disease	26	17	9	7	12	7	....	7	4	15
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	1	1	2
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	19	10	9	19	....	....	....	19	....	....
41. Senile Debility	9	2	7	1	2	6	....	....	1	8
VIOLENCE	23	19	4	11	8	3	1	4	6	13
42. Suicide	5	3	2	3	1	1	....	1	1	3
43. Accidents	17	15	2	8	6	2	1	3	4	10
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocides	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for January, 1909.

AGE.																							
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
81	13	9	3	6	21	8	3	16	18	19	17	17	13	11	14	18	25	20	19	21	12	3	...
8	3	5	3	3	5	5	3	9	7	11	5	10	3	...	3	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	10	9	13	21	17	17	21	11	3	...
72	9	4	...	3	14	3	...	5	9	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	5	4	3	3	...	...	...
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13	6	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	6	4	5	7	...	...	...
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1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
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5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...
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18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 3—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	388	203	185	208	121	56	3	191	73	124
GENERAL DISEASES	83	35	48	36	33	14	....	35	21	27
1. Typhoid Fever	6	3	3	3	3	....	....	2	2	2
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	12	4	8	11	1	....	....	10	2	....
6. Whooping Cough	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	9	3	6	9	....	....	....	8	....	1
8. Grippe	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
9. Dysentery	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	4	1	3	1	2	1	....	....	3	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	13	10	5	17	1	....	9	7	7
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	4	2	5	1	....	....	3	3	....
14. Cancer	18	4	14	....	7	11	....	1	2	15
15. Other General Diseases	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
LOCAL DISEASES	278	142	136	163	73	39	3	148	45	85
16. Meningitis	4	2	2	3	1	....	....	3	1	....
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	18	7	11	1	7	9	1	2	7	9
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	12	6	6	12	....	....	....	10	2	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	6	2	4	2	3	1	....	....	1	5
21. Organic Heart Disease	35	22	13	13	16	5	1	8	7	20
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	4	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	2	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	20	7	13	16	4	....	....	15	3	2
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	48	26	22	40	6	2	....	38	3	7
25. Other Diseases of Rspirat'y System	4	4	....	3	1	....	....	3	1	....
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	18	8	10	18	....	....	....	16	2	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	4	....	4	1	3	....	....	....	2	2
29. Peritonitis	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	2	1
30. Appendicitis	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	14	5	9	4	6	4	....	3	3	8
32. Bright's Disease	22	8	14	4	11	6	1	4	5	13
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	41	29	12	41	....	....	....	40	1	....
41. Senile Debility	16	10	6	....	5	11	....	....	2	14
VIOLENCE	27	26	1	9	15	3	....	8	7	12
42. Suicide	5	4	1	1	3	1	....	1	1	3
43. Accidents	22	22	....	8	12	2	....	7	6	9
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for February, 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
108	21	10	2	6	15	7	7	18	22	13	13	9	14	19	14	18	19	19	12	14	4	3	...	1
3	3	4	....	6	9	2	1	7	5	5	5	5	5	6	2	4	5	2	1	2	1	...	...	...
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105	16	6	2	....	6	5	6	8	12	5	4	3	6	11	11	12	13	17	11	12	3	3	...	1
1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	...	2	2	3	5	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
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12	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	10	3	....	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
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17	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
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....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 4—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than M'lw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	428	228	196	226	122	74	2	193	74	157
GENERAL DISEASES	106	58	48	47	43	16	....	39	25	42
1. Typhoid Fever	10	8	2	4	6	....	....	4	1	5
2. Malaria	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	5	4	1	5	....	....	....	3	2	....
5. Scarlet Fever	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
6. Whooping Cough	4	4	....	4	....	....	....	3	1	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	5	2	3	5	....	....	....	2	3	....
8. Grippe	3	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	2
9. Dysentery	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection.	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	23	16	19	16	4	....	18	9	12
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	2	2	4	....	....	....	3	1	....
14. Cancer	31	12	19	2	18	11	....	2	7	22
15. Other General Diseases	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
LOCAL DISEASES	302	156	146	175	69	56	2	151	46	105
16. Meningitis	5	3	2	5	....	....	....	4	1	....
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	17	8	9	3	11	3	....	3	5	9
18. Paralysis	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	16	11	5	16	....	....	....	13	3	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	4	3	4	2	1	....	2	2	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	34	14	20	7	12	13	2	6	4	24
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System.	6	3	3	1	3	2	....	1	....	5
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	23	12	11	12	6	5	....	12	....	11
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	66	34	32	48	12	6	....	38	12	16
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	2	2	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	20	8	12	20	....	....	....	20	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	3	3	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	....
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
30. Appendicitis	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	22	13	9	7	8	7	....	6	5	11
32. Bright's Disease	18	8	10	4	8	6	....	1	8	9
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	4	1	3	....	2	2	....	....	1	3
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	35	23	12	35	....	....	....	35	....	....
41. Senile Debility	14	6	8	2	3	9	....	....	1	13
VIOLENCE	16	14	2	4	10	2	....	3	3	10
42. Suicide	6	5	1	1	5	....	....	1	1	4
43. Accidents	10	9	1	3	5	2	....	2	2	6
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Conditions, Nativity and Age, for March 1909.

AGE.																							
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.
114	25	14	4	3	8	6	9	12	15	19	18	14	15	13	20	27	15	21	27	14	8	3	....
6	7	2	1	1	4	2	7	5	9	7	6	9	7	5	9	11	3	1	2	2	....	....	....
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108	18	11	3	1	4	4	2	6	5	8	11	5	4	8	10	14	12	20	25	12	8	3	....
1	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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10	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	5	....	2	....	....
19	12	8	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	5	....	1	2	1	4	3	1	3	....	....	....	....
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19	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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TABLE NO. 5—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	452	257	205	234	142	75	1	205	77	270
GENERAL DISEASES	100	50	50	53	36	9	....	42	26	32
1. Typhoid Fever	11	7	4	5	5	1	....	4	3	4
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	8	4	4	8	....	....	....	3	1	4
6. Whooping Cough	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	12	3	9	12	....	....	....	10	2	....
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection.	4	2	2	2	1	1	....	2	2	....
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	15	17	15	15	2	....	15	6	11
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	3	1	3	1	....	....	2	2	....
14. Cancer	25	15	10	7	14	4	....	3	9	13
15. Other General Diseases	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
LOCAL DISEASES	324	173	151	170	89	65	....	158	46	120
16. Meningitis	10	6	4	8	2	....	....	6	3	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	14	5	9	....	6	8	....	3	3	8
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	22	15	7	22	....	....	....	22	....	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	6	1	5	1	1	....	2	3	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	33	13	20	7	16	10	....	5	6	22
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System.	8	1	7	2	2	4	....	....	2	6
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	23	12	11	11	4	8	....	11	....	12
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	62	33	29	35	18	9	....	32	6	24
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	2	2	3	1	....	....	1	2	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	18	12	6	18	....	....	....	16	2	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	3	1	2	1	....	2	....	1	1	1
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	1	2	....	....	2	....	1
30. Appendicitis	4	3	1	2	2	....	....	1	1	2
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	22	10	12	8	11	3	....	8	4	10
32. Bright's Disease	26	15	11	3	15	8	....	5	4	17
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	2
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	1	3	....
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	41	28	13	41	....	....	....	40	1	....
41. Senile Debility	14	6	8	....	4	10	....	....	3	11
VIOLENCE	28	24	4	9	17	1	1	5	5	18
42. Suicide	11	10	1	2	8	....	1	1	2	8
43. Accidents	16	14	2	7	8	1	....	4	3	9
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocides	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for April 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
113	18	11	8	3	14	10	10	21	16	17	18	21	21	18	17	31	21	18	15	20	10	1	...	...
5	5	1	4	2	9	3	4	12	6	8	7	3	8	3	5	5	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
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1	3	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	9	4	4	4	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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107	12	10	4	1	5	6	6	6	8	9	7	15	8	14	8	23	17	16	12	19	10	1	...	...
2	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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16	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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9	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	2	2	...	...	...
15	4	3	2	....	4	....	2	3	....	....	3	...	1	3	1	7	6	2	2	3	1	...	...	...
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16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	2	....	4	3	5	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 6—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	459	259	200	251	133	73	2	217	72	170
GENERAL DISEASES	117	59	58	63	43	10	1	53	24	40
1. Typhoid Fever	4	3	1	3	1	....	....	2	1	1
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	6	2	4	6	....	....	....	6	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	27	16	11	26	1	....	....	19	5	3
6. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	14	9	5	13	1	....	....	10	3	1
8. Grippe	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	16	16	12	19	1	....	13	3	11
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	1
14. Cancer	29	9	20	....	21	7	1	1	7	21
15. Other General Diseases	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
LOCAL DISEASES	324	183	141	181	82	61	....	160	46	118
16. Meningitis	10	7	3	9	1	....	....	9	....	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	18	10	8	2	9	7	....	3	5	10
18. Paralysis	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	14	7	7	14	....	....	....	12	2	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	3	2	3	2	....	....	3	....	2
21. Organic Heart Disease	37	20	17	10	12	15	....	8	7	22
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	9	4	5	1	5	3	....	....	4	5
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	18	10	8	11	3	4	....	8	2	8
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	62	38	24	42	13	7	....	36	5	21
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	23	11	12	23	....	....	....	20	3	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	3	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	3	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1
29. Peritonitis	3	2	1	....	2	1	....	1	1	1
30. Appendicitis	7	4	3	2	4	1	....	....	4	3
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	28	16	12	12	8	8	....	12	2	14
32. Bright's Disease	15	10	5	10	5	....	....	6	2	7
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	6	3	3	1	3	2	....	1	1	4
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	37	21	16	37	....	....	....	36	....	1
41. Senile Debility	15	7	3	1	4	10	....	....	3	12
VIOLENCE	18	17	1	7	8	2	1	4	2	12
42. Suicide	6	5	1	1	5	....	....	1	....	5
43. Accidents	12	12	....	6	3	2	1	3	2	7
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for May 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
113	29	14	10	9	18	7	12	18	13	14	7	19	17	26	15	18	19	23	22	20	12	4	...	...
7	8	8	6	5	11	2	4	12	4	7	1	10	5	6	3	4	4	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
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4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	5	4	4	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	1	3	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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106	21	6	4	4	7	5	5	5	7	5	6	6	9	18	11	13	15	17	20	20	10	4	...	...
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	5	5	3	5	1	3	...	...	...
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6	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
15	11	2	3	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	3	2	4	4	1	...	...	...
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22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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6	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 7—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	398	210	188	227	113	57	1	188	74	136
GENERAL DISEASES	114	50	64	60	43	10	1	49	25	40
1. Typhoid Fever	4	1	3	1	3	....	....	1	....	3
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	5	4	1	5	....	....	....	4	1	....
5. Scarlet Fever	22	12	10	22	....	....	....	17	3	2
6. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	8	4	4	8	....	....	....	6	2	....
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33	14	19	12	19	1	1	12	9	12
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	3	2	5	....	....	....	4	....	1
14. Cancer	29	7	22	4	17	8	....	3	8	18
15. Other General Diseases	6	4	2	2	3	1	....	1	2	3
LOCAL DISEASES	263	141	122	156	63	44	....	135	40	88
16. Meningitis	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	19	7	12	5	8	6	....	3	4	12
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	18	12	6	18	....	....	....	15	2	1
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	41	21	20	10	23	8	....	7	11	23
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	9	3	6	3	3	3	....	1	5	3
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	12	5	7	7	1	4	....	7	1	4
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	42	24	18	32	7	3	....	24	6	12
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	18	11	7	18	....	....	....	18	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	2	1	2	....	1	....	1	1	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	7	4	3	3	2	2	....	2	2	3
29. Peritonitis	3	1	2	1	2	....	....	1	1	1
30. Appendicitis	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	....
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	12	5	7	6	3	3	....	6	....	6
32. Bright's Disease	14	6	8	7	4	3	....	6	3	5
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	36	26	10	36	....	....	....	35	1	....
41. Senile Debility	13	7	6	....	2	11	....	....	1	12
VIOLENCE	20	19	1	11	7	2	....	4	9	7
42. Suicide	4	4	....	2	1	1	....	1	2	1
43. Accidents	16	15	1	9	6	1	....	3	7	6
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
45. Homocides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for June, 1909.

AGE.

Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
98	25	12	10	7	21	4	11	20	18	17	10	16	10	17	18	11	12	21	23	14	2	...	1	...
9	6	8	4	3	11	2	4	6	9	4	7	10	5	3	8	5	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
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12	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
9	12	1	1	1	3	....	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
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3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 8—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	401	216	185	225	123	51	2	188	60	153
GENERAL DISEASES	100	42	58	57	35	7	1	46	19	35
1. Typhoid Fever	3	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	2	1
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	4	2	2	4	....	....	....	3	1	....
5. Scarlet Fever	25	8	17	25	....	....	....	19	4	2
6. Whooping Cough	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	7	1	6	6	1	....	....	6	1	....
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	14	13	12	14	1	....	10	7	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
14. Cancer	26	13	13	2	18	6	....	3	3	20
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	2
LOCAL DISEASES	275	151	124	155	76	43	1	138	37	100
16. Meningitis	7	5	2	7	....	....	....	5	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	15	7	8	1	10	4	....	....	4	11
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	9	3	6	9	....	....	....	8	1	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	3	2	2	1	2	....	1	4	....
21. Organic Heart Disease	38	23	15	13	16	8	1	8	10	20
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	11	6	5	3	6	2	....	2	2	7
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	33	18	15	26	5	2	....	23	3	7
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	50	30	20	50	....	....	....	50	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	11	6	5	6	4	1	....	5	1	5
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
29. Peritonitis	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
30. Appendicitis	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	16	7	9	4	10	2	....	3	1	12
32. Bright's Disease	21	13	8	4	13	4	....	5	4	12
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	2	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	26	15	11	26	....	....	....	25	1	....
41. Senile Debility	18	9	9	....	5	13	....	....	1	17
VIOLENCE	25	23	2	13	11	1	....	4	4	17
42. Suicide	7	6	1	6	1	....	....	....	1	6
43. Accidents	18	17	1	7	10	1	....	4	3	11
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
45. Homocides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for July, 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
94.	32	13	13	5	18	5	3	22	13	11	11	9	23	19	16	13	18	17	21	13	9	2	1	...
2	11	4	7	5	9	2	2	12	4	4	3	3	6	4	4	4	3	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
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92	21	9	6	....	7	3	1	5	7	4	7	4	13	14	11	8	13	12	14	13	8	2	1	...
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TABLE NO. 9—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	418	240	178	265	99	51	3	237	62	119
GENERAL DISEASES	87	43	44	51	22	12	2	42	16	29
1. Typhoid Fever	7	4	3	5	2	....	....	3	3	1
2. Malaria	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
3. Small Pox	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
5. Scarlet Fever	20	6	14	20	....	....	....	16	2	2
6. Whooping Cough	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	6	3	3	6	....	....	....	5	....	1
8. Grippe	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection.	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	13	7	8	9	2	1	8	4	8
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
14. Cancer	20	9	11	2	9	8	1	2	4	14
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
LOCAL DISEASES	298	169	129	201	58	38	1	182	39	77
16. Meningitis	5	4	1	4	1	....	....	2	2	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage.	11	5	6	2	5	3	1	....	3	8
18. Paralysis	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	9	7	2	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System.	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
21. Organic Heart Disease	26	11	15	6	11	9	....	8	3	15
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System.	6	3	3	2	3	1	....	2	2	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	10	7	3	7	3	....	....	6	1	3
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	2	2	3	1	....	....	2	....	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	103	57	46	103	....	....	....	96	7	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	7	4	3	5	2	....	....	4	2	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	9	3	6	1	4	4	....	....	4	5
29. Peritonitis	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	1
30. Appendicitis	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
31. Other Disease of Digestive System.	18	9	9	7	8	3	....	8	2	8
32. Bright's Disease	16	9	7	4	8	4	....	2	3	11
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	4	2	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	3
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	1	2	....
38. Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	42	33	9	42	....	....	....	37	5	....
41. Senile Debility	14	3	11	....	2	12	....	....	....	14
VIOLENCE	32	28	4	13	18	1	....	13	7	12
42. Suicide	8	6	2	3	4	1	....	1	2	5
43. Accidents	24	22	2	10	14	....	....	12	5	7
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
45. Homocides	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for August, 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
152	24	8	8	8	17	13	6	12	12	11	8	11	19	25	14	13	11	19	10	10	6	1	...	...
3	5	2	6	4	11	5	4	8	1	5	5	2	4	8	4	2	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
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149	17	6	2	3	5	3	1	2	7	5	2	5	12	12	9	9	9	16	8	10	5	1	...	...
....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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7	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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90	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	5	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
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....	2	....	....	1	1	5	1	2	4	1	1	4	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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....	2	....	....	1	1	4	....	1	4	1	1	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 10—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	425	224	201	276	103	42	4	262	47	116
GENERAL DISEASES	94	40	54	54	30	9	1	53	15	26
1. Typhoid Fever	7	3	4	2	5	....	....	2	2	3
2. Malaria	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	16	3	13	16	....	....	....	15	....	1
6. Whooping Cough	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	9	4	5	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
8. Grippe	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1
9. Dysentery	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	2
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	16	15	18	12	1	....	20	5	6
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
14. Cancer	16	4	12	1	8	7	....	1	4	11
15. Other General Diseases	7	6	1	3	2	1	1	4	1	2
LOCAL DISEASES	312	169	143	214	64	31	3	205	27	80
16. Meningitis	4	2	2	3	1	....	....	3	....	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	11	5	6	2	4	5	....	1	....	10
18. Paralysis	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	7	2	5	7	....	....	....	7	....	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	6	1	4	2	1	....	3	1	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	29	15	14	9	10	8	2	7	4	18
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	4	3	1	....	4	....	....	1	2	1
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	10	5	5	5	2	3	....	5	1	4
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	17	11	6	11	6	....	....	8	2	7
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	4	2	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	3
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	92	46	46	92	....	....	....	90	2	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	5	....	5	5	....	....	....	3	2	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	9	6	3	2	6	1	....	3	1	5
29. Peritonitis	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	1	1
30. Appendicitis	4	2	2	2	2	....	....	3	....	1
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	32	16	16	18	9	4	1	17	5	10
32. Bright's Disease	22	15	7	6	10	6	....	7	3	12
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
38. Hydrocephalus	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	41	25	16	41	....	....	....	41	....	....
41. Senile Debility	5	3	2	....	3	2	....	....	2	3
VIOLENCE	19	15	4	8	9	2	....	4	5	10
42. Suicide	6	5	1	2	3	1	....	1	1	4
43. Accidents	12	10	2	6	5	1	....	3	3	6
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocides	1	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	1	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for September, 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
157	29	11	7	3	14	4	14	14	18	12	6	20	19	14	16	14	6	11	23	10	2	1	...	...
4	8	4	6	3	8	1	8	5	8	7	2	4	9	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
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...	3	3	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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152	21	7	1	...	5	3	6	9	5	3	4	12	9	10	12	10	4	7	21	8	2	1	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
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76	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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16	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 11—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	399	224	175	225	121	50	3	194	59	146
GENERAL DISEASES	94	49	45	57	30	7	....	48	21	25
1. Typhoid Fever	4	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	3	1
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	21	11	10	20	1	....	....	18	1	2
6. Whooping Cough	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	14	5	9	14	....	....	....	10	4	....
8. Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	17	10	13	12	2	....	12	5	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	1	3	3	1	....	....	2	2	....
14. Cancer	19	9	10	3	12	4	....	3	6	10
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	2
LOCAL DISEASES	281	154	127	159	78	42	2	142	31	108
16. Meningitis	7	2	5	6	1	....	....	5	1	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	17	9	8	1	5	10	1	....	....	17
18. Paralysis	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
19. Convulsions of Infants	12	7	5	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	2	2	2	....	2	....	1	....	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	37	24	13	4	24	8	1	7	7	23
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	7	4	3	2	4	1	....	2	1	4
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	10	5	5	7	....	3	....	7	....	3
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	37	24	13	23	11	8	....	16	6	15
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	30	18	12	30	....	....	....	28	2	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	3	....	3	2	1	....	....	1	....	2
29. Peritonitis	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
30. Appendicitis	4	2	2	3	1	....	....	2	2	....
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	26	13	13	14	9	3	....	12	4	10
32. Bright's Disease	18	7	11	9	8	1	....	7	4	7
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	1	....	2
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	39	26	13	39	....	....	....	38	1	....
41. Senile Debility	15	6	9	....	4	11	....	....	....	15
VIOLENCE	24	21	3	9	13	1	1	4	7	13
42. Suicide	6	5	1	1	4	....	1	1	2	3
43. Accidents	17	15	2	8	8	1	....	3	5	9
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocides	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for October, 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
98	26	11	9	9	18	9	11	15	10	17	16	19	17	14	14	11	20	18	15	17	5	...	...	...
3	5	6	4	7	11	5	5	5	5	7	1	8	6	4	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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4	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	4	3	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 12—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	354	196	158	183	121	47	3	152	64	138
GENERAL DISEASES	86	49	37	49	33	4	....	41	15	30
1. Typhoid Fever	9	6	3	5	3	1	....	2	4	3
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	16	8	8	16	....	....	....	13	3	....
6. Whooping Cough	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	8	5	3	8	....	....	....	8	....	....
8. Grippe	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	15	14	13	14	2	....	13	2	14
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	1	3	1	3	....	....	3	....	1
14. Cancer	14	2	2	4	9	1	....	....	3	11
15. Other General Diseases	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....
LOCAL DISEASES	246	131	115	122	79	42	3	107	43	96
16. Meningitis	4	4	....	3	1	....	....	3	....	1
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	17	8	9	4	5	8	....	1	3	13
18. Paralysis	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	2
19. Convulsions of Infants	11	9	2	11	....	....	....	7	4	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	3
21. Organic Heart Disease	35	15	20	7	17	11	....	7	8	20
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	4	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	2	2
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	10	6	4	3	5	2	....	3	1	6
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	26	14	12	18	2	6	....	15	3	8
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	5	2	3	1	3	....	1	2	1	2
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	12	7	5	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	2
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	4	3	1	2	2	....	....	3	....	1
29. Peritonitis	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
30. Appendicitis	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	....
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	26	13	13	14	9	2	1	14	5	7
32. Bright's Disease	22	18	4	5	15	1	1	4	5	13
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	2	1
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	32	15	17	32	....	....	....	31	1	....
41. Senile Debility	15	3	12	....	4	11	....	....	2	13
VIOLENCE	22	16	6	12	9	1	....	4	6	12
42. Suicide	5	4	1	4	1	....	....	....	1	4
43. Accidents	15	12	3	6	8	1	....	2	5	8
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocides	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for November, 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
83	18	4	6	10	12	6	8	15	13	9	10	18	22	24	14	13	18	17	12	15	7	...	...	...
2	5	2	5	9	4	1	6	9	5	6	2	7	4	8	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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12	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 13—Showing Deaths According to Cause,

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Social Condition.				Nativity.		
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Milwaukee.	U. S. other than Milw.	Foreign.
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	381	211	170	227	203	49	2	177	61	143
GENERAL DISEASES	92	46	46	61	21	8	2	46	15	31
1. Typhoid Fever	5	3	2	5	....	....	....	3	1	1
2. Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Small Pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Measles	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
5. Scarlet Fever	12	9	3	12	....	....	....	8	2	2
6. Whooping Cough	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
7. Diphtheria and Croup	14	4	10	14	....	....	....	10	4	....
8. Grippe	3	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	1	2
9. Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Purulent and Septicæmic Infection	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	2	....	1
12. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	18	13	21	8	1	1	19	2	10
13. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1
14. Cancer	16	6	10	....	9	6	1	1	2	13
15. Other General Diseases	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	1
LOCAL DISEASES	268	148	120	162	168	38	....	129	43	96
16. Meningitis	6	4	2	4	2	....	....	3	....	3
17. Cerebral Congestion and Hem'rage	22	10	12	5	7	10	....	4	3	15
18. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Convulsions of Infants	11	7	4	11	....	....	....	9	2	....
20. Other Diseases of Nervous System	8	6	2	3	4	1	....	1	2	5
21. Organic Heart Disease	39	22	17	9	21	9	....	6	9	24
22. Other Diseases of Circulat'y System	5	2	3	....	2	3	....	....	2	3
23. Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	10	6	4	6	2	2	....	5	1	4
24. Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	39	28	16	26	8	5	....	21	5	13
25. Other Diseases of Respirat'y System	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....
26. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under 2 yrs.	26	15	11	26	....	....	....	21	5	....
27. Diarrhœa and Enteritis, over 2 yrs.	3	1	2	2	....	1	....	1	1	1
28. Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
29. Peritonitis	4	1	3	1	3	....	....	1	1	2
30. Appendicitis	7	5	2	5	2	....	....	3	1	3
31. Other Disease of Digestive System	19	13	6	11	7	1	....	11	4	4
32. Bright's Disease	23	13	10	6	12	5	....	7	3	13
33. Other Dis'ses of Genito-Urinary Sys.	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	1
34. Puerperal Septicæmia	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
35. Other Puerperal Diseases	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
36. Disease of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
37. Diseases of Locomotor System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39. Other Malformations	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
40. Congenital Debility	33	17	16	33	....	....	....	31	2	....
41. Senile Debility	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
VIOLENCE	21	17	4	4	14	3	....	2	3	16
42. Suicide	5	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	4
43. Accidents	16	12	4	4	9	3	....	2	2	12
44. Other Causes—Ill Defined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45. Homocides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sex, Social Condition, Nativity and Age, for December, 1909.

AGE.																								
Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	90 to 95.	95 to 100.	Over 100.
103	15	9	8	7	16	7	10	15	16	17	10	11	9	26	18	17	18	18	15	10	5	1	...	...
5	4	5	6	3	8	5	4	6	6	6	7	2	2	5	3	5	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	5	4	4	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	11	3	2	3	8	2	6	8	10	10	3	8	5	17	14	9	12	11	14	10	4	1	...	...
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	1	3	5	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	6	7	4	1	7	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	6	2	2	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	1	3	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 14—Showing by Wards the Estimated Population, Total
More Important Causes,

WARDS.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Monthly Death Rate.	Deaths under1 year.	Deaths 1 to 5 years.
First	10000	99	9.90	17	7
Second	10700	95	9.81	27	11
Third	6400	77	12.03	30	7
Fourth	11700	156	13.08	51	16
Fifth	11200	132	11.78	41	15
Sixth	15700	174	11.08	35	18
Seventh	7500	64	8.53	9	1
Eighth	12300	114	9.26	24	11
Ninth	21100	161	7.66	46	16
Tenth	19700	213	10.81	38	19
Eleventh	31000	310	10.00	105	54
Twelfth	16100	213	13.23	59	33
Thirteenth	23300	251	10.78	66	24
Fourteenth	29500	655	22.20	246	144
Fifteenth	15200	166	10.92	32	4
Sixteenth	12200	125	10.24	23	4
Seventeenth	14300	191	13.35	49	36
Eighteenth	18600	200	10.75	55	19
Nineteenth	14800	146	9.86	30	20
Twentieth	23400	247	10.55	63	30
Twenty-first	17400	206	11.84	61	21
Twenty-second	16200	145	8.95	53	7
Twenty-third	11700	125	10.69	28	11
Hospitals	......	621	.....	117	31
Total	370000	4886	.....	1305	559

Deaths, Annual Death Rate and Number of Deaths from some of the for the Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.															
Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Small Pox.	Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer.	Nervous System.	Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Nephritis.	Diarrhoeel under 5 years.	Violence.	WARDS.
3	...	...	...	2	...	11	8	11	18	3	6	5	5	3	.... First
...	1	1	...	1	...	3	5	11	13	3	10	3	5	6	.... Second
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	7	6	13	7	9	11	5	.... Third
...	...	2	2	3	...	15	6	16	17	...	17	5	18	18	.... Fourth
2	...	7	...	3	...	5	7	13	11	9	19	3	17	12	.... Fifth
1	1	2	...	4	...	12	14	20	25	2	21	12	10	12	.... Sixth
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	9	17	3	6	4	2	4	.... Seventh
...	2	...	1	...	...	8	8	12	11	5	7	8	7	5	.... Eighth
...	1	5	...	3	...	18	7	27	12	9	18	9	11	6	.... Ninth
1	...	3	...	12	...	22	14	31	25	9	19	10	13	7	.... Tenth
2	7	10	1	8	...	34	14	31	21	12	41	13	36	9	.... Eleventh
5	3	15	1	5	...	16	5	22	18	9	24	7	22	13	.... Twelfth
2	...	4	1	10	...	28	19	29	24	4	22	10	23	4	.... Thirteenth
7	7	87	1	16	...	36	16	44	25	25	77	25	112	11	.... Fourteenth
1	1	2	1	1	...	14	19	26	29	2	6	15	5	5	.... Fifteenth
1	...	2	...	...	...	12	12	11	21	1	13	10	5	8	.... Sixteenth
3	...	14	1	4	...	15	6	17	26	8	19	10	27	6	.... Seventeenth
4	2	6	...	6	...	21	12	20	31	8	18	6	16	11	.... Eighteenth
3	1	7	...	7	...	13	6	15	18	6	9	9	10	5	.... Nineteenth
3	1	4	4	6	...	32	10	28	20	8	32	12	16	7	.... Twentieth
4	...	3	1	7	...	24	12	20	30	2	18	9	27	8	.... Twenty-first
2	...	...	...	4	...	15	9	22	20	2	11	12	8	3	.... Twenty-second
3	...	3	2	4	...	15	6	11	16	4	9	10	4	9	.... Twenty-third
30	...	13	...	14	...	23	36	51	51	6	59	27	25	98	.... Hospitals
78	27	191	16	120	...	396	259	504	505	153	488	243	435	275	.... Total

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing by Months the Number of Deaths Occurring in the Various Public and Private Institutions, Hospitals, Reformatories, etc., for the Year 1909.

HOSPITALS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Emergency	14	6	4	6	2	8	4	8	8	4	6	3
Milwaukee	5	4	2	11	5	4	8	10	7	10	6	4
Home for Aged	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	...	3	...	2
Layton Home	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	1
St. Mary's	4	4	3	10	3	2	1	4	1	3	2	4
Trinity	8	5	6	8	5	4	5	4	8	8	10	6
Lake Side	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
Children's	6	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	7	5	3	4
Isolation	3	1	3	1	2	4	2	1	1	3	...	3
Misericordia	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Mt. Sinai	5	1	2	2	2	3	...	2	3	2	3	6
St. Vincents	2	1	16	3	2	1	1	1	5	3	...	2
House of Mercy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Graduate	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Milwaukee Infant's Home	1	2	...	4	4	3	...	1	2	2	2	2
Hanover	...	3	3	2	3	...	...	4	3	2	...	2
St. Joseph's	...	4	2	6	6	5	6	4	6	2	7	5
Knowlton	...	4	...	5	...	4	2	1	3	...	3	3
Protestant Home Aged	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Others	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...
Sacred Heart	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Milwaukee Medical School	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Notre Dame	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Police Station	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
House of Correction	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Milwaukee Maternity	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
County Jail	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56	45	54	75	48	44	34	53	59	50	52	51

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing the Nativity of those Dying in the City During 1909.

UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.	
Milwaukee	2,350	Germany	1,073
Wisconsin, other than Milwaukee	436	Poland	196
New York	88	Ireland	96
Illinois	56	Austria	65
Michigan	35	England	45
Ohio	30	Russia	43
Pennsylvania	27	Bohemia	22
Missouri	9	Canada	31
Massachusetts	21	Norway	21
Vermont	9	Italy	18
Iowa	8	Scotland	15
Connecticut	6	Holland	14
Indiana	10	Denmark	11
Maine	4	Switzerland	11
Minnesota	4	France	6
New Jersey	4	Greece	6
Maryland	4	Wales	6
Kentucky	4	Sweden	4
Colorado	3	Australia	2
Nebraska	3	Roumania	2
California	2	Belgium	2
Texas	2	Bulgaria	2
North Carolina	2	Turkey	1
Alabama	1	Nova Scotia	1
South Carolina	1	Unknown	35
Louisianna	1	Total	1,728
Arkansas	1	Grand Total	4,886
United States	37		
Total	3,158		

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing by Months the Disposition in the Various Cemeteries and Otherwise, of Bodies of Those for Whom Burial or Removal Permits were Issued During the Year 1909.

Cemeteries, Etc.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Permits for Still Births.	Grand Total.
Union	69	71	91	72	102	78	94	67	82	76	80	87	969	85	1054
Forest Home	50	39	35	56	44	46	41	28	43	34	32	42	490	23	513
Forest Home Cr.	3	6	2	5	3	3	3	4	3	5	5	5	47	...	47
Calvary	91	94	118	113	90	51	28	38	38	41	37	39	778	61	839
Polish Union	42	59	51	60	77	85	101	113	97	86	55	48	874	57	931
Pilgrims Rest	37	41	35	45	40	33	28	28	28	26	25	30	396	38	434
Wanderers Rest	17	23	34	27	25	17	11	18	24	20	16	24	256	29	285
Trinity	6	7	3	13	12	6	6	8	9	8	7	3	88	5	93
County Cem.	9	3	3	4	4	5	8	3	5	4	5	3	56	20	76
Outside of Milw.	51	38	44	44	52	36	35	45	33	38	36	42	494	13	507
Spring Hill	4	1	3	2	3	...	3	2	2	1	2	2	25	...	25
Second Home	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	...	2	7	4	2	29	9	38
Greenwood	...	1	1	2	...	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	16
Mt. Olivet	6	4	2	3	2	6	6	4	3	8	2	7	53	5	58
Holy Cross	...	...	...	...	...	26	35	59	54	44	44	46	308	26	334
Anat. Purposes	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	3	11
Total	387	388	424	452	459	398	401	418	425	399	354	381	4886	375	5261

TABLE NO. 18.

Showing by Months the Occupations of those Dying in the City During the Year 1909.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Actor	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Actress	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Advertising Sol.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Agent	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4
Artist	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Baggageman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Baker	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	7
Banker	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Barber	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	14
Bartender	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	8
Blacksmith	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	11
Boiler maker	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bookbinder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bookkeeper	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	9
Bottler	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Box maker	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brakeman	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Brass plater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Brewer	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	12
Brick layer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Bridgetender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Butcher	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	8
Buyer	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Cabinet maker	1	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	10
Candy maker	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5
Car builder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpenter	4	3	2	2	5	3	1	4	6	...	7	6	43
Carpet weaver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE NO. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Casket maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chair maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chauffeur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cigar maker	...	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	15
Cattle dealer	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chair caner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemist	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clerk	4	3	3	7	5	4	2	1	6	2	2	3	42
Coachman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coal dealer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4
Conductor	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5
Contractor	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	9
Cook	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cooper	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	9
Core maker	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Custodian	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cotton spinner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cutter	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Dentist	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Detective	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Distiller	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Delivery man	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Draftsman	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Dressmaker	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	9
Druggist	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6
Editor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Electrician	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE NO. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Elevator man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Engineer	1	1	...	3	2	2	...	3	...	...	2	1	15
Engraver	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Expressman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factory girl	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Farmer	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	21
Fireman	1	6	3	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	21
Flagman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Fisherman	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
Fish dealer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Florist	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Foreman or Woman	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	9
Fruit seller	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Finisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Furrier	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Gardener	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	5
Glove maker	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Glass blower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Glass polisher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glass setter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Grain dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Grocer	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Harness maker	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Healer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hotel keeper	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hide buyer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horse trainer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horse shoer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2

TABLE NO. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.
Housekeeper	53	61	60	70	69	51	45	38	33	49	43	37	609
Insurance agent	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	6
Iron worker	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Janitor	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	10
Jeweler	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Laborer	15	20	24	29	20	21	27	23	15	25	21	21	261
Lamp trimmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lather	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Laundress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Laundryman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lawyer	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Liveryman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lineman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lumberman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Machinist	4	...	4	5	1	3	4	2	7	3	2	6	41
Mailman	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maltster	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manager	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Manufacturer	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Marble polisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Marble setter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mason	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	7
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Merchant	2	2	5	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	5	7	37
Metal polisher	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meter reader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Milkman	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE NO. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Miller	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	5
Milliner	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Millwright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Minister	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
Motorman	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Moulder	1	2	...	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	...	...	15
Musician	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	1	8
Newsboy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Net worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
No occupation	18	30	31	29	32	27	17	24	32	28	23	18	309
Operator	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Packer	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
Painter	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	13
Pattern maker	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Peddler	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	8
Photographer	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Physician	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Piano finisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Piano mover	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pipe cutter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Plasterer	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
Plater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Plumber	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5
Policeman	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Porter	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	. .	6
Potter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printer	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	10
Pressman	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE NO. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Presser	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pump maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Restaurant keeper	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Railroad man	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Rope maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Roofer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sailor	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	9
Salesman	3	1	1	2	4	...	2	...	1	1	3	2	20
Saleswoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Saloon keeper	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	1	3	1	19
Schoolboy, or girl	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	1	1	1	10
Seamstress	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Secretary	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section man	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Servant	1	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	3	...	21
Shipping clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ship caulker	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoemaker	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	2	3	1	16
Soap maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Soldier	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Solicitor	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Steam fitter	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
Steel melter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stenographer	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	7
Stevedore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Stone dealer	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE NO. 18.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Student	2	4	2	4	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	20
Superintendent	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Switchman	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	6
Tailor	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	...	3	...	4	1	22
Tanner	2	1	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	13
Teacher	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Teamster	...	1	2	4	1	3	2	3	1	3	4	2	26
Telegraph Operator	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Telephone Operator	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Tinner	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5
Trunk maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Undertaker	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Upholsterer	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Watchman	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Waiter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Willow worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood carver	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand Total													2108

BIRTHS 1909.

Table Showing Reported Births, as to Color, Sex and by Whom Reported, by Months.

COLOR, SEX. BY WHOM REPORTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White	818	813	800	789	669	805	750	794	767	740	775	818	9338
Negro	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	2	1	11
Male	434	428	423	426	335	435	401	428	388	397	380	439	4914
Female	384	386	377	364	335	370	350	370	379	343	397	380	4435
Physician	416	456	452	447	410	436	402	438	449	406	437	427	5176
Midwife	398	355	345	331	251	355	340	356	304	331	335	380	4081
Father	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
Mother	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	6
Other Persons	4	3	3	9	9	9	9	4	9	3	4	12	78
Total	818	814	800	790	670	805	751	798	767	740	777	819	9349

NATIVITY OF FATHER.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	123	109	120	134	121	136	124	120	91	100	124	113	1415
Wisconsin	136	154	153	158	125	140	142	134	160	165	158	161	1786
Others of United States	86	100	90	98	74	107	100	98	75	86	90	70	1074
Germany	169	194	187	159	160	168	174	180	199	171	151	146	2058
Other European countries	297	241	233	227	176	232	198	248	228	211	244	316	2851
Unknown or not stated	7	16	17	14	14	22	13	18	14	7	10	13	165
Total	818	814	800	790	670	805	751	798	767	740	777	819	9349

NATIVITY OF MOTHER.

BIRTHPLACE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Milwaukee	145	165	170	154	147	168	153	153	132	126	156	120	1789
Wisconsin	170	171	200	195	159	181	177	173	214	181	207	192	2220
Others of United States	92	103	68	93	70	101	98	92	83	95	80	73	1048
Germany	138	170	153	144	138	148	138	142	143	148	129	147	1736
Other European countries	272	202	207	204	153	205	184	233	195	188	205	286	2536
Unknown or not stated	1	3	2	...	3	2	1	5	...	2	...	1	20
Total	818	814	800	790	670	805	751	798	767	740	777	819	9349

BIRTHS REPORTED BY WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
First	5	7	14	11	7	8	12	10	9	7	12	7	109
Second	24	19	23	24	11	13	15	26	25	14	17	16	227
Third	108	29	7	18	11	9	30	11	12	16	14	77	342
Fourth	22	23	24	17	15	18	15	16	19	12	16	17	214
Fifth	23	23	21	25	15	19	23	16	20	26	22	21	254
Sixth	31	24	29	38	31	30	38	30	40	29	46	37	403
Seventh	9	11	11	6	6	8	3	10	7	6	5	12	94
Eighth	21	16	20	18	23	20	12	12	10	18	18	19	207
Ninth	37	56	39	36	39	46	39	44	37	33	43	35	484
Tenth	28	34	37	39	34	40	34	35	29	32	31	30	403
Eleventh	54	75	74	72	69	89	61	69	62	62	61	62	800
Twelfth	18	26	34	33	16	29	28	40	40	24	41	31	360
Thirteenth	44	57	44	46	54	39	55	48	43	64	49	49	594
Fourteenth	112	112	132	114	73	111	106	136	106	99	115	111	1317
Fifteenth	47	29	20	38	36	40	33	24	28	20	34	34	383
Sixteenth	9	15	21	20	14	17	13	25	23	20	18	26	221
Seventeenth	37	26	29	29	19	33	30	28	39	30	29	22	351
Eighteenth	40	40	49	41	26	35	29	31	47	52	46	37	473
Nineteenth	29	30	34	25	27	30	32	22	24	38	27	24	342
Twentieth	45	58	38	47	53	43	38	53	36	38	45	59	553
Twenty-first	33	46	46	39	44	51	43	47	53	38	40	41	521
Twenty-second	19	34	31	29	22	60	48	40	38	42	31	32	426
Twenty-third	23	24	23	25	25	17	24	25	20	20	15	20	261
Total	818	814	800	790	670	805	751	798	767	740	777	819	9349

MARRIAGES 1909.

MONTHS.		BOTH PARTIES.											
		BIRTHPLACE.										COLOR.	
		Wisconsin.		United States.		Germany.		Other European Countries.		Not Given.		Negro.	
		H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W
January	199	85	104	33	23	28	28	47	38	6	6	1	1
February	262	104	140	57	38	34	33	67	51	...	...	1	...
March	177	63	83	36	37	12	10	66	46	...	1	1	1
April	226	119	136	44	35	22	25	40	29	1	1	2	1
May	291	126	161	57	38	40	31	67	60	1	1	1	1
June	523	283	350	87	66	60	36	93	71	...	...	...	...
July	331	172	205	65	50	34	27	59	48	1	1	1	1
August	311	142	175	74	59	26	21	68	56	1	...	5	3
September	459	235	276	89	82	52	39	83	61	...	1	3	3
October	414	179	243	80	57	75	41	80	73	...	...	...	...
November	445	204	266	81	59	68	44	92	76	...	...	2	2
December	212	77	105	55	41	45	33	35	33	...	...	...	...
Total	3850	1789	2244	758	585	496	368	797	642	10	11	17	13

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

KIND OF ACCIDENT.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
Steam Railway	13	13	17	5	10	8	21	25	26	26	36	35	235
Street Railway	9	7	122	14	6	1	7	34	4	10	7	5	226
Industrial	112	62	95	104	79	127	106	109	222	138	102	88	1344
Household	16	7	23	19	8	9	21	19	24	15	8	14	183
Miscellaneous	49	39	56	62	34	53	68	65	79	63	50	53	671
Total	199	128	313	204	137	198	223	252	355	252	203	195	2659

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE DIVISION

REPORT OF CHIEF DISINFECTOR

REPORT OF CHIEF CLERK

REPORT OF CHIEF MEAT INSPECTOR

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

Sir:—I herewith submit for your Annual Report the following statement of the work of the sanitary inspectors for the year ending December 31, 1909.

The inspectors have made 50,133 written reports, including reinspections, and 2,475 garbage complaint reports.

The division of contagious diseases having been created by the Commissioner on February 22 and placed under the charge of Acting Assistant Chief Inspector James M. Calligan, thereby relieving me from the supervision of the contagious diseases, the work of the sanitary inspectors in suppressing contagion will be found in the report of Officer Calligan.

Four horses afflicted with glanders have been killed. The stables and also all of the public horse troughs of the 10th, 20th and 22nd wards were cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Department.

The meat and food inspectors have made a careful inspection of the lakes and ponds of Milwaukee County where it was proposed to harvest ice for public use, and dealers were notified that all wagons containing ice from condemned waters must be labeled "Impure Ice," for cooling purposes only.

The enforcement of the ordinance forbidding the use of surface wells has been continued, and 1,157 wells were ordered filled, of which orders 494 were compiled with.

All public and parochial schools have been frequently inspected, and a written report made during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

Insp. No.	
2	James M. Calligan, in charge Division Contagious Diseases.
3	Ferd. Mack, Jr., Chief Disinfector.
4	Edwin Schubert, 4th and 16th Wards.
5	C. F. Kruckenberg, 20th and 21st Wards.
6	Edward Seaman, 1st and 3rd Wards.
7	Oscar E. Klein, 19th and 22nd Wards.

8 Joseph Derfus, 6th and 13th Wards, and East, South and West side plumbing.
10 Peter H. McHugh, 9th and 10th Wards.
10 Felix J. Michalak, 11th and 14th Wards west of 11th Ave.
11 John Mahkorn, 2nd and 15th Wards.
12 John J. Houlehen, 8th and 23rd Wards.
13 Sylvester J. Koceja, 11th and 14th Wards east of 11th Ave.
14 Sidney G. Hartwell, Assistant Disinfector.
15 Emil Olsen, 5th, 12th and 17th Wards.
16 John Dolge, Messenger and placarding.
25 Aug. H. Bengs, 1st and 18th Wards.

ORDERS.

Orders were issued by this Department as follows:

Orders pertaining to bakeries, cleaning, repairing, etc	1
Orders pertaining to meat markets, cleaning, repairing, etc	3
Orders pertaining to barns and dairies, cleaning, repairing, etc	2
Orders pertaining to plumbing	1,056
Orders to cease committing nuisance	93
Complaints referred to Board of Public Works	103
Complaints referred to Smoke Inspector	2
Complaints referred to Building Inspector	11
Complaints referred to School Board	3
Complaints referred to other city departments	20
Citizens' complaints investigated	2,230
Orders pertaining to garbage	2,402
Orders pertaining to manure	1,418
Orders to fill well	1,157
Orders to clean vault	955
Miscellaneous orders	2,556
Arrests for violation of spitting ordinance	35
Amount of fines	$131.00
Arrests for violation of sanitary ordinances	10
Amount of fines—one case	$1.00

Suspended sentence on payment of costs balance of cases.

The above table, showing the nature of the various orders issued by the Department, is self-explanatory except in regard to "Miscellaneous orders," which consists of orders to clean yard, clean rooms, confine pigeons, confine dog, remove filth, remove goat, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

TRUMAN H. CURTIS,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE DIVISION

Dr. G. A. Bading, Commissioner of Health:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit to you the Annual Report of the Contagious Disease Division, which was established by you February 22, 1909.

This division has charge of all matters pertaining to Contagious and Infectious diseases.

During the past year there has been an exceedingly large number of Scarlet Fever cases, distributed principally on the South, West and North sides of the City, with the extreme south as the place of origin.

Every precaution has been practiced by this Department to reduce the number of cases, and stay the spread of the disase. Despite the most rigid quarantine regulations, however, some people persisted in violating the quarantine rules of the Department. Whenever this was suspected and discovered through the Inspectors and other sources, the guilty parties were prosecuted and heavily fined. After a few prosecutions, there was a noticeable improvement.

A large number of Parochial schools were visited by our Assistant Health Commissioners and Sanitary Inspectors. A personal examination of each pupil present on the day of their visit was made and all absentees looked up. In this manner quite a number of cases were discovered; in some of which parents had failed to call a physician, and the child after a few days absence, returned to school desquamating, thereby transmitting the disease to others.

Briefly, the principal sources of contagion investigated as thoroughly as possible, were as follows:

Schools, Milk, Water Supply and Sanitary Conditions.

The number of Diphtheria cases was slightly above normal. A great many patients were moved to Isolation Hospital No. 2 where they were treated by Health Department doctors and trained nurses. There were very few fatalities and those were chargeable to the Department not receiving the cases in time for early treatment.

Large quantities of antitoxin have been furnished free to indigent families upon the request of the physicians in attendance.

There were few cases of Small Pox, and the cases were of a light form contrated by unvaccinated persons. The first case was contracted in a city in Minnesota, and through a mistaken diagnosis was not discovered by this Department until five of the family who had not been vaccinated contracted the disease and were removed to Isolation Hospital No. 1. Subsequent cases were traceable to this case, through contact at school, and visiting relatives. Other cases were traceable to adjoining villages. All cases were removed to the Hospital, excepting two, and they had to be quarantined on account of other complications in the family. All cases recovered in a short time.

Typhoid Fever was normal, and cases could not be traced to any certain source or condition. All cases were thoroughly investigated as to source of contagion—milk and water supply, food, sanitary conditions and contact from previous cases. Quite a number of cases were contracted outside the City by persons visiting friends in the adjoining cities and counties, and on vacation trips.

Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chicken Pox were normal.

The number of cases of all contagious disease by wards will be found in tables following.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing number of Public and Parochial Schools visited, pupils examined and absentees looked up in search of contagious disease, by Assistant Health Commissioners and Sanitary Inspectors.

Parochial Schools visited	19
Parochial school Pupils examined	9.896
Parochial School Pupils Absentees visited	1 486
Public School Absentees visited	3 987
Total	15,369

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing number of houses quarantined during 1909.

Scarlet Fever	1,239
Diphteria	629
Small Pox	2
Total	1,870

J. M. CALLIGAN,
Acting Asst. Chief Inspector.

REPORT ON DISINFECTION—1909

Nature of Cases.	Number of places.	Number of fumigators used.	Number of rooms disinfected.	Number of cubic feet of space fumigated.
Small pox cases........	141	995	669	995,000
Scarlet fever cases.....	1,515	7,243	5,750	7,243,000
Diphtheria cases	788	3,787	2,962	3,787,000
Tuberculosis cases	406	1,542	1,233	1,542,000
Miscellaneous cases	22	158	50	158,000
Total.............	2,872	13,725	10,664	13,725,000

(Signed) FERD. MACK, JR.,

Chief Disinfector.

CLERICAL WORK OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Years 1902 to 1909 (inclusive).

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
*Complaints received	9893	12935	7432	7800	6410	6316	6647	5322
Call orders issued	2695	3951	1860	1447	1802	1753	1681	955
Letters of warning issued	878	1103	585	643	740	530	.....	.....
Reinspection of premises	8376	10707	5036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orders issued	8659	11216	5807	6993	6360	6251	6563	1933
Quarantine notices issued	2338	885	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commitments to hospitals	499	246	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infectious disease cards filed	6644	3467	2597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39982	44510	24116	16881	15312	14850	14891	11210

* Of these complaints 2230 were made by citizens to this Department. The remainder were made by inspectors.

GEO. E. ADAMS,
Chief Clerk.

REPORT OF MEAT INSPECTION—1909

CONFISCATION OF MEATS.

Month.	Weight in lbs.	Value.
January	6,719	$346.50
February	12,031	800.00
March	19,054	1,474.97
April	4,962	362.25
May	7,271	717.97
June	4,943	361.19
July	4,248	349.19
August	5,379	621.88
September	8,423	832.15
October	3,574	229.14
November	6,250	497.63
December	9,929	734.93
Total	92,783	$7,327.80

CONFISCATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Month.	Weight in lbs.	Value.
July	20,730	$285.00
August	2,940	74.90
September	3,900	73.00
October	1,150	17.00
Total	28,720	$449.90

Grand total of confiscations	121,503 lbs.
Value	$7,777.70
Meat licenses issued	1,332
Of which 180 were for 1910	
Prosecutions for violations of meat ordinance	5
Amount of fines	$80.00

H. P. CLUTE, V. S.
Chief Meat nspector.

REPORTS

OF

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

REPORT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 1

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I beg to submit herewith report of the patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 1, 18th Avenue and Mitchell Street, for the year 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

ADDIE V. YOUNG,

Matron.

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL NO. 1 FOR THE YEAR 1909.

ALL DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1909	11
Number of patients admitted during year 1909	212
Total number of patients treated	223
Total number of days' treatment	3,249
Total number of male patients	113
Total number of female patients	99
Total number of deaths	None
Number of relatives admitted	24
Total number of days relatives boarded	242

SMALL POX.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1909	10
Number of patients admitted during 1909	186
*Number of patients in suspected cases admitted during 1909	1
Total number of patients treated during 1909	197
Number of days of treatment	2,837
Number of deaths	None
Number of patients never vaccinated	132
Number of patients not successfully vaccinated	33
Number of patients showing vaccination scars	22
Number of patients under 15 years of age	90
Number of patients between 15 and 25 years of age	48
Number of patients between 25 and 50 years of age	47
Number of patients over 50 years of age	2
Number of male patients	90
Number of female patients	97

ERYSIPELAS.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1909	1
Number of patients admitted during 1909	25
Total number of patients treated during 1909	26
Total number of days' treatment	412
Number of deaths	None
Number of male patients	23
Number of female patients	2

PATIENTS ADMITTED BY MONTHS.

Month.	Small-pox.	Erysipelas.	Miscellaneous, (Suspected Small-pox.)	Total.
January	61	4	....	65
February	32	2	....	34
March	39	3	....	42
April	26	1	....	27
May	7	1	....	8
June	8	2	....	10
July	....	2	....	2
August	....	1	* 1	2
September	3	....	....	3
October	6	3	....	9
November	....	4	....	4
December	4	2	....	6
Totals	186	25	1	212

* Suspected cases dismissed from hospital within a few days.

Respectfully submitted,

ADDIE V. YOUNG,

Matron.

REPORT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL No. 2

G. A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—I beg to submit herewith report of the patients treated at Isolation Hospital No. 2, 102-104 Seventh Street, for the year 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

ADA E. STRAUB,

Matron.

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT ISOLATION HOSPITAL, NO. 2 FOR THE YEAR 1909.

ALL DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1909	12
Number of patients admitted during 1909	298
Total number of patients treated	310
Total number of days 'treatment	6,183
Total number of deaths	23
Total number of male patients treated	153
Total number of female patients treated	157
Number of relatives admitted	3
Number of days relatives boarded	17

DIPHTERIA.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1909	4
Number of patients admitted during 1909	119
Number of patients treated during 1909	123
Number of days' treatment	1,533
Number of deaths	11
Amount of anti-toxin used during 1909	440,000 c.c.
Number of male patients	59
Number of female patients	64

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1909	5
Number of patients admitted during 1909	160
Total number of patients treated during 1909	165
Total number of days treatment	4,453
Total number of deaths	12
Number of male patients	81
Number of female patients	84

MEASLES.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1909	3
Number of patients admitted during 1909	12
Total number of patients treated during 1909	15
Total number of days' treatment	156
Number of deaths	None

Number of male patients	9
Number of female patients	6

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

Number of patients remaining January 1, 1909	None
*Number of patients admitted during 1909	7
Total number of patients treated during 1909	7
Total number of days' treatment	41
Total number of deaths	None
Number of male patients	4
Number of female patients	3

PATIENTS ADMITTED BY MONTHS.

Month.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	17	11	1	....	29
February	12	5	1	2	20
March	16	14	2	....	32
April	11	6	....	1	18
May	12	12	3	1	28
June	6	14	3	3	26
July	4	18	....	....	22
August	7	17	1	....	25
September	5	10	1	....	16
October	14	14	....	....	28
November	7	22	....	....	29
December	8	17	....	....	25
Totals	119	160	12	*7	298

*Cases admitted on erroneous diagnosis of attending physician.

Respectfully submitted,

ADA E. STRAUB,

Matron.

REPORTS
OF
REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

REPORT OF GARBAGE COLLECTION—1909

Months.	Loads.	Tons.
January	4,250	3,030
February	4,379	3,177
March	4,978	3,350
April	4,174	2,855
May	3,916	3,287
June	4,493	4,228
July	5,056	4,762
August	5,016	4,925
September	5,089	5,139
October	5,020	4,044
November	4,719	4,032
December	4,451	4,074
Total	55,541	46,903

Total number small animals collected during year (included in table above), 5,881.

WM. O'CONNOR,
Supt. Garbage Collection.

REPORT OF GARBAGE CREMATION—1909

	Loads.	Tons.
*January	....	....
*February	....	....
March	1,110	616
April	2,919	2,012
May	3,905	3,278
June	4,447	4,185
July	5,037	4,744
August	4,990	4,899
September	5,035	5.084
October	4,978	4,010
November	4,664	3,985
December	4,396	4,024
Total	41,481	36,837

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* Chimney being repaired at plant.

JOSEPH RODDY,

Chief Foreman, Garbage Crematory.

DEAD ANIMALS REPORTED—1909

Month.	Large animals.	Small animals.
January	6	383
February	4	326
March	7	480
April	1	443
May	3	516
June	2	630
July	1	563
August	8	682
September	5	441
October	15	343
November	1	354
December	9	288
Total	*62	**5,449

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* Collected and disposed of by private rendering companies.

** This number reported to Department office. The complete record of actual collections of small dead animals is shown on the next page. The difference is due to the fact that many small dead animals are picked up by the collectors that are not reported to the office by citizens.

JAMES A. SKIBA,
Complaint Clerk.

SMALL DEAD ANIMALS COLLECTED—1909

Month.	Number by Gust. Mueller.	Number by Garbage Collectors.	Total Number.	Loads.	Tons.
January	289	....	289	12	6
February	283	....	283	11	6
March	384	....	384	15	8
April	352	....	352	14	7
May	479	....	479	19	10
June	435	152	587	23	12
July	452	141	593	24	12
August	428	124	552	22	11
September	454	118	572	23	11
October	685	....	685	27	14
November	581	....	581	23	12
December	524	....	524	21	10
Total	5,346	535	*5,881	234	119

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* This number actually collected by Department. The quantity included in the report of garbage collection.

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

GARBAGE COLLECTION COMPLAINTS—1909

Month.	Unverified Complaints.	Legitimate Complaints.	Total Complaints.
January	33	93	126
February	16	56	72
March	15	47	62
April	16	36	52
May	55	113	168
June	38	269	307
July	48	209	257
August	71	254	325
September	73	311	384
October	42	199	241
November	35	143	178
December	55	249	304
Total	497	1,979	2,476

Average number unverified complaints per day	2
Average number legitimate complaints per day	5
Average number total complaints per day	7

Population 1909—370,000.

Legitimate complaints per day—one to every 70,000 population.

JAMES A. SKIBA,
Complaint Clerk.

GARBAGE SUMMARY—1909

Compiled by A. B. CARGILL, Secretary.

COLLECTION.

MONTH.	Loads garbage collected by city wagons.	Tonnage of same.	Loads delivered by private parties at hoist.	Tonnage of same.	Loads small animals collected.	Tonnage of same.	Total refuse collected in loads.	Total tonnage of same.
January	4238	3024	......	......	12	6	4250	3030
February	4368	3171	......	......	11	6	4379	3177
March	4963	3342	......	......	15	8	4978	3350
April	4148	2840	12	8	14	7	4174	2855
May	3882	3264	15	13	19	10	3916	3287
June	4454	4201	16	15	23	12	4493	4228
July	5017	4736	15	14	24	12	5056	4762
August	4972	4892	22	22	22	11	5016	4925
September	5043	5105	23	23	23	11	5089	5139
October	4978	4018	15	12	27	14	5020	4044
November	4686	4011	10	9	23	12	4719	4032
December	4412	4048	18	16	21	10	4451	4074
Total	55161	46652	146	132	234	119	55541	46903

Number of dead animals collected (included in above table) was 5881.

DISPOSAL BY CREMATION.

MONTH.	Tons received from Collection Dept.	Tons small animals received.	Tons garbage delivered at plant direct.	Total.
*January	......	......	......	......
*February	......	......	......	......
March	615	1	....	616
April	2007	5	....	2012
May	3268	10	....	3278
June	4173	12	....	4185
July	4732	12	....	4744
August	4888	11	....	4899
September	5073	11	....	5084
October	3996	14	....	4010
November	3973	12	....	3985
December	4014	10	....	4024
Total	36739	98	....	36837

* Chimney being repaired at plant.

DISPOSAL OTHER THAN BY CREMATION.

MONTH.	Loads delivered to farmers.	Tonnage of same.	Loads buried.	Tonnage of same.	Loads small animals to rendering companies.	Tonnage of same.	Total loads refuse disposed of other than by cremation.	Total tonnage of same.
January	25	18	4213	3006	12	6	4250	3030
February	24	17	4344	3154	11	6	4379	3177
March	20	14	3834	2713	14	7	3868	2734
April	27	18	1225	823	3	2	1255	843
May	11	9	......	......	....	......	11	9
June	46	43	......	......	....	......	46	43
July	19	18	......	......	....	......	19	18
August	26	26	......	......	....	......	26	26
September	54	55	......	......	....	......	54	55
October	42	34	......	......	....	......	42	34
November	55	47	......	......	....	......	55	47
December	55	50	......	......	....	......	55	50
Total	404	349	13616	9696	40	21	14060	10066

TOTAL REFUSE HANDLED.

	Loads.	Tons.
Collected and disposed of	55,541	46,903

COST.

Collection and hoist	$88,486.77
Cremation and burial	51,338.04
Total	$139,824.81

Collection alone	$85,466.35
Hoist alone	3,020.42
Cremation alone	47,234.33
Burial alone	4,103.71
Total	$139,824.81

Average cost collection and disposal per ton	$2.98
Average cost collection and hoist per ton	1.89
Average cost collection per ton	1.82
Average cost hoist per ton	.08
Average cost disposal per ton	1.09
Average cost cremation per ton	1.28
Average cost burial per ton	.42

COMPARATIVE.

Increase in garbage handled over 1908.

In loads	2.185%
In tonnage	9.902%
Total increase in garbage handled over 1905	61.650%
Total increase in cost of handling garbage over 1905	15.966%

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

DISPOSAL OF STABLE REFUSE—1909

Shipped out of city under supervision of Health Department.

Carloads shipped	25
Total capacity of cars	2,340,000 lbs.
Weight of refuse shipped	1,007,000 lbs. or 503½ tons
Single loads hauled to cars	390
Double loads hauled to cars	368
Estimated number of single loads (figuring 1 double as 2 single)	1,148

The cars were stationed at the Reed St. yards of the C. M. & St. P. Railway Co. from May 23rd to October 9th inclusive, with an employe of the Health Department in charge. The refuse was shipped to county institutions and private individuals, they paying the railway freight. This arrangement is made each year in the spring, summer and fall, to assist stable owners in disposing of refuse, no other means being available at that time.

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

COAL USED AT GARBAGE CREMATORY--1909

*Total coal consumed	5,908,790 lbs. or 2,954 tons and 790 lbs.
*Total cost of coal consumed	$11,041.21
Average cost per ton	3.74
Amount of coal required to burn 1 ton of garbage	160 lbs.
Cost of coal required to burn 1 ton of garbage	$.30—

The coal used at the crematory was Hocking screened lump.

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*The figures are taken from the Financial Record of the Department, the cost and amount of coal used for the farm and blacksmith purposes being deducted, they not representing coal used in the burning of garbage.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Showing cost of coal required to burn 1 ton of garbage for the whole years during which the present garbage plant has been operated.

Year.	Garbage burned in tons.	Cost of Coal.	Cost of Coal per Ton Garbage.
1902	27,175	$11,738.28	$ .43
1903	23,445	12,135.23	.52
1904	27,809	11,879.90	.43
1905	19,196	10,035.98	.52
1906	35,245	13,510.88	.38
1907	34,630	11,902.40	.34
1908	33,824	10,556.52	.31
1909	36,837	11,041.21	.30

A. B. CARGILL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX

INCLUDING

OPINION OF REFEREE JOSEPH G. DONNELLY IN TUBERCULIN CASE

REPORT OF REFEREE JOSEPH G. DONNELLY IN TUBERCULIN CASE

OPINION OF REFEREE JOSEPH G. DONNELLY IN TUBERCULIN CASE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Plaintiff,
Vs.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE *and*
GERHARD A. BADING,
Defendants.
} ss.

The issue of fact before the Referee is that raised by paragraph ten of the complaint, which reads as follows:—

> "That the "tuberculin test" of plaintiff's milch cows required to be made by Section 24 of said ordinance, herein referred to, as plaintiff is informed and believes, is wholly unreliable, untrustworthy and entirely worthless so far as being any guide or protection to the public as to whether or not the cows tested by the "tuberculin test," as provided by Section 24, are free from the germs of tuberculosis or any other contagious diseases."

Certain of counsel contend that the only question to be determined is the efficiency of the tuberculin test in diagnosing tuberculosis. But the allegation in the paragraph of the worthlessness of the test as a protection to the public in my opinion widens the field of inquiry and makes relevant the testimony offered as to the nature and cause of tuberculosis, the characteristics of the germ producing it in man and cattle, and the transmissibility of the disease from the bovine to the human. If the disease be not transmissible, its existence in the cow in no way endangers man and the tuberculin test, so far as the public health is concerned, is unnecessary and worthless.

The subjects or questions therefore upon which testimony was admitted may be classified as follows:

1. Tuberculosis and the germs producing it in man and cattle.
2. The transmissibility of the disease from the bovine to the human.
3. The reliability of the tuberculin test as a diagnostic agent.

TUBERCULOSIS AND THE GERMS PRODUCING IT IN MAN AND CATTLE.

There is no conflict of evidence as to tuberculosis and the germs producing it. Tuberculosis is caused by the action of a microörganism or germ called the tubercle bacilli upon the tissues or organs of the animal body. Tubercle bacilli may be in the air we breathe, the liquids we drink or the food we eat. They may enter the body by inhalation or ingestion. But the disease does not necessarily follow their entrance. Like seed they must find a suitable lodging place. Before finding such and setting up their destructive and so often fatal processes, they may be thrown off by the resistance of the body. The effectiveness of the resistance depends upon the physical condition of the man or animal and the virulence and number of the germs. The young and the weak are least resistant and therefore the most common victims.

The disease seems to run the same course in man and cattle. Light is its deadly foe—darkness and dirt its allies. It is not hereditary. It comes solely from infection by the bacilli. The calf taken from a tuberculous mother and fed on healthy milk away from sources of infection may be reared in safety. The same is true of an infant.

But bovine and human tubercle bacilli, while of the same family, have certain distinguishing characteristics. The testimony of Dr. Park of New York and of Dr. Ravenel of Wisconsin, both noted bacteriologists and specialists on tuberculosis, brings out clearly the differences between them.

Dr. Park testifies (p. 182—v. 4):—

> "The difference between the two types is shown both in the appearance of the bacilli, their shape and size, on certain media, their type of growth upon media, their action on certain substances such as glycerin, and their effect on animals. Upon culture media

in which serum or its equivalent is an element, the bovine bacilli are apt to the shorter and straighter. In glycerin media the tubercle bacilli from man as a rule produce a considerable acidity, from action of ferments produced by the bacilli upon the glycerin; while the bovine bacilli do not as a rule produce as much acid as even those human bacilli which produce the least acid. There are a few bovine bacilli, however, that make as much acid as the human bacilli, which make the least acid. In animals the bovine bacilli produce fatal disease in rabbits and in calves from very small amounts of living cultures; that is, in a rabbit, one one-hundredth of a milligram of tubercle bacilli when of the bovine type will surely kill the rabbit with general tuberculosis; while even one milligram of bacilli if of the human type will not destroy the rabbit, and as a rule will produce almost no tuberculosis. When this does develop, it is not of the progressive sort. In calves bacilli of the bovine type are much more fatal than those of the human type. When fifty centigrams of the culture—rather I mean to say fifty milligrams of the culture of the human type are injected into a calf, as a rule, no illness results except perhaps a slight local abscess about the inoculation. When the same amount of the culture of the bovine type is injected, the calf generally dies of acute general tuberculosis. Upon certain culture media the difference is also equally striking. The human type of bacilli grow on egg and glycerin egg media with very fair luxuriance, seen developing a very visible quantity of growth. The bovine bacilli, on the other hand, grows on both of these media in very tiny colonies, making a very small amount of growth. And upon the glycerin egg or glycerin serum the growth is even less than on the simple egg. In my experience, the growth on the egg and glycerin egg and the virulence in rabbits has always given a definite conclusion as to the type of bacilli. The further carrying of the cultures through other media and through calves has always given results similar to those first obtained on the egg and in the rabbit."

Dr. Ravenel testifies (p. 653—v. 2):—

"To begin with the bovine type of tubercular bacillus is difficult to grow on artificial culture medium—that is, it is difficult to isolate. It grows very slowly compared to the human type, will only grow on certain culture media, whereas the human type is not so particular about the types of culture media on which it grows easily. Under a microscope the bovine type, when first isolated, is short oval-shaped and stains evenly, whereas the human type is apt to be longer and to show a broken stain—what we call a beaded stain, that is, the protoplasm does not take up the color perfectly even—that is the explanation of it, at least some of it."

"The great distinction between the two, however, is their difference in power to produce disease in experimental animals; the bovine bacillus having as a rule much greater disease-producing power for all experimental animals yet tried than the human."

While the difference between the bovine and human types of bacilli would thus appear to be very marked, it creates no doubt that they are of the same general species. In fact by prolonged cultivation of the two types they approach each other almost absolutely.

"After a few years of such cultivation," said Dr. Ravenel, "I would not attempt to tell one from the other under the microscope."

The Doctor was asked (p. 655—v. 2.):

"Have you performed any experiments or done any work from which you can form an opinion as to whether or not the bovine type and human type may be changed, one into the other—as to whether or not it is the same germ or a different germ?

A. I have started with the human bacillus, and by a passage through five series of calves have isolated from the fifth calf a purely bovine type of germ.

Q. Now just explain that more in detail.

A. We began this with culture "M," as we designate it, obtained from the niece of one of the Professors at the University of Pennsylvania. I cannot remember the exact number of days, but the first calf did not die for a long time. From that calf we immediately transferred the material to a second calf. That calf died in a very much shorter period of time. From the second we transferred to a third immediately upon death, and so on through the series of five animals. The fifth animal died very rapidly, and from that animal we obtained a typical bovine bacillus. That is the only experiment I have ever done to demonstrate the transmissibility of the two types, and change one into the other."

I give this testimony regarding the differences of the bacilli and their change of one into the other because it has obviously an important bearing in determining the question of transmissibility.

TRANSMISSIBILITY.

On this question the testimony of non-experts is of little or no value.

Plaintiff produced a large number of dairymen and farmers, all of whom testified that they and their families had been in daily contact with cattle all their lives, had drank freely of the milk of cows, (many of which had doubtless been tuberculous) and yet had not contracted tuberculosis. Indeed the testimony of all witnesses is to the effect that the families of dairymen and farmers, who would seem to be most exposed to the disease are most singularly free from it. Such is the testimony of Dr. Claude D. Morris, a veterinarian of national reputaton, who for fifteen years has been the inspector of thousands of herds of cattle in the State of New York, and of Dr. Moorse, who has had over thirty years experience in the treatment of diseases of cattle.

All of this testimony, however, is negative and is clearly outweighed by the positive testimony of the experts produced by the defendants. Indeed it may be said that the experts on both sides are agreed that the disease is transmissible from the bovine to the human, the only difference of opinion between them being as to the degree of such transmissibility.

Dr . Wilhelm Becker, the only bacteriologist produced by the plaintiff, acknowledges (p. 286—v. 1.) that there have been from ten to twelve trustworthy cases demonstrated. Referring to Dr. Koch he says (p. 308—v. 1) :"I have never believed in his theory of non-transmissibility."

Even Dr. Morris states (p. 78—v. 4) :—

> "I don't wish to be understood as implying or giving the inference that I don't believe that any person ever can take bovine tuberculosis, or has never had bovine tuberculosis, because as I said in my address at Cornell, there have been occasional cases demonstrated, but these are the exception and not the rule, and occur in persons of low vitality and more susceptibility, and are not to be taken as a basis of forming an opinion."

Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw of Albany, New York, another of the experts of plaintiff, testified (p. 131—v. 4) :—

> "Now, Doctor, taking into consideration your own study on this question as you have testified here your own research in this direction, and the study you have made of other scientific men, what is your opinion as to the transmissibility of the disease known as tuberculosis from the bovine to human from drinking milk?"
>
> A. I think it occurs in rare instances, and that when it does occur it never produces a progressive fatal type of the disease."

But while admitting that a few isolated cases have been demonstrated, the chief expert witness for the plaintiff on this questiin, Dr. Becker, holds that these cases are so rare as to be negligible. Like Dr. Shaw he bases his opinion on the fact that any infection of the human from the bovine, being necessarily by ingestion, would manifest itself in a primary intestinal lesion and that a primary intestinal lesion or, as he calls it, primary enteritis, is exceedingly rare. He says (p. 285—vol. 1) that out of more than a thousand autopsies of which two per cent were children, he had not found a single case of primary tubercular enteritis—nearly all cases of tuberculosis being pulmonary. But in almost the same breath (p.285—v. 1) he testfies that the ingested bacilli may enter the system not so much through the intestinal tract as through the tonsils, and on page 309, v. 1, in answer to the question, "Where does most of the pulmonary tuberculosis come from?" he answers, "I think from the tonsils and direct inspiration."

Dr. Becker's evidence regarding the transmissibility is much weakened by the fact that he has never made any bacteriological research work with reference to it.

Questions by the Referee and subsequently by his own counsel (p. 991-992-993—v. 3) :—

> Q. (REFEREE) Could you from your investigation and experience discern or determine a case of tuberculosis as of bovine origin in the human if you came accross it?
>
> A. Why, certainly, certainly.
>
> Q. You have investigated cases of tuberculosis in human beings, have you?
>
> A. Quite a great number.

Q. And if in the course of that investigation or bacteriological study you had encountered the bovine bacillus, would you have recognized it?

A. Why, I did not make any attempt in those tests to recognize it.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Q. (MR. RYAN) You never then have made any cultural experiments to determine bovine tuberculosis in the human?

A. No.

Q. Not having made such, then you could not give an opinion from any experimentation of your own as to whether there is such bovine tuberculosis?

A. I have worked with the bovine tubercle bacillus.

Q. You understand my question, Doctor. In other words, a cultural experimentation would be necessary to determine the existence of bovine tuberculosis in a human being?

A. Exactly.

Q. You never have made——

A. Never have made; never have made.

Q. (MR. RYAN): And therefore you cannot state whether there is such or not, of your own knowledge, or own experience?

A. I have never isolated it; I have never been fortunate enough perhaps to isolate it. I say I have not made any attempt either."

As against the negative testimony of non-expert dairymen, farmers, and veterinarians and the testimony of Dr. Becker, who although a bacteriologist of ability thus admits his lack of personal investigation of the subject, stands the positive and direct testimony of the expert witnesses for the defendants. Several of these have more than national reputation and nothing has been brought out in the trial that in any way discredits them.

They have proven scientifically that the port of entry of the bacillus does not determine the location of the primary lesion. Bacilli may go through the intestinal tract and be discovered after a few hours in the thoracic duct. Dr. Schroeder (p. 314, v. 4) injected bacilli into the hogs and calves at the tip of the tail and on post-mortem found the lesions in the lungs.

They have proven by repeated and convincing experiments that the bovine bacillus produces tuberculosis in guinea-pigs, rabbits, hogs, monkeys and other animals.

Of course it has not been possible for them to experiment by the same direct methods on human beings, but by getting bovine bacilli again and again from human tuberculous tissue, they have proven the disease conclusively of bovine origin.

The first of these experts whom I wish to quote is Dr. Park, who for many years has made bacteriology a special study both in this country and in Europe and who since 1894 had been director of the bacteriological laboratories of the Department of Health of the city of New York and for ten years past has been Professor of Bacteriology in the New York University and Belleview Hospital Medical College. Dr. Park has for ten years been studying the question as to wether or not bovine tuberculosis is communicable to man and for fifteen months previous to giving his testimony had superintendented the work of five bacteriologists with whom he studied a great number of cases from hospitals in New York City with the special object of determining the amount of bovine infection.

Quoting Dr. Park (p. 165-168, v. 4) :—

> "The investigation is still in progress, and has been carried out in the following way: Every case of tuberculosis in which any material could be obtained at either of those hospitals, this material was sent to the laboratory by one of the laboratory errand boys. This material with its history having been received, was given to one of the investigators. It was injected into a guinea-pig, or rather, into several guinea-pigs. At the end of four or five weeks the guinea-pigs were destroyed, or rather I should say were killed, and some of the tubercular material was transplanted to tubes containing solidified egg or solidified egg with the addition of glycerin. At the end of about three weeks these tubes were taken from the incubator, where they had been kept at blood heat, and examined for any growth. The growth was very carefully examined, and transplants were made to a new series of glycerin egg and egg media. At the end of three weeks, these having been carefully investigated from time to time, new transplantations were made. At this time a certain weighed quantity of the tube

bacilli was injected into rabbits. In the case where the growth appeared like the bovine culture, one one-hundredth of a milligram was injected into the rabbit. In the case where the culture looked like the human type of bacillus, one milligram was injected. The rabbits were then observed, and if they died were autopsied and careful records made of the conditions found. If they did not die, they were autopsied at the end of six weeks and the results of the examination noted. A certain number of the bacilli were injected into calves. This has been true, however, for only sixteen of the cultures. Besides the growth on the egg media, the growth on glycerin broth was also examined, and also on potato. In this way several hundred specimens from several hundred people have been tested out, and a number of other hundreds of cases are in process of being tested. Up to the present time—may I look at my notes?

Q. Certainly. Look at any memorandum you may have.

A. (Referring to paper) Up to the present time we have tested the following number of specimens from children: those from bones and joints, five cases; those from tubercular meningitis, five cases; generalized tuberculosis, eight cases; abdominal tuberculosis, two cases; tuberculosis of the glands of the neck, twenty-seven cases; pulmonary tuberculosis, eleven cases. Do you wish the results yet?

Q. Yes.

A. From these the following results as to the type of bacilli have been determined; in the five cases from bones and joints, all the cultures were of the human type. Of the five cases of tubercular meningitis, all the cultures were of the human type. Of the nine cases of generalized tuberculosis—

Q. Now, Doctor, what was the total number of cases under that head?

A. Under generalized tuberculosis, instead of saying eight cases, I should have said twenty-one cases, of which eight cases were from the Foundling Hospital and thirteen cases from the Babies' Hospital. Of the eight cases from the Foundling Hospital, four were due to the human type and four were due to the bovine type. Of the thirteen cases from the Babies' Hospital, twelve were due to the human type and one to the bovine type. The two

> cases of abdominal tuberculosis were due to the bovine type. The eleven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were all due to the human type. The twenty-seven cases of glandular tuberculosis were in nine cases due to the bovine type. In the adult cases, which were not mentioned, at the present time something over one hundred have been examined. These have all been due to the human type. The records, etc., of these cases are here, if you wish any details now."

Based upon the scientific investigation and in the light of all his experience, Dr. Park gives it as his deliberate opinion (p. 197, v. 4) that twenty per cent of tuberculosis and death from tuberculosis in children is due to bovine bacilli.

Dr. Mazyck P. Ravenel, a bacteriologist of international reputation, educated in the best schools of this country and Europe, who has specialized in the disease of tuberculosis with work in Berlin and Genoa and who for the past two years has been Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Wisconsin, testified (p. 662, v. 2) that he has isolated from the internal organs of children dead of tuberculosis the bovine type of germ, proving that the death and the lesions from which he isolated those germs were of bovine origin. He reports two cases of accidental inoculation from the bovine germ occurring to one of his assistants. He cites three hundred and six cases as absolutely demonstrated including those of the British Royal Commission and the German Imperial Commission, but not including those demonstrated by Dr. Park. He gives it as his deliberate opinion, based on his own investigation, that approximately thirty per cent. of the tuberculosis in children is of bovine origin.

Counsel for plaintiff maintain that the fact that out of the millions of cases of tuberculosis only a few hundred have been demonstrated as of bovine origin is proof of plaintiff's position that transmissibility is so rare as to be negligible. But it must be borne in mind that these few hundred were demonstrated not from a scientific examination of the millions but from a scientific examination of perhaps less than two thousand. On this is based the percentage.

The work of examining scientifically many specimens with a view to isolating the type of bacilli is long and expensive. It requires too great a draft on the time and means of the private investigator and should long ago have been undertaken by our government. England and Germany have undertaken it and the findings of the British Royal Commission and of the German Imperial Commission confirm those of Dr. Park and Dr. Ravenel.

The fact that bovine tubercle bacilli may infect the human is in my opinion established by the overwhelming preponderance of expert testimony.

But can such infection come from milk?

Dr. Becker for the plaintiff asserts (p. 289, v. 2) that it takes many thousand bacilli to produce infection even in a gunea-pig and many millions in the human and that such quantities are rarely if ever found in cows' milk. But the Doctor goes on to say that the possibility of danger is there.

Dr. Morris for the plaintiff (p.69 and 87, v. 4) makes the somewhat startling statement that he believes a few bovine tubercle bacilli in milk are beneficial.

Corroborating both perhaps is the uniform testimony of the dairymen who with their families, as already referred to, had been practically raised on milk and had never contracted the disease.

It would be gratifying if, notwithstanding the frequency of tuberculosis in cows and its proven transmissibility to men, we could find from this evidence that milk is not a source of infection. But the facts brought out by the defendants make such a finding impossible.

It has been absolutely proven that milk frequently contains bovine tubercle bacilli. Dr. Park found bovine tubercle bacilli in fourteen per cent of the milk examined by him in New York (p. 129, v. 4). Dr. Schroeder found bovine tubercle bacilli in five and a half per cent of the milk examined by him in Washington.

Dr. Russell finds that all tuberculous cattle give off bacilli. (p.556, v. 2).

Dr. Ravenel finds that even when there was no demonstrable tuberculosis of the udder, fourteen per cent of the samples of milk examined by him gave the bovine tubercle bacilli.

Dr. Ruhland, bacteriologist for the Health Department of the City of Milwaukee, found bovine tubercle bacilli in milk offered for sale in Milwaukee.

The theory of Dr. Morris that a few bacilli are beneficial is not backed up by any other witness, but on the contrary is positively repudiated. Even Dr. Becker, as heretofore quoted, admits the presence of such bacilli as dangerous.

Dr. Park says:

> "It is impossible to state how many bacilli would infect any individual. We simply know that at times very few, apparently a single bacillus, will infect experimental animals and we believe the same is probably true for human beings." (p. 202, v. 4).

Dr. Mohler says:

> "I know of no work or publication that would lead anyone to have such an opinion, and personally I do not see how anyone could consider the ingestion of tubercle bacilli as beneficial to health." (p. 273, v. 4).

Dr. Russell says:

> "I regard milk coming from an infected animal as not fit for human food." (p. 557, v. 2).

Dr. Kletzsch of Milwaukee says:

> "I would not feed milk from a tuberculous cow to hogs." (p. 2).

By the way, it has been fed to hogs and the hogs contracted tuberculosis.

The evidence is also conclusive that there is no telling at what stage of the disease the cow may begin to shed bacilli. With the cow as with the human the disease sometimes progresses slowly and sometimes rapidly—there is slow consumption and galloping consumption. Tuberculosis localized today may in a few days become generalized and the milk will show such dissemination. (Mohler, p. 33, v. 4).

Even when the milk as drawn from the udder of a tuberculous cow is free from the germs, it is almost certain to get them through the faeces.

The cow is a poor specimen of the hygienic machine. She should have had her udder between her shoulders. (Ravenel).

Dr. Schroeder testifies (p. 324-325, v. 4):

> "I believe (and I draw this opinion from my own observations —my own work) that tubercle bacilli are very much commoner in milk because they get there in other ways than through the udder —than because they get there directly through the udder. I have examined a very large number of samples of milk relative to the

extent to which milk is ordinarily contaminated with cow faeces. My examinations show that milk not contaminated with cow faeces is the exception to the rule—and a precious rare exception to the rule. I have taken cow faeces from cows that were afflicted with tuberculosis, and these were cows that were affected so slightly that their diseased condition could not be determined by any means that I had on hand except the tuberculin test; I have taken faeces from such cows and added it to milk in the proportion in which cow faeces commonly occur in milk. I have made injections of guinea-pigs with milk that was contaminated in that way, before it was strained, and I have gotten tubercle bacilli from the guinea-pigs. I have strained such milk and injected it into guinea-pigs, and I found tuberculosis in the guinea-pigs. I took such milk unstrained and collected the cream from it and used the cream to inject it into the guinea-pigs and it caused tuberculosis I took such milk after it was strained, in the way in which it is ordinarily strained in the dairy, and collected the cream from that and it caused tuberculosis in guinea-pigs. And I made butter from such strained and unstrained milk and the butter caused tuberculosis on injection into guinea-pigs.

Q. How do you account for the high percentages of milk containing faeces or which is contaminated with faeces?

A. I thought at one time that the high percentage of faeces in milk, or the high percentage of milk containing faeces, was due to gross carelessness on the part of the dairyman, and then, in order to check up my views on the subject, I simply sent down successively a number of men that I have under my control, to milk a cow, and I was perfectly amazed how few of them were able to get a satisfactory quantity of milk from a cow without a good deal of cow faeces in it."

The positive proof of the frequency of bovine bacilli in the milk of a tuberculous cow of itself established the fact that such milk is unfit for human food.

Any suggestion to the contrary is intolerable.

The thought of drinking it oneself or giving it to one's child is revolting.

Such milk will infect guinea-pigs, rabbits, hogs, monkeys and other experimental animals. Why not weak, tender, delicate babes?

It is obviously difficult, if not possible, to prove to an absolute certainty that the particular bacilli that caused bovine tuberculosis in a human being came from milk. Such bacilli may have been floating in the air or in the water or may have found their way otherwise to the victim. But in view of the fact that nearly every case of bovine tuberculosis thus far demonstrated had been found in infants whose chief or only food was cow's milk, the conclusion is almost irresistible that such milk was the source of infection.

Quoting from the testimony of Dr. Park (p. 190, 191, 192, v. 4):

> Q. Now, Doctor, I will ask you as a result of your observation and experience whether in your opinion bovine tuberculosis is communicable from the cow to the human being through the medium of milk used as food.
>
> A. I am convinced that human beings do contract tuberculosis through tubercle bacilli which have been taken through milk containing tubercle bacilli from cattle.
>
> Q. Now, Doctor, if you have any other reasons, any reasons other than those you have already given to support this opinion, will you kindly give them.
>
> A. I have—if I can leave that out—in my mind the cultural experiments which have shown that in a considerable proportion, about twenty-two per cent, of the children whose material I have examined, that bacilli of the bovine type are present, this is to me by all means the most conclusive of any proof that I could obtain. I have a certain amount of circumstantial evidence which has in my opinion much less value, such as, for instance, a case of abdominal tuberculosis, in which we obtain the tubercle bacilli from the material obtained at operation which were of the bovine source; I found that the material which that child received or rather, the material from the dairy from which the child received its milk, contained bacilli of the bovine type on two different examinations. In both these cases, the ordinary milk sent to the home of the child was taken without any knowledge of anyone as to the reason the milk was taken. In both cases, bovine bacilli were found present in the milk and infected guinea-pigs. Another bit

> of circumstantial evidence is the fact that eight cases of general tuberculosis received from the Foundling Hospital, four were of the bovine type, while of the larger number received from the Babies' Hospital only one was of the bovine type. The children at the Foundling Hospital are sent out to be taken care of by women throughout the city, and as a rule, receive cow's milk or some other form of food than mother's milk; while the children received at the Babies' Hospital are the general infants of the city, of which at least nine-tenths have received human milk. The only case from the Babies' Hospital in which we found bovine bacilli had been fed on cow's milk."

Without attempting to make any estimate of the extent of bovine tubercular infection among human beings caused by milk, the evidence satisfies me that there is danger of such infection.

Dr. Becker for the plaintiff admits such danger and Dr. Morris, for the plaintiff, goes even further when he says (p. 24, v. 4).

> "To state it briefly, there is no doubt of occasional transmission of the bovine tubercle bacilli through milk in consequence of improper methods allowed at the time of withdrawing the fluid from the udder; or on account of the presence in the udder of an active tubercle lesion, which is very rare."

Due regard for the public health, therefore, demands that the sale of such milk be prohibited and the practical enforcement of such a prohibition demands the use of some trustworthy agent that will diagnose tuberculosis in the cow.

This brings us to the main and as certain of counsel contend the only question before the Referee: Is the tuberculin test such an agent?

THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

The tuberculin test is made by first ascertaining the normal temperature of the animal, then injecting tuberculin and noting its effects. If there be no rise of temperature following the injection, the animal is supposed to be free from tuberculosis. But if there be a marked reaction, the temperature taking a characteristic course known as the tuberculin curve, the animal is believed to be tuberculous.

In the light of their experience related on the witness-stand, it is no wonder that the dairymen who are represented by the plaintiff in this action believe the tuberculin test wholly unreliable and untrustworthy. One after another told of the testing of his herd, of following those condemned by the test as tuberculous to the slaughter house in Milwaukee, seeing them slaughtered and being unable to find in most of them any signs whatever of tuberculosis.

Herman Knoebel, who had nine Holstein and Jerseys condemned by the test, saw five of them slaughtered and on examination of the carcasses found only one with any traces of tuberculosis. Four showed no disease and were passed by the government inspectors as fit for human food.

Alfred J. Gardner had the test applied to his herd of 48 cattle and 27 were condemned. He saw them after slaughter and the inspector showed him signs of tuberculosis in but five or six of the 27.

Gustav Brach had his herd tested and practically wiped out, 28 out of 29 being condemned. He saw eight after slaughter and six of these were passed by the government inspectors as fit for human food.

Richard Mansfield, two of whose cows were condemned and slaughtered, procured the official record of their inspection from Washington and that record shows the cows *not diseased.*

Charles Bielfeld who had 13 condemned also procured the official record of their inspection from Washington, and it showed four diseased and nine not diseased.

Many other credible dairymen and cattle breeders testified to similar experiences.

The defendants, with the purpose of disapproving certain statements of these witnesses offered in evidence official records of the State Veterinarian's office, compiled from the reports of the government inspectors. (p. 928-931, v. 3).

While on some details these reports contradicted the testimony of the dairymen as to the condition of particular cattle, they brought out even more strongly the fact that many cattle, condemned by the test as tuberculous, the government inspection showed "no lesions."

The official reports from Washington and Madison seemed to be strong proofs for the plaintiff. If they be taken at their face value, they are record evidence that the tuberculin test is unreliable.

But it satisfactorily appears from subsequent testimony that the purpose of the government inspection is not to prove or disprove the accuracy of the tuberculin test, but to determine whether or not the animal inspected is fit for human food. Dr. Morris, perhaps the chief expert witness for plaintiff as to the test, admits that in his testimony (p. 44, v. 4):

> Q. Under government inspection cows that have tuberculosis may be sold if it is not progressive or such as would affect all parts of the cow?
>
> A. If it is not generalized.
>
> Q. The unaffected parts may be used for food?
>
> A. Yes, if it only appears in one organ or one cavity, not generalized, they will pass it as fit for food."

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Pathological Division U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, which has jurisdiction of the federal inspectors stationed at the slaughter houses testified that the inspectors are not supposed to make a minute study of the glandular system of the cattle, which would disfigure the carcass, unless there are lesions of tuberculosis in the viscera which would necessitate minute examination. (p. 289, v. 4). He says it is not the purpose of the inspector to prove the test and testifies (p. 296, v. 4):

> "If there is no evidence of tuberculosis in the viscera, they would not be expected to disfigure and destroy the value of the carcass by looking in all the glands which they would have to look into to make a minute examination for tuberculosis. The regulations of the Department on Meat Inspection state that in case they find lesions of tuberculosis in the viscera, they must then go and make a minute examination of the glands of the body; not otherwise, because this examination destroys the carcass."

It must be plain to everybody that the rush and hurry of a slaughter house, while killing goes on, is not an ideal place for scientific or reasonably careful inspection. Several of the witnesses for plaintiff tell how the cattle are brought out four at a time and the speed with which they are slaughtered and disposed of.

> "There was four butchers," said one witness, "to work but only one inspector in the afternoon, and the butchers hauled the innards all together, two or three of them, they laid in a pile. The inspector would go and examine them and go back to his desk and write down something, and then he would go back, and he made a mis-

> take; he changed over. I corrected him once or twice. I seen him do it again and I thought I would keep still. Had nobody there as a witness." (p. 273, v. 1).

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"My opinion is he condemned two on one carcass."

To determine the accuracy of the test requires the examination of every portion of the carcass most carefully in order to detect the smallest possible lesion and the failure of the inspector to find lesions in the examination made by him for the purpose of determining the edibility of the meat cannot be accepted as impeaching the reliability of the test.

It would be manifestly absurd to judge the test from the observations of dairymen who were present at such inspection but have no knowledge of animal pathology.

The test must be upheld or cast down by the evidence of men who have scientific knowledge of it and of the disease it is presumed to diagnose.

Plaintiff sought to establish by his expert witnesses the following:

1. Physical examination by a competent veterinarian is sufficient to safeguard the public, and the test therefore is unnecessary.

2. The test will cause reaction in animals where the lesions are encysted and harmless.

3. That the test is frequently made and misinterpreted by incompetent men, thus condemning many healthy cattle.

4. That the test will not give a reaction in the incubation period of the disease.

5. That the test will not give a reaction in the final stages of the disease.

6. That excitement and diseases other than tuberculosis will cause the reaction.

The weight of expert opinion seems to be strongly against the claim that physical examination even by a competent veterinarian can be relied upon to detect tuberculosis in cattle.

Dr. Park testifies (p. 231-232, v. 4):

> "In external tuberculosis or in advanced tuberculosis, physical examination will naturally reveal the condition and so eliminate the worst animals from a herd; but physical examination will not elim-

> inate all cows which may be passing milk containing tubercle bacilli or which may be passing through the faeces tubercle bacilli which may get into the milk."

This testimony is corroborated with singular uniformity by Dr. Russell and Dr. Ravenel.

The testimony offered by plaintiff is not convincing that the test will cause reaction where the lesions are encysted and harmless. It does not stand to reason that where the bacilli are fully encysted and walled off from the circulation, the tuberculin can reach them. If the fibrous capsule, which encloses them, is of such a character that the tuberculin can get in, causing a reaction, it is certain that the bacilli can get out. This is the concensus of opinion of all the expert witnesses except Dr. Morris and Dr. Becker. Dr. Becker, however, has had little or no experience in the treatment of cattle and no experience whatever in applying the tuberculin test to them.

It seems to be established that the test is often made by incompetent persons; that young men after a few weeks course at the Wisconsin University, without knowledge, experience or skill, are let loose on the dairymen duly licensed and in their ignorant and injudicious interpretation of the test condemn many healthy animals. This, however, goes to the reliability of the man and not to the reliability of the test. To condemn the tuberculin test because of the mistakes of incompetents is as unreasonable as to condemn vaccination or the diphtheria antitoxin because these acknowledged preventives and curative agencies have been abused by quacks and charlatans.

It is admitted that the test will not cause a reaction during the incubation stage of the disease, and counsel for plaintiff claim that it is to that extent unreliable.

The incubatory stage is the period between the entrance of the bacilli and their effective lodgment. During this period while conditions for the disease are being shaped, the disease in my opinion is not actually existent and certainly not developed to the danger point of shedding bacilli. The inability of the test to demonstrate this stage is therefore no reflection on its efficiency.

It is also admitted that the test will sometimes not cause reaction in certain final stages, where the disease is generalized. But the condition of an animal at such a stage ought surely to be evident even to the unpracticed eye of a layman.

As for an animal reacting because of excitement brought about by the presence of strangers or otherwise, while it is perhaps possible, the experienced veterinarian, qualified to make the test, ought to be able to guard against any such condition. None but an experienced veterinarian in my opinion should ever be entrusted with this important duty. It is acknowledged that there are two diseases other than tuberculosis which will cause reaction to the test. These are lumpy jaw and leprosy. Should either of these be mistaken for tuberculosis through the tuberculin test and the animal slaughtered, surely no voice will be raised against it.

Not a single expert witness produced by plaintiff goes to the extreme of saying as the plaintiff has said in paragraph 10 of the complaint that the test is entirely unreliable and utterly worthless. Dr. Morris, his chief expert witness, says (p. 10, v. 4):

> "I can say from my own experience that the tuberculin test will be able to detect some tuberculosis in cattle."
>
> And further on page 7, v. 4, he says:
>
> "If the dairyman wishes to go into a more scientific demonstration, and desires his herd to be tuberculined, I believe that it will reveal conditions—primary conditions, incipient conditions—of the disease, which could not be detected by a physical examination."

And Dr. Moore, the other expert witness for plaintiff, practically confirms the defendants' claim as to its efficiency.

Quoting from his testimony (p. 160, v. 4):—

> Q. Doctor, you have had something over 25 years experience with cattle, and an experience for the last 15 years and more with the tuberculin test?
>
> A. Yes.
>
> Q. You have personally tested many hundreds of head of cattle?
>
> A. Yes, many thousands.
>
> Q. A great many have responded to the test?
>
> A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you examine the carcass after they were slaughtered of such as were slaughtered?

A. In many cases, not always.

Q. In many cases?

A. Yes, sir, in most cases.

Q. On your experience with the test, what is your opinion as to its efficiency?

A. My opinion of the tuberculin test is that it is a very valuable diagnostic agent if it is performed with good tuberculin; if it is backed up by a man of experience and judgment."

On the other hand, the testimony of the expert witnesses for the defendants is positive and unqualified.

Dr. Mohler, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, who has tested thousands of cattle, states that the test is the only satisfactory means for determinating the presence of tuberculosis in cattle; and while he does not consider it totally infallible says that it will produce the reaction in over 97% of the tuberculous cases tested. The statistics of his Bureau, covering a period of 15 years, of over 24,000 cattle tested and slaughtered, show that tuberculous lesions were found in over 98% of them.

He says (p. 262, v. 4):—

> "It is my opinion that in the small percentage of failures to find lesions of tuberculosis following the tuberculin test, that, if microscopic examinations were made of the various tissues, and inoculations of guinea-pigs were made, this percentage would be much less than what it is—this percentage of failures. From my own personal experience in inoculating animals with tissues that apparently, to the naked eye, did not contain anything of a tuberculous character, yet these inoculations of experimental animals proved that the bacilli were there but had not advanced to the stage where the naked eye could detect the character of the lesions."

Dr. Schroeder, Superintendent of the Experiment Station of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, who has served the government for nearly 22 years as veterinarian, pathologist and bacteriologist and who for nearly twenty years has given special study to the subject of tuberculosis in cattle and who has had years of experience with the tuberculin test, says:—

> "The result of my tests is simply this, that under my direction tuberculin manufactured by the Bureau of which I am a member has an efficiency of about 99%."

Dr. Schroeder verifies the statement of Dr. Mohler that in those cases where lesions are not visible to the naked eye, a thorough scientific search will reveal them.

Dr. Clute, formerly Wisconsin State Veterinarian, who has had a wide experience with the test, says that during the last years he was veterinarian he post-mortemed 278 head of cattle that had reacted to the test and found only two on which the tuberculous lesions were not visible to the naked eye. There was no microscopical examination of those two. He testifies (p. 798, v. 2):—

"I absolutely believe it is infallible."

Dr. Clark, our State Veterinarian, testifies that he has personally tested about 10,000 cattle, has held post-mortems on from six to eight thousand and has found lesions with the naked eye in about 99%.

Dr. Ravenel, Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Wisconsin and who was for ten years bacteriologist of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania, a man whose reputation as a scientist I have heretofore referred to as international, has had a very wide experience with the test. It was his duty for years as scientific expert to study apparent failures of it. In the light of all his study and experience, he testifies that he considers the tuberculin test reliable and that tuberculous lesions will be found in 98.8% of all animals reacting. (p. 750, v. 2).

Dr. H. L. Russell, Dean of the College of Agriculture of our State University and for years Professor of Bacteriology, a man who has had the benefit of the best schools of our country and special training with Koch and Pasteur in their laboratories in Europe, confirms the opinions of Mohler, Schroeder and Ravenel. He has had wide experienec with the tuberculin test since the date of its discovery, making examination of animals in various portions of the state with the view of testing its validity. Of the hundreds of cattle upon which he made postmortems after the test, there were only two in which he did not find lesions. He regards the test as an efficient method for determining tuberculosis in cattle (p. 509, v. 2) and gives it as his belief from the study of the literature on the subject and personal contact with those who are most familiar with the work, that it is the concensus of opinion among scientific men that the tuberculin test is the most accurate method of diagnosing tuberculosis.

The burden of proof was on the plaintiff to show that the tuberculin test is wholly unreliable, untrustworthy and entirely worthless so far as being any guide or protection to the public. Plaintiff has not done so. Such was my conclusion after hearing the witnesses. But the great importance of the case forbade a hasty finding and moved me to a thorough review of the testimony.

After careful consideration, I am fully convinced of the value of the tuberculin test. Applied and interpreted by competent men its efficiency is clearly established.

Instead of being unreliable, untrustworthy and worthless, it has been proven a marvelously accurate, scientific method of ascertaining tuberculosis in cattle.

(Signed) JOSEPH G. DONNELLY,
Referee and Court Commissioner.

Dated Sept. 11th, 1909.

REPORT OF REFEREE JOSEPH G. DONNELLY IN TUBERCULIN CASE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Plaintiff,
Vs.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE *and*
GERHARD A. BADING,
Defendants.
ss.

The issues of fact raised in the above entitled cause by the allegation of Paragraph 10 of the complaint herein and the denial thereof, having been referred to me, the undersigned Court Commissioner, by an order of the Circuit Court, dated the 7th day of April, 1909, to hear, try and determine the same, I, Joseph G. Donnelly, the Court Commissioner and Referee so appointed, do hereby respectfully report as follows, to-wit:—

1. That on the 26th day of April, 1909, the parties hereto appeared before me at my office, Room 812 Pabst Building, corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets in the City of Milwaukee, and the proceedings had in this matter are fully set forth in the record of said proceedings filed herewith and marked Exhibit "A."

2. That upon the testimony taken and other proceedings had, I make and report the following findings of fact, to-wit:—

FINDINGS OF FACT.

1. That bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man.

2. That there is danger of infection to man from bovine bacilli in milk from tuberculous cows.

3. That the tuberculin test while not infallible, is a reliable, trustworthy and useful diagnostic agent for determining the existence or non-existence of tuberculosis in cattle.

(Signed) JOSEPH G. DONNELLY,
Referee and Court Commissioner.

Dated Sept. 7th, 1909.

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